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THE

General Diſpenſatory.

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THE General Dispensatory,

Containing a

TRANSLATION

OF THE

PHARMACOPOEIAS

OF THE

Royal Colleges of PHYSICIANS

OF

LONDON and *EDINBURGH*:

Together with that of the

ROYAL HOSPITAL of *Edinburgh*,

From the last EDITION.

To which are added,

The DOSES, VIRTUES, and USES

OF THE

SIMPLES as well as COMPOUNDS.

AND

In what CASES they are attended with *Danger*.

With a Design to render the PRACTICE of PHYSIC more SAFE, EASY, and SUCCESSFUL.

THE SECOND EDITION,

With large ADDITIONS.

By R. BROOKES, M. D.

Author of *The General Practice of Physic*.

LONDON:

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M DCC LXV.

THE

PREFACE.

IT is allowed on all Hands, that no one deſerves the Name of a Phyſician who is not well verſed in the Nature and Faculties of the *Materia Medica*; for the End of Theory is Practice; and it is impoſſible to practiſe ſucceſsfully, without a due Knowledge of thoſe Remedies which are to be made uſe of for the Cure of any Diſtemper. In order to attain this, we ſhould begin with the moſt ſimple Things at firſt, and then proceed gradually to the Compounds; otherwiſe we ſhall never be able to form a right Judgment on any Compoſition that is offered to our Conſideration.

FOR this Reaſon I have endeavoured, not without Care and Trouble, to determine the *Doſes*, as well as the *Virtues* and *Uſes* of the *Vegetables*, *Animals* and *Minerals*, contained in the *Diſpenſatories* of *London* and

Edinburgh, which will be found more than ſufficient to anſwer any Medical Purpoſe, as well as all the Intentions of Cure; for the *Choice*, not the *Number* of Medicines, is the principal Thing to be regarded in Treatiſes of this Kind.

Not that we are arrived at the *Ne plus ultra* of Pharmaceutic Knowledge; for ſuch new Diſcoveries are daily made, as will redound to the immortal Honour of thoſe induſtrious Practitioners, who have employed their Skill ſo ſucceſsfully for the Benefit of Mankind. And though the Number of Medicaments has not been greatly augmented, yet a more judicious Application of thoſe already known has certainly been made, which has enriched the Medical Store, with equal Advantage to the Art of Healing.

One great Obſtacle to the Advancement of this Kind of Learning, has been a Fondneſs for Compoſitions, conſiſting of a great Variety of Ingredients which have been kept in the Shops, and recommended againſt Diſeaſes of all Sorts. This rendered an Enquiry into the Nature of every *Simple* of little Uſe, ſince they were ſeldom or never truſted to alone, to anſwer any Intention of Cure. But we now live in a more enlightened Age; and Medicine ſeems to be returning back,

by

by hasty Steps, to its original Simplicity; so that we may hope for a sufficient Discovery of the real Virtues of the most efficacious Part of the whole *Materia Medica.*

WRITERS on the Nature of Drugs have, indeed, of late been numerous enough; but they have generally transcribed one from another, right or wrong; repeating what has been said upon any *Simple*, without enquiring whether it was true or false. Hence we meet with so many high Encomiums upon various Remedies, in so much that a mere Reader would think it the easiest Matter in the World, to cure the Bite of a mad Dog, and of a venomous Serpent; or to find an Antidote against Poison of all Kinds. As for the Small Pox, malignant and pestilential Fevers, or even the Plague itself, he must wonder any can die of them, when so many *infallible* ANTIDOTES are every where to be had, which can vanquish these Destroyers of Mankind with so much Facility.

UNDER these Disadvantages I had no Way left to write on this Subject with Hopes of Success, but to examine the Works of the most eminent Physicians, and from thence to collect what particular Qualities any *Simple* has been remarkable for, and by that Means to determine, as well as I could, in

what Cases any Remedy may be useful; for it is not one Man, nor one Age, can pretend to write tolerably on this Branch of Medicine from their own Experience. I have consulted the best Authors in several Languages, as well as *Memoirs*, German *Ephemerides*, *Essays*, *Acts*, *Journals*, &c. in order to make as few Mistakes as possible in so intricate a Study.

The Limits which I had prescribed to myself, would not allow me to expatiate on every Article; but with relation to *Foreign Drugs*, I have been somewhat more particular, that their Goodness and Value might be more readily known; whereas the Description of *Indigenous Herbs* and *Plants* was not so necessary, because they are to be met with in Books which are common enough to be had. For the same Reason some Things have been omitted in their proper Places, the most useful of which, however, are to be found in others; and which the *Index* of *Medical Simples* will refer to.

I have generally joined the compound Medicines in both *Pharmacopœias* together, which agree either in the Name or Intention, by which their Agreement or Disagreement will more readily be seen, than by making long Remarks upon each; and by adding

that

that of the *Hospital* of *Edinburgh*, it will appear what the Writers of it thought most necessary to be reformed in that of their own College. The College of *London* have, indeed, retained some which ought to have been expunged; but it was out of Regard to Custom, and not for want of Inclination to have suppressed them at once. Setting aside these, it may be justly affirmed, that it is the best *national Dispensatory* ever yet published.

I HAD a Design of adding a Set of Prescriptions, intended for the Use of the Camp; but I did not find many of them so necessary as I expected; not to mention that some of them are Shop-Medicines; however, those which are inserted are distinguished by the Letter *C.* as the rest are with *L. E.* and *H.* to denote the *Pharmacopœia* to which they belong. What more are added have the Names of their Authors at length; so that there is no Danger of mistaking one for another. The *Materia Medica* of the *London* College are printed in *Italic*; the rest belong to that of *Edinburgh*. Those which the *Hospital Dispensatory* thought necessary to retain, are placed by themselves, immediately after the general Catologue.

IT will not be improper to observe, That each *Pharmacopœia* refers to its own *Compositions*

ſitions and *Preparations*, except when that of the *Hoſpital* mentions any not marked with the Letter *H*; for then the *Medicaments* of the *Edinburgh* are to be underſtood; which, to prevent Miſtakes, are diſtinguiſhed thus * in the two laſt Indexes.

THE higheſt *Doſes* mentioned in this *Treatiſe*, are chiefly for *Adults* naturally of a ſtrong Conſtitution; therefore it may be thought neceſſary to give ſome *general Rule* how to proportion them for different Ages. Suppoſe the *Doſe* for an Adult is a *Dram*, then *two Thirds*, or *two Scruples*, may be given to a Perſon from fourteen Years to twenty-one. From ſeven to fourteen, *one Half*, or *half* a *Dram*. From four to ſeven, a *third Part*, or a *Scruple*. To one of four Years a *Fourth*, or *half* a *Scruple*; to one of two an *Eighth*, or *ſeven Grains* and a *half*; and to an Infant of one Year old a *twelfth Part*, or *five Grains*.

Adver-

Advertiſement.

IN this Edition the *Materia Medica* is conſiderably augmented with reſpect to the Deſcription and Uſes of many of the Simples; a few of theſe which are baniſhed from the preſent Practice are omitted, and others which have lately come into Reputation are inſerted.

THE Compound Medicines of the *Edinburgh* and *Hoſpital Diſpenſatories* are carefully reviſed and altered, agreeably to the Emendations of the laſt Editions of theſe Books; and, where it ſeemed wanting, a clear and conciſe Explanation of the Virtues of each Compoſition is ſubjoined.

IT has alſo been thought proper to add an Appendix, containing, from the *Practice of the London Hoſpitals*, a late Publication, ſuch Medicines as ſeemed to have any thing peculiar or different from thoſe common in the Shops; as alſo thoſe of the late Mr. *Ward*, with an Account of the Nature and Properties of each.

UPON the whole, it may with great Truth be aſſerted, that this Compilation contains a greater Variety of uſeful Preſcriptions, and is in every reſpect rendered more compleat than any Book of the Kind or Price hitherto offered to the Public.

ERRATA.

Page 175, Line 33, for *two Quarts*, read *one Quart*.
Page 155, Line 23, after *two Drams*, add *Spring Water one Quart*.

MEDICINAL SIMPLES;

OR, THE

MATERIA MEDICA.

ABIES, the *Fir-Tree*: Its Wood, Tops, and Rosin. It is of a balsamic Nature, and is reckoned good against the Rheumatism and flying Gout; but more especially the Scurvy, for which it is accounted a Specific. *Michael* relates, that a great Part of the *Swedish* Army were cured of the Scurvy by drinking a Decoction of the Tops and Leaves. Two Handfuls of the fresh Shoots may be boiled for half an Hour in two Quarts of Water, or Wine and Water: The *Dose* is two or three Ounces several Times in a Day. *Boecler* affirms, that if a Bath be made with ten Handfuls, it is excellent in all external Disorders arising from the Scurvy.

Abrotani Folia, the Leaves of *Southernwood*. These are of the same Nature as *Wormwood*, but not so effectual, and therefore are seldom used. Some commend their Decoction greatly as a Lotion for the Head, against the falling off of the Hair.

Abrotanum fœmina, *Lavender Cotton*. This is seldom used; however some have given half a Dram of the Seed against Worms. *Cosseus*, a Physician of *Aix*, as *Garidel* relates, gave a Dram of the powdered Leaves against a Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs with good Success.

Absinthii Maritimi Summitates, the Tops of *English Sea-Wormwood*, falsely called *Roman-Wormwood*.

Absinthium Romanum, *Roman Wormwood*, the Herb.

Absinthii vulgaris Folia, the Leaves of *common Wormwood*. These heat the Body, attenuate viscid Humours, encrease the Oscillation of the Fibres, and promote Perspiration. Hence they restore the debilitated Functions, and open Obstructions. *Wormwood* strengthens the Stomach, excites an Appetite, stops a Looseness, restrains Superpurgations, and appeases the Wind-Colic. It is good in the Jaundice, Dropsy, Green-Sickness, Cachexy, and Agues.

It likewiſe kills Worms: But when the Fibres are criſp and tenſe, or where there is a Tendency to an Inflammation, nothing can be worſe. *Simon Pauli* has obſerved that frequent Drinkers of Wormwood and Bitters have been often thrown into Conſumptions. The ſame has been obſerved of Purl-Drinkers. The *Doſe* of the Conſerve is from a Dram to half an Ounce; of the Juice from half an Ounce to two Ounces.

Acacia Vera, is the inſpiſſated Juice of the *Ægyptian Thorn*; it is gummous, of a blackiſh Brown without, and reddiſh or of a duſky Yellow within; it is of a hard Conſiſtence, but becomes clammy in the Mouth, and has an auſtere aſtringent, but no ungrateful Taſte. The *Ægyptians*, as *Alpinus* relates, give a Dram of it in the Morning againſt ſpitting of Blood; they alſo make uſe of it as an Injection againſt Hæmorrhages of the Womb, and as a Collyrium to ſtrengthen the Eyes; likewiſe as a Gargariſm in Quinſeys, and as a Fomentation with a Decoction of the Leaves and Flowers in the falling down of the Uterus and Anus. But the *German Acacia* is moſt common in the Shops, which is black without, and ſhining within.

Aceteſa vulgaris, or *Oxalis*, Sorrel; the Herb, Root, and Seed. This is often uſed as a Sauce. Taken inwardly, it is cooling, and reſtrains the fermentative and inteſtine Motion of the Blood, and renders it leſs fluid. It takes away the Senſe of Heat in the Viſcera, repreſſes the Ebullition of the Bile, quenches Thirſt, excites an Appetite, and reſiſts Putrefaction; whence it is good in burning, bilious, and peſtilential Fevers. The expreſſed and purified Juice is either given alone, or mixt with ſome other Fluid. It may be taken with Succeſs in intermitting Fevers of the bilious Kind, eſpecially in the Spring, when the Fit is coming on, from ſix to eight Ounces. It muſt be repeated till the Patient recovers. But it muſt be forborn if the Lungs are unſound; for its Acidity will encreaſe the Diſorder. *Morinus*, Phyſician to the *Hotel Dieu* at *Paris*, accounts it a ſpecific againſt the Scurvy; and aſſerts, that he has cured many ſcorbutic Patients, by cauſing them to eat it with their Meals. *Bartholine*, in the *Acta Haſſinenſia*, ſays the People of *Greenland* are very ſubject to the

Scurvy, and that they are cured by boiling Scurvy-Grass and Sorrel together in their Gruel. They most commonly use them as Pot-Herbs in their Mutton, or other Broth. The *Root* is not acid, but bitter, and astringent. It opens Obstructions, and promotes Urine; whence it is often given in aperient Decoctions. When it is dried and boiled, it tinges the Water with a beautiful reddish Colour. The *Seed* is reckoned to be cordial, and has an astringent Quality in the Looseness and Bloody-Flux: Which does not arise from its Stypticity, but from its oily Parts, which blunt the Acrimony of the Humours.

Acetosella, *Wood-Sorrel*. See *Lujula*.

Acetum, Vinegar, is an Acid produced from fermented vinous Liquors by a second Fermentation. Wine Vinegar is considerably purer than that prepared from Malt-Liquors. The stronger and more spiritous the Wine, the better and stronger Vinegar it yields. Vinegar is no less than justly celebrated on account of its cooling and resolvent Qualities, and is reckoned one of the best Preservatives against pestilential and other putredinous Contagions; diluted with Water, it has been known to extinguish the most violent Thirst, after other Liquors have in vain been used for that Purpose. Hence it is obvious, that it must be serviceable in acute ardent Fevers, the Small-Pox and Measles, and in a Scurvy arising from an alcalescent State of the Humours: Snuffed up the Nose, or received into the Stomach, it often gives Relief in Faintings, Vomiting, hypochondriac, convulsive and hysteric Disorders. When used as Food in moderate Quantities, particularly in bilious Constitutions, it not only creates an Appetite, but also promotes Digestion. But it is prejudicial to Children, to aged, to hysteric, and hypochondriacal Persons, in cold, pale, phlegmatic Habits, when the Vessels are lax and the Circulation languid.

Acorus Verus, or Calamus Aromaticus of the Shops, *The sweet-smelling Flag*, or *Calamus* of *Ray*. The Root is an agreeable warm Aromatic; it is commended by almost all Physicians for strengthening the Stomach, discussing Wind, and easing the Gripes. As also for resolving Obstructions of the Womb and Spleen, and for promoting the Menses. It likewise

encreaſes the Motion of the Blood and Spirits, and is reckoned an Alexipharmac. The *Doſe* in Subſtance, is from twelve Grains to half a Dram; in Infuſion, to two Drams.

Adianthum Verum, or Capillus Veneris, *the true Maiden Hair*. It is good to abate the Sharpneſs of the Crudities of the Stomach, and cures Looſeneſſes proceeding from thence. It prepares ſtagnating and viſcid Phlegm in the Lungs, and fits it for Expectoration. It is good in obſtinate Coughs, the Aſthma, difficult Breathing, the Pleuriſy, and Inflammation of the Lungs. It cleanſes the Viſcera from clammy Humours which are apt to cauſe Obſtructions. It cures the Jaundice, and opens the obſtructed Glands of the Liver and Meſentery. It is a great Friend to the Spleen, and is thought to be a Specific againſt its Diſorders. It is praiſed for rectifying the Irregularities of the Menſes, and in Diſorders of the Kidneys. In ſhort, it ſtrengthens the Parts by gently aſtringing their Fibres, quickens the Circulation of the Humours, and by rendering them fluid, promotes the Secretions. Two or three Handfuls may be put into two Quarts of Water, and may ſtand for a Night in hot Aſhes. This Infuſion ſerves for common Drink.

Ærugo, Verdigreaſe. It is the green Ruſt of Copper, and is made in large Quanties in *Languedoc*, and other Places. It is ſeldom or never uſed internally; but externally it deterges and dries up Ulcers, conſumes fungous and proud Fleſh, and eats away Calloſities. It enters the Ægyptian Ointment.

Agaricus, *Agaric*, is a fungous Subſtance, growing to the Body of the Larch-Tree. The beſt is white, light, and brittle. That which is next the Tree is bad, becauſe it partakes of the dark Colour and ill Qualities of the Bark. Some ſay it has three noxious Properties; that it loads the Stomach, and cauſes a Nauſea and Vomiting; that it puffs up the Belly, and Hypochondria; and that it works ſlowly. In Caſes wherein it is ſaid to be ſerviceable, it muſt be given with ſo much Caution that the Uſe of it may well be ſpared. There is another ſort of *Agaric*, called by *Ray*, *Agaricus pedis equini facie*. In *Engliſh*, *Touchwood*, or *Spunk*. It grows to the Aſh and other Trees. It is neither lamellated nor porous, but of the

the same Consistence in every Part: When the Outside is taken off, the inner Substance feels like Buff. It is said to stop Blood in a wonderful Manner, even in the Amputation of a Limb. The Discoverer had a Pension from the *French* King. After it has been teazed a little with the Fingers, a Piece must be laid on the Wound big enough to cover it, on this a broader Piece, and over that a Bandage.

Ageratum, or the Eupatorium of Mesue, *Maudlin*; the Herb. *Simon Pauli* says, a few Drops of the distilled Oil given to Children, and anointing the Navel therewith, kills Worms.

Agnus Castus, or Vitex, the *chaste Tree*; it is a good Hysteric; the Seed; one Dram is a Dose.

Agrimonia, or the Eupatorium of the *Greeks* and *Avicenna*; *Agrimony*. *Ray* says, it is a most noble *Hepatic*, and is frequently used in the Jaundice, Dropsy and Cachexy; and that it is beneficial in Catarrhs, Coughs, and Suppression of the Menses. *Etmuller* commends it in Wounds and Ulcers of the Kidneys. *Riverius* prescribes a Dram of the dried Leaves, in Incontinence of Urine. *Widelius* gives its Decoction in Water for the Gonorrhœa and bloody Urine. *Simon Pauli* recommends it in Decoctions for the venereal Disease, against which it has been thought a Specific. *Dolæus* cries it up against Madness. Four Ounces of its Juice is a *Dose* for an Adult.

Alchimilla, *Ladies Mantle*: The Leaves of Alchimilla are weakly astringent; they have been recommended internally against alvine and uterine Fluxes, in which doubtless they may be of some Service; and externally against certain female Relaxations, which can yield but little to Astringents of so mild a kind.

Alkekengi, or Halicabum, *Winter Cherries*; the Fruit. These Cherries are accounted powerful Diuretics, operating without Heat or Irritation, and which may therefore be ventured on in inflammatory Distempers: Five or six of the Cherries in Substance, or an Ounce of the expressed Juice are directed for a Dose. They are said to be, in some places, eaten, among the common People, by Handfuls, and with good Success, against Suppressions of Urine, and for promoting the Expulsion of Mucus and Gravel.

Alliaria, *Jack by the Hedge*; Sauce alone; stands recommended as a very powerful Diaphoretic and

Diuretic, as a Deobſtruent in aſthmatic Diſorders, and externally as an Antiſeptic in Gangrenes and putrid Ulcers.

†* *Allium*, Garlick; the *Root*; it warms and ſtimulates the Solids, attenuates thick Humours, and reſiſts Putrefaction. Hence it is of Service in humoral Aſthmas, Dropſies, and other Diſorders in cold Conſtitutions. In hot bilious Habits it is hurtful.

Alnus, *Alder*; all the Parts of this Tree are more or leſs aſtringent and bitter. The Bark is a ſtrong Styptic, though ſeldom uſed.

Aloes: a bitter gummy-reſinous inſpiſſated Juice, of which there are three Kinds uſed in the Shops, *viz.*

Aloe Caballina, *Horſe Aloes*.

Aloe Hepatica, *Hepatic Aloes*.

† *Aloe Socotrina*, *Succotrine Aloes*. *Horſe Aloes* is of the worſt Kind, and is heavy, denſe, black, full of Dirt and Gravel, exceeding bitter and nauſeous both in Taſte and Smell. The Hepatic is denſe, dry, opake, of the Colour of Liver, and has a more bitter, aſtringent Taſte, and a ſtronger Smell than the Succotrine. This laſt is bright, ſhining, clear, and is of a Saffron or yellow Colour when powdered: The Taſte is bitter, aſtringent, and ſomewhat aromatic; the Smell is pretty ſtrong, but not diſagreeable. Preparations of Aloes given in a ſmall Doſe with bitter Extracts and temperate Balſamics looſen the Belly gently, and reſtore the Tone of the Inteſtines, and are good in Obſtructions of the Menſes; they help Digeſtion and correct acid Crudities in Hypochondriacs. *Junker* obſerves, that Aloes has this Peculiarity, that a few Grains will looſen the Body as well as a whole Scruple; it is alſo a good Vermifuge. Externally it is vulnerary and ſtops Bleeding. Aloetics uſed too freely may occaſion Hemorrhages, but will certainly cauſe the Piles.

Altheæ Radix Folia, *Marſhmallows*; the Leaves and Roots. The Seeds. *Ed. Biſmalva*, *Ibiſcus*. All the Parts of this Plant abound with a glutinous Juice, of ſcarcely any Smell or particular Taſte. It is good in the Diſorders of the Kidneys and Bladder proceeding from the Acrimony of Urine, from the Gravel or Stone; in Diſorders of the Lungs; in Eroſions of the Inteſtines, and to ſoften hard Tumors.

† *Alumen*,

† *Alumen*, Alum, or Allom: a Styptic Salt compoſed of the vitriolic Acid, and a kind of argillaceous Earth. It is one of the moſt powerful Aſtringents we have. Internally it is given in ſmall Doſes of half a Grain or leſs, as a mild Corroborant; and in larger ones of ten, fifteen, and ſometimes twenty Grains, for reſtraining immoderate Hæmorrhages. It is uſed againſt Relaxations of the Uvula, for ſpongy ſcorbutic Gums, and in Collyria and Epithems for Inflammations and Defluxions of the Eyes. When burnt, it deſtroys proud or fungous Fleſh.

Ambra Griſea, *Ambergreaſe*; a Bitumen: It is of an Aſh-colour, variegated like Marble with white Spots here and there; it is found floating on the Surface of the Sea; it ſeems to be analogous to Muſk, and like that may be given to a Scruple, though its uſual *Doſe* is from a Grain to ten Grains.

Ammeos Semen, the *Seed* of *true Ammi*: It is a ſmall roundiſh Seed like the Grains of Sand, of a greeniſh Brown, and ſmells like Thyme; when in Perfection, it is an elegant aromatic Carminative. The *Doſe* is two Scruples.

Ammi Vulgare, the *common Biſhopſweed*; the Seed is conſiderably leſs aromatic than the preceding.

Ammoniacum Gummi, Gum Ammoniac: It comes from the Kingdom of *Barca* in *Africa*; and is a concreted Juice between a Gum and a Roſin; it is yellow without and white within; it is of a diſagreeable Smell almoſt like that of *Galbanum*, and of a ſweetiſh Taſte at firſt and then bitter. The Tears are better than the Lump, as being much more pure. *Ammoniac* ſoftens hard Swellings, incides groſs Humours, reſolves thoſe that are thick and tough; it helps the aſthmatic, diſſipates crude Tubercles of the Lungs, reſolves Schirrus's of the Liver, Spleen, and Womb; it promotes the Menſes, opens Obſtructions, diſcuſſes Tophs of the Joints, and ſometimes moves the Belly; it is given in Subſtance from a Scruple to a Dram, in an Emulſion, Electuary, Bolus or Pills.

Amomi Semen, Baſtard Stone Parſly Seed. They are ſometimes given as Carminatives and Diuretics, like the other warm Seeds, and uſually ſubſtituted in the Shops for thoſe of the following.

Amomum Verum, *true Amomum*; the Seed; which is

a ſtrong and grateful Aromatic, a Native of the Eaſt, but ſeldom met with among us.

Amygdalæ Amaræ, bitter Almonds.

Amygdalæ Dulces, ſweet Almonds. In Medicine, theſe are chiefly uſed in Emulſions for obtunding Acrimony, and as an intermedium for Camphor and Subſtances of the reſinous Kind.

† *Amylum*, Starch, is uſed as a mild glutinous Aſtringent, both internally and by way of Glyſter.

Anchuſa, or Alcanna, *Alkanet*; the Root, is chiefly uſed for giving to Ointments, Lip-ſalves, *&c.* a fine red.

Anethi Semen, the Seed of *Dill*, is a uſeful but not very agreeable Carminative; in flatulent Colics, and other Complaints of the Viſcera, it may be given to the Quantity of a Dram at a Time.

Angelicæ Radix ab Hiſpania, *Caules*, *Folia*, *Semen*, the *Roots* of *Angelica* from *Spain*; alſo the Stalks, Leaves and Seed.

Angelica Sativa, the *Garden Angelica*; the Roots, Leaves and Seed. The Roots of Angelica are moderately warm and aromatic; the Leaves and Seeds partake of the ſame Qualities, but not in ſo ſtrong a Degree: The Leaves are admitted into ſome of the officinal diſtilled Waters, chiefly on account of their agreeable Flavour.

Anime, the *Roſin*; it is a whitiſh Roſin almoſt of the Colour of Frankincenſe; it is of an agreeable Smell, and being laid on burning Coals quickly conſumes; its Fumigation ſtrengthens the Head and the reſt of the Body affected with Cold.

Aniſi Semen, the Seed of Aniſe; it is in common Uſe as a warm Carminative, in flatulent Colics, in the Gripes to which young Children are ſubject, and for ſtrengthening the Tone of the Viſcera and Inteſtines in general; it is ſuppoſed the moſt effectual of the warm Seeds: The *Doſe* is from one Scruple to a Dram.

† *Antimonium*, Antimony; it is a Mineral almoſt metallic, heavy, ſhining, conſiſting of long Streaks like Needles, and of a dark leaden Colour; it abounds with Sulphur not unlike the common Sort; its reguline Subſtance is fuſile but not ductile, and ſhines like poliſhed Iron. *Crude Antimony* finely levigated and taken inwardly from a Scruple to two Drams diſ-

ſolves

ſolves the viſcid Craſis of the Humours, opens Obſtructions, and is a ſafe Remedy in cutaneous Affections; ſome begin with three Grains and increaſe it by three till it ariſes to half a Dram, and decreaſe the Doſe in the ſame Manner. It is ſaid to cure a Rheumatiſm, and the Pareſis that ſometimes happens after Salivation.

Aparine, *Gooſe-graſs*; the Herb: the Juice of this Herb has been given in Doſes of two or three Ounces, as an Aperient in Obſtructions of the Viſcera, and as a Diuretic in hydropic Caſes and Suppreſſions of Urine.

Apes, *Bees*; this Inſect dried and powdered is ſaid to be diuretic; and externally applied, to promote the Growth of Hair. For its Products, ſee *Mel*, *Cera*, &c.

Apium, *Smallage*; the Roots and Seed: The Root is accounted an Aperient; the Seeds, beſides their opening, are moderately warm and carminative.

Aquilegia, *Columbine*; the Roots and Seed: Several Properties have been aſcribed to the Seed; it does not, however, ſeem very much to differ in Virtues from the cold Seeds ſo called.

Arabicum Gummi, *Gum Arabic*; it ſheaths an acrid Lympha, thickens that which is too thin, and appeaſes a too violent Motion of the Humours; it is good in Diſorders of the Fauces, Hoarſeneſs, Coughs, ſalt Catarrhs, Spitting of Blood, the Strangury and Heat of Urine. The *Doſe* is from a Scruple to two Drams.

Araneæ, *Spiders*; their Webs are uſed ſometimes to ſtop Bleeding.

Argentina, Potentilla or Anſerina, *Silver-weed*; the Herb is a mild Aſtringent.

Argentum, *Silver*; the Metal: Silver was eſteemed medicinal by the Credulity of former Times; at preſent it retains a Place in the *Materia Medica* only on account of its Preparation in the Lunar Cauſtic.

† *Argentum Vivum*, Quickſilver. See Hydrargyrus.

Ariſtolochia Longa, *long Birthwort*; the Root.

* Ariſtolochia Rotunda, *round Birthwort*; the Root: The Birthwort Roots are celebrated as warm Attenuants and Deobſtruents, particularly in Suppreſſions of the Menſes. The Doſe is from a Scruple to a Dram and upwards.

Arſenicum Album, *White Arſenic*; a metallic Sulphur.

Arſenicum Flavum, or Auripigmentum, *yellow Arſenic*; a metallic Sulphur. *Hoffman*, after various Trials upon Dogs and other Animals, juſtly concludes, that native Orpiment is no more a Poiſon than Antimony, till it has undergone ſome Alterations by Fire.

Arſenicum Rubrum, *Sandarach* of the *Greeks*, *red Arſenic*; a metallic Sulphur.

* Artemiſia, *Mugwort*; the Herb: It is antihyſteric and antiſpaſmodic; it promotes the Flux of the Menſes, expels the Fœtus and Afterbirth, and cleanſes the Womb from Impurities; whence it is in frequent Uſe among the Women, not only in Broths and Decoctions, but alſo in Baths and Lotions. The Decoction of a Handful may be taken at a Time.

Arum, Wake Robin, or Cuckow-Pint; the *Root*: It may be uſed either freſh or dried; it incides, attenuates and reſolves the thick viſcid Mucus that adheres to the Sides of the Stomach and Inteſtines, and therefore wonderfully reſtores a loſt Appetite; it often cures intermitting Fevers by reſolving the thick Juices in the *Primæ Viæ*, or which adhere to the Glands of the Meſentry; it is commended for a moiſt Aſthma and a Cough from a ſtuffing of the Lungs; it is uſeful in the Jaundice, Dropſy, Green-Sickneſs, Cachexy, and other chronic Diſeaſes, by opening Obſtructions of the Viſcera; it may be ſucceſsfully uſed in melancholic, hypochondriac, hyſteric and ſcorbutic Caſes: But it muſt be avoided in Diſeaſes which ariſe from a Sharpneſs of the Humours, or a Spaſm or Criſpneſs of the Fibres. The *Doſe* is from half a Dram to four Scruples. Aſthmatic Perſons may take two Drams. It has this peculiar Property, that it will cauſe Perſons to ſweat freely, who otherwiſe are very hard to ſweat.

Arthanita, or Cyclamen, *Sow-bread*; the Root; it is an unſafe Purge.

* Aſarum, *Aſarabacca*; the Roots and Leaves; it vomits, purges, ſweats and provokes Urine. The Root in Powder is given from half a Dram to a Dram; in Infuſion from one Dram to four; a Decoction of it in Water has no vomiting or purging Quality; but in Wine it has both. It is very much employed in

in cephalic and ſternutory Powders againſt ſtubborn Diſorders of the Head, in Palſies, and in ſoporific Diſtempers. Farriers give an Ounce or two at a Time in Powder to Horſes with their Provender to cure the Farcy.

Aſparagus, *Sparagus*; the Root; cultivated chiefly for the Uſe of the Kitchen. The Root is accounted an Aperient.

† *Aſſa Fœtida*, the concreted Juice of the Root *Hingiſch*; it is very good againſt hyſteric Diſeaſes, flatalent Colics, internally and externally; it promotes the Menſes and Lochia, and expels the Afterbirth; it powerfully procures a Diaphoreſis and Sweating; it drives malignant Humours from the Centre to the Circumference; wherefore it is good in malignant Fevers, the Small-pox and Meaſles; it is uſeful in Diſorders of the Nerves and the Palſy; it is commended in the Aſthma taken in a poached Egg; it repreſſes the narcotic Effects of Opium, and by its Smell brings Women out of hyſteric Fits. Externally it is good againſt Swellings of the Spleen. The *Doſe* is from twelve Grains to a Dram, or even two Drams.

Atriplicis Olidæ Folia, the Leaves of ſtinking Orache, is reckoned, on account of its diſagreeable Flavour, an uſeful Antihyſteric.

Avenæ, *Oats*; this Grain is rather an Article of Food than of Medicine. The Gruels made from it are uſeful Diluents in inflammatory Diſorders, and correct the Acrimony of the Bile.

Aurantia Malus, the *Orange-Tree*; the Flowers, Fruit and Rind of the Fruit, called Orange-Peel.

Aurantiorum Hiſpalenſium Succus & Cortex, the Juice of Sevil Oranges and their Peel are, as Dr. *Lind* obſerves, the moſt ſovereign Remedies in the true Scurvy. The Peel of Sevil Oranges ſtrengthens the Stomach, helps Digeſtion, attenuates thick, groſs Humours, diſperſes Wind, appeaſes the Colic, promotes the Menſes and Lochia, and kills Worms. It may be given in Powder from a Scruple to a Dram. A whole *China* Orange eaten before the Fit of an Ague is ſaid to prevent it, and ſometimes to cure the Ague.

Auxungia Porcina, Hogs Lard; the medical Uſe of

this is wholly external, as the Basis of Ointments and other unctuous Applications.

B.

BAlaustia, *Balaustines*; Balaustine Flowers are mildly astringent and corroborant, and used in Diarrhœas and Relaxations of the Viscera.

Balsamita mas, or Costus Hortorum, *Costmary*; the Herb is a mild Corroborant and Aperient, of use in cachectic Indispositions.

Balsamum Capaiva, or Capaiba; Balsam of *Capivi*. It is a liquid resinous Juice, imported from *Brasil*. It is of the Consistence of Oil while it is fresh, but grows thick and glutinous with long keeping. It is of a whitish Yellow, of an acrid, bitter, aromatic Taste, and a fragrant Smell. It heals Wounds, especially of the Nerves; it is of Service in Abrasions of the Intestines after a Bloody-Flux, in the Whites and *Gonorrhœa*. It is good for the Kidnies, Bladder and Ureters, when ulcerated or obstructed with Gravel or Sand. It abates the Heat of the Urinary Passages, and cleanses them from Filth. *Fuller* commends it in Tubercles of the Lungs, the Beginning of a Consumption, and in Hectics. But these Virtues are suspected by some. Its Dose is from *five* to *twenty Drops*. *Two* or *three Drams* will purge like *Turpentine*.

Balsamum Gileadense, or Opobalsamum, *Balm of Gilead*. This is seldom or never to be had, at least not pure; and therefore we shall be silent as to its Virtues.

† *Balsamum Peruvianum*, Balsam of *Peru*. It is of a reddish Black, of the Consistence of Turpentine; if it has a greenish Cast, it is adulterated. It has a fragrant Smell like *Benjamin*. It is good in the *Asthma*, Consumption of the Lungs, Pains from the Gravel, and Suppression of the *Menses*. Outwardly it eases Pains arising from cold Humours; and cures Contractions of the Nerves. It heals Wounds of all Sorts, and the Puncture of a Tendon. The *Dose* is from four to twelve Drops. In the dry Belly-Ach it is given from *twenty* to *forty Drops*.

Balsamum

Balſamum Tolutanum, Balſam of *Tolu*. It is a roſinous Juice of a middle Conſiſtence, between liquid and denſe, of a tawny Colour, ſome ſay reddiſh, inclining to a golden Colour, and of a moſt fragrant Smell, as alſo of a moſt agreeable Taſte. It is brought in ſmall thin Shells, ſhaped like a *Cocao* Nut. In Time it becomes dry and brittle: It has the Virtues of the Balſam of *Peru*. It may be given from half a Scruple to half a Dram or upwards.

* Bardana Major, or Lappa Major, the *greater Burdock*; the Roots and Seeds. This is preferred by *Simon Pauli*, to the Decoction of the Woods in the Venereal Diſeaſe; it is greatly commended in the Gout, Gravel, Pleuriſy and purulent Spitting. The *Doſe* of the Root in Powder is a Dram; in Decoction an Ounce. The Seed is a moſt powerful Diuretic, given to a Dram in White-Wine.

Bdellium, the gummy Roſin; it is commended in Diſorders of the Breaſt, a Cough, difficult Breathing, Impoſtume in the Lungs and Gravel. The *Doſe* is two Scruples; but it is ſeldom uſed unleſs externally, to ſoften and ripen Tumors.

Becabunga, or Anagallis Aquatica, *Brooklime*; the Leaves; they are deterſive, aperitive, vulnerary, good for the Scurvy, Gravel, Retention of the Urine and Menſes. Four Ounces of the depurated Juice is a *Doſe*.

Bellis Major, the *greater Daiſy*, is merely herbaceous.

Bellis Minor, the *leſſer Daiſy*, is poſſeſſed of conſiderable Virtues as a Vulnerary, Detergent, and Reſolvent.

Benzoinum, Benjamin; the Roſin; it promotes Expectoration, is good in the Aſthma, Stuffing of the Lungs, and in an inveterate Cough. Its *Doſe* is two Scruples. Outwardly in Plaſters it ſtrengthens the Head, Stomach, and nervous Parts; its Tincture is good againſt Tubercles, Spots and Redneſs of the Face; it is a great Perfume.

Berberis, or Oxyacantha Galeni, the *Barberry-buſh*; the Bark, Fruit, and Seed. The Fruit of this Shrub is a mild reſtringent Acid, of Uſe in hot bilious Diſorders, and a colliquative or putrid Diſpoſition of the Humours.

Beta, *Beet*; the Herb is uſed as Food, and is reckoned difficult of Digeſtion.

Betonica Vulgaris, the *common Betony*; the Leaves, Tops, and Flowers. *Betony* is a Discutient, Attenuant, Aperient, and Abstergent; it is good for Disorders of the Liver, Spleen, Breast, and Womb; it promotes Urine and helps the Gout; it is particularly recommended in Diseases of the Head; a Handful of the Leaves may be infused in boiling Water and drank as Tea; or four Ounces of the Juice may be drank in the Hemicrania, Vertigo, Numbness of the Limbs and Palsy. Snuff made of its dried Leaves is very good in Diseases of the Head.

Betula, the *Birch-Tree*; the Bark and Sap. The Bark has been used as an Antiscorbutic; the other Parts of the Tree externally as Detergents.

Bezoar Orientale & Occidentale, *Oriental* and *Occidental Bezoar*. The Dose is twelve or fifteen Grains.

Bistorta, Bistort or Snake-weed; the *Root*; it is balsamic, vulnerary and astringent, and may be used in all Cases where Astringency is required; as an Incontinence of Urine, the Gonorrhœa, Overflowing of the Menses, Lochia, Whites, Hæmorrhages from Wounds, Spitting of Blood, bilious Vomiting, the Dysentery, and other Fluxes; it may be taken in Powder from half a Dram to a Dram; in astringent Ptisans from half an Ounce to an Ounce.

Bitumen Judaicum, Jews Pitch. This is not used but in Venice-Treacle.

Bismuth, a *Marcasite*; *Bismuth*. It is not used internally; but a *Magistery* is made of it by dissolving it in Spirit of Nitre, and then making it precipitate with Salt and Water; it is a very white Powder when clean washed, and is used by Women to paint their Faces.

Bolus Armenia, Bole Armonic.

† *Bolus Gallica*, French Bole; these are astringent, desiccative, good in Looseneſſes, Dysenteries, and Spitting of Blood; as also to absorb Acids. Outwardly it dries, astringes, and stops Blood in Wounds. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to two Drams.

Bonus Henricus, or Lapathum Unctuosum, *English Mercury*; the Herb. *Simon Pauli* says, a Cataplasm of the whole Plant has been used with Success

ceſs and Safety in the Gout; it is frequently eaten like Spinage.

Borrago, *Borrage*; the Flower: It is one of the three Cordial Flowers.

Borax, Borax is a neutral Salt of a peculiar Nature; it is brought from the *Eaſt Indies*. Its principal Uſe is to aſſiſt Women in Child-birth, to expel the dead Child and After-birth, as alſo to reſtore the Menſes when ſuppreſſed. *Herman* ſays, it promotes Urine powerfully, and enters into Compoſitions againſt Impotency. The *Doſe* is from half a Scruple to a Dram.

Braſſica Sativa, *Cabbage* and *Coleworts*; the Leaves.

Braſſica Marina, or Soldanella, *Sea Colewort*; the Leaves. Cabbages in general are not unwholeſome, as has ſometimes been ſuppoſed: They even prove a ſalubrious Aliment in the true putrid Scurvy. When taken freely they tend to looſen the Belly and produce Flatulencies.

Bryonia Alba, *white Bryony*; the Root: It is a ſtrong Purge, and the Powder of the dried Root may be given from a Scruple to a Dram; the Juice from a Dram to half an Ounce in Broth. The Root boiled in Milk or Wine, from three Drams to ſix Drams, *Geoffry* ſays, is good in the Dropſy, hyſteric Paſſion, Aſthma, Epilepſy, Vertigo, Palſy, the Gout and other chronic Diſeaſes; it is excellent in the moiſt Aſthma, Dropſy of the Breaſt and Womb, and hyſteric Suffocations from Obſtructions of the Womb; but it is beſt to correct it with Cream of Tartar.

Bugloſſum Sativum, *Garden Bugloſs*. This Plant appears to be nearly ſimilar to Borrage in its Virtues as well as Form.

Bugula, or Conſolida Media, *Bugle* or *middle Conſound*; is recommended as a vulnerary.

Bunias, or Napus Sativa & Sylveſtris, *Navew*; the Seed; it has nearly the Qualities of that of Muſtard but in a lower Degree.

Burſa Paſtoris, *Shepherds Purſe*: An Herb that, notwithſtanding the Virtues which have been aſcribed to it, ſeems almoſt merely herbaceous.

Buxus, the *Box-Tree*; the Leaves and Wood have been ſuppoſed by ſome Writers ſimilar to the Guaiacum. It appears, however, from proper Experiments, to contain no active Matter of the reſinous Kind.

C.

C.

COCAO, the *Cocoa-Tree*: the Fruit called Chocolate Nuts; of which is made a wholesome and nutritious Drink, an Article of Diet.

Calaminta Montana, Mountain Calaminth; the *Herb*: It incides viscid Humours, excites the Appetite, helps Digestion, provokes Urine and the Menses, deterges Ulcers of the Kidneys, expels the Lochia and the After-birth, promotes Expectoration, helps the Asthmatic and such as have Ulcers of the Lungs; it may be taken in the manner of Tea.

Calaminaris, *Calamine*; a Stone: It is used in drying up Wounds and Ulcers, but principally in healing the Excoriations of Children.

Calcarius Lapis, *Lime-stone*; which burnt is called, *Calx Viva*, Quicklime. Quicklime is sometimes used externally as a Depilatory, and has also been recommended with Honey into an Unguent, against rheumatic and other obstinate fixed Pains in the Joints and Limbs. In this Form it is almost Caustic.

Calendula or Caltha, *Marygold*; the Flower.

Campechense Lignum, *Logwood*. This is lately given in Looseneſſes. The Method that I have known succeed, is to take two Ounces of chip'd Logwood, and boil it in a Quart of Milk and a Quart of Water to one Quart, of which a Tea-cupful must be taken pretty often.

† *Camphora*, Camphire; a resinous Concrete. Taken inwardly, it is anodyne and diaphoretic; it resists Poisons and malignant Humours; whence it is used in the Plague, putrid Fevers and malignant Diseases: it promotes Urine and the Menses; it resolves hysteric Suffocations, and heals the Ulcers of the Kidneys, Womb, and Bladder; it is commended in the Gonorrhœa and the Whites in Women. The *Dose* is from three Grains to a Scruple given in a Bolus, or dissolved in Oil of sweet Almonds; it is used externally in Palsies of the Limbs, in the Pains of the Rheumatism and Gout, to allay Inflammations; it assuages the Erysipelas, resolves Tumours, drives away Putrefaction, prevents a Gangrene, and is good against Burns, dissolved in Spirit of Wine.

Cancrorum

Cancrorum Chelæ, Crabs Claws. They are chiefly used as Absorbents to correct Acidities in the first Passages, and are useful in the febrile Disorders of Children.

Cancrorum Oculi dicti, Crabs Eyes. These are little white Stones about the Bigness of a Pea; they lie near the Stomach of the *Astacus Fluvialis*, on each side one; they have no sensible Taste or Smell; they have much the same Virtues as the preceding. The Notion of a diaphoretic Quality, on which Account they have been very much prescribed in Fevers, is now justly exploded. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram.

Canella Alba, white Cinnamon, is a moderately warm Aromatic; it is used in the sacred Tincture and Hiera Picra to cover the disagreeable Flavour of the Aloes.

Cannabis, *Hemp*; the Seed. This is recommended by *Sylvius*, *Floyer*, and others, against the Jaundice. Two Ounces may be boiled in a Quart of Milk till they begin to break. Five or six Ounces of this Decoction may be given several Times a Day: It is helpful in the Gonorrhœa and Heat of Urine.

*† *Cantharides*, Spanish Flies. The Use of these Flies in Blisters is sufficiently known, and that Blisters will occasion a Heat of Urine and the Strangury; they have been given often internally corrected with Camphire to six or seven Grains, with rather more than an equal Quantity of Camphire dissolved in Oil-Olive and made into a Bolus: They are said to prevail against the Leprosy, Gravel, Dropsy, virulent Gonorrhœa, Whites in Women, and Ulcers of the Bladder. In this last Case it may be proper to give the Cantharides an Hour or two before the Camphire. When Cantharides have been jocosely but rashly given, so as to endanger the Person's Life, a Bolus with a Scruple of Camphire has prevented the dangerous Effects, after having repeated it at the Distance of six Hours. We are obliged to Dr. *Greenfield* for this Discovery.

Caprifolium, or Periclymenum, *common Honeysuckle*, or *Woodbind*; the Leaves and Flowers.

Capsicum, or Piper Indicum, *Guiney Pepper*. It is extremely hot, and is much used at Table by the Inhabitants of the *West India* Islands. A Species of it is

is the Basis of the Powder brought from thence under the Name of the *Cayan Pepper.*

Capparis, the *Caper-bush*; the Bark of the Root and Buds of the Flowers.

Caranna; the *Rosin.* This is only used outwardly in the Gout, Hip-Gout, Catarrhs, the Tooth-ach, either alone or softened with Oil; it is applied to the Temples in the Tooth-ach, and to the coronal Suture in the Head-ach.

Cardamomum Majus, the *greater Cardamoms*; the Seed.

Cardamomi Minoris Semen, the Cardamoms of the Shops. They are cordial, stomachic, help Digestion, strengthen the Brain, promote Urine and the Menses, and are commended by some to prevent the Vertigo and Apoplexy. The Dose, in Substance, is from half a Scruple to a Scruple; in Infusion, to half an Ounce.

Cardiaca, *Motherwort*; the Herb: The Powder of the Herb mixed with Sugar is excellent against the Palpitation of the Heart, hysteric Affections, and Disorders of the Spleen; it is said to be good against Convulsions, Obstructions of the Viscera and Worms. A *Dose* of the Powder to be taken with Sugar or Wine is a Dram.

Cardui Benedicti Folia & Semen, the Blessed Thistle; the *Leaves* and *Seed:* The Leaves promote a Diaphoresis, and are a powerful Sudorific; it is used with Success in malignant Fevers and the Plague; it is good in the Beginning of Pleurisies after Bleeding: The continued Use of it before the Fit of an Ague, takes it away, having been vomited with a large Decoction of it first: In chronic Diseases, the Infusion of the Tops with other bitter Herbs may be beneficially drank. The *Dose* of the Juice is three or four Ounces; of the Powder a Dram; of the Extract a Scruple or half a Dram; of the Decoction six Ounces repeated several Times in a Day: Three Drams of the Seeds are given in Emulsions, against the Pleurisy and Rheumatism; they cause a copious Sweating: The same Emulsion is good to throw out the Small-Pox, Measles, and other Eruptions.

Caricæ, dried Figs; they are emollient, and are good in a Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Gravel, Heat and Difficulty of Urine and bloody Urine. Externally they

they ſoften, eaſe, and take away Swellings and Inflammations of the Gums, Uvula and Fauces, if they are held in the Mouth or uſed as a Gargle. The Decoction is good for Children in the Small-Pox and Meaſles, when they do not come out kindly; as alſo for colic Pains in Plumbers; five or ſix Figs are ſufficient for a Pint of Decoction. Twelve Figs boiled in a Pint of Water with a Dram of Liquorice to one Half, and then ſtrained, may be given by Spoonfuls in a violent Cough. Two Figs may be ſteeped in half a Pint of Brandy for a Day, and when the Brandy is ſtrained off it may be ſet on Fire till it becomes of the Conſiſtence of a Syrup; it may be given by Spoonfuls in a Cough, Hoarſeneſs, and Aſthma.

Carlina, or Chamæleon Albus, *Carline Thiſtle*; the Root has been greatly eſteemed by foreign Phyſicians in acute, malignant, as well as in chronical Diſeaſes. The Doſe is from a Scruple to a Dram, and in Infuſion from a Dram to two Drams and more.

Carpobalſamum, the Fruit of Balſam-Tree.

Carui Semen, or Carum, *Caraway Seeds*: They incide groſs thick Humours, diſcuſs Wind, appeaſe the Pains of the Colic, help Digeſtion, promote Urine and the Menſes: In all Diſorders tending to an Inflammation they are to be avoided. The *Doſe* is from a Scruple to a Dram; the Oil is given from three Drops to ſix on Sugar.

Caryophyllata, *Avens*, or *Herb-Bennet*; the Root: When freſh it is good againſt Catarrhs and Obſtructions of the Head; when dried, it is given to cure Looſeneſſes, the Bloody-Flux, Spitting of Blood, and Hæmorrhages. An Ounce of the freſh Root boiled in a Pint and a half of Water to one Half, or infuſed in half a Pint of Wine for a Night, and drank at the coming on of the Fit of an Ague, often drives it away. A Dram of the powdered Root in hot Wine is given in Falls, to reſolve the coagulated Blood.

Caryophylla Aromatica & Oleum eorum ſtillatitium ſive eſſentiale, Cloves, and their diſtilled or eſſential Oil. The general Uſe of Cloves is as a Spice; however, they are good againſt cold Affections of the Brain, the Vertigo, Weakneſs of Sight, the Head-ach, Fainting,

ing, Palpitation of the Heart, Weakneſs of the Stomach, venereal Impotency, Suppreſſion of the Menſes and hyſteric Paſſion. The *Doſe* in Subſtance is from three Grains to a Scruple; in Infuſion from half a Dram to two Drams. Externally, they are put in Bags and laid to the Stomach to ſtop Vomiting, or to eaſe Pains in the Stomach from a cold Cauſe. The eſſential Oil is good for the ſame Purpoſes. The *Doſe* is from one to three Drops. It is alſo good for a Caries of the Bones and the Tooth-ach. Some anoint the Back and lower Part of the Head with it in an Apoplexy. Being put into a hollow rotten Tooth with a bit of Cotton, it cures the Tooth-ach.

Caryophylla Rubra, Caryophyllus Hortenſis, *Clove July Flowers*. They are commended in all Diſorders of the Head and Heart, eſpecially in all malignant and peſtilential Diſeaſes. *Simon Pauli* affirms, that numberleſs Patients have been freed from malignant Fevers only by the Decoction of the Flowers, and that they powerfully promote Sweat and Urine without raiſing great Commotions in the Blood, at the ſame time ſtrengthening the Heart and appeaſing Thirſt: He adds, that the reddeſt and moſt aromatic Flowers are the beſt. The Decoction is made of a Pugil of the Flowers to a Handful.

Caſſia Fiſtularis, the Pudding-Pipe-Tree. The Pulp is a gentle Laxative: It may be given to Children juſt born; two Drams ſhould be diſſolved in ſix Ounces of Whey; the Whole ſhould be given by Spoonfuls in eight or twelve Hours to purge off the Meconium before the Child begins to ſuck: To others it may be given from two Drams to an Ounce and a half.

Caſſia Lignea, *Woody Caſſia*; the Bark: It is commended in the Aſthma and Coughs to incide and ſheath thick and acrid Phlegm; as alſo in Diarrhœas and Dyſenteries to ſtrengthen the Inteſtines and ſheath acrid Humours. The *Doſe* in Subſtance is two Scruples; infuſed in half a Pint of White-Wine an Ounce.

Caſumunar, Caſumunar; the *Root*: It has a ſharp pungent, aromatic Taſte, and a fragrant Smell: It ſtrengthens the Nerves, refreſhes the Spirits, corroborates the Stomach, and expels Wind: It is good in the Apoplexy, Epilepſy, Vertigo, Convulſions, Tremblings, the hyſteric and hypochondriac Paſſion

and

and Gripes. The *Dose* in Substance is from half a Scruple to half a Dram; of the Extract from six Grains to fifteen.

† *Castoreum Russicum*, Russia Castor. This is the *inguinal Glands* of the Beaver. The best are large, round, hard Cods, and, when cut, are of a red, Liver-Colour. *Castor* is given in the Gripes and Wind Colic, but chiefly in the hysteric Passion; it promotes the Menses, and is good for Pains after Child-birth: It is commended in the Palsy, Epilepsy, and Lethargy, especially in the last: It is advantageous in Spasms and Convulsions. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram.

Centaurium Majus, *the greater Centaury*; the Root.

Centaurii Minores Summitates, the Tops of the Lesser Centaury. *Rulandus* relates, that he cured all Sorts of intermitting Fevers with the Decoction of this Herb, having first given a Vomit: it is useful in the Jaundice, Suppression of the Menses, and of the Flux of the Hæmorrhoids; it strengthens the Stomach and kills Worms; it helps the Cachexy, Scurvy, Gout, and hypochondriac Disease; it likewise opens Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Mesentery. Outwardly it cures green Wounds and old Ulcers; it cures the Scurvy and scald Heads, if a Decoction be made of it in the Water in which Pease have been boiled, so long as to break them, but not to mix with the Water; this likewise kills Thousands of Vermin at once, according to *Simon Pauli*. The *Dose* in Powder is from a Scruple to a Dram. The Extract is given to a Dram and upwards in intermitting Fevers and Obstructions.

Centinodium, or Polygonum, *Knot-grass*; the Herb. This is looked upon as a Specific in all Sorts of Hæmorrhages, internally taken, or outwardly applied; it is good for all Fluxes of the Belly; but for the Bloody-Flux it must be boiled in Milk, and the Decoction drank. *Camerarius* mentions a Man who was cured of vomiting of Blood by drinking the Juice in a little Wine. In Bleeding of the Nose the Decoction must be drank and the expressed Herb put under the Arm-pits. *Wadelius* assures us, that this Herb pounded and put under the Arm-pits stops the enormous Flux of the Hæmorrhoids. Outwardly applied,

plied, it cures Wounds ſpeedily. The *Doſe* of the Juice is two or three Ounces.

Cepa, Onion; the *Roots*. They agree with a Stomach full of groſs, glutinous Humours, and excite a languid Appetite; boiled in Honey, they help Diſorders of the Lungs from groſs, thick Phlegm. *Chomel* ſays, if a white Onion is cut in Pieces and ſteeped for a Night in half a Pint of White-Wine, and the ſtrained Liquor be drank in the Morning faſting, repeating the Doſe for three Days together before the New Moon, it will cure the Gravel. Several Ounces of the Juice may be taken to promote Urine in the Dropſy. If Onions are pounded together with Salt they will cure a Burn before a Bliſter is raiſed.

Ceraſus Niger, the *black Cherry-Tree*; the Fruit and Gum.

Cera Alba, white Bees Wax.

Cera Flava, yellow Bees Wax. The chief medicinal Uſe of Wax is in Plaſters, Unguents, and other like external Applications; partly for giving the requiſite Conſiſtence to other Ingredients, and partly on account of its own emollient Quality;—internally yellow Wax is given, mixed with other Subſtances, for healing Eroſions of the Inteſtines in Fluxes.

Cete, the *Whale*. See *Sperma Ceti*.

Cervus, the *Stag*; his Horns. See *Cornu Cervi*.

Ceruſſa, Ceruſs, or white Lead, is of Uſe, in external Applications, like the other Preparations of Lead, as a cooling Reſtringent.

Cherefolium, *Chervil*; the Herb: It promotes Urine and the Menſes, brings away Gravel, opens Obſtructions of the Viſcera, and reſolves grumous Blood from Falls. Three or four Ounces of the Juice ſhould be taken every third or fourth Hour; or five or ſix Ounces of a ſtrong Decoction. *Geoffry* ſays, he has known the Juice alone very ſerviceable in the Dropſy. It is a Diuretic without Irritation, and will even reſtrain Inflammations; and if this will not cure the Dropſy, it is ſcarcely curable, as he affirms. The Herb bruiſed and laid hot to the Anus will cure the blind Piles. The *Doſe* in Powder is a Dram.

Chalybs, Steel. This Metal, or rather *Iron*, has two remarkable Qualities; it is both opening and aſtringent; it promotes the Menſes, opens the Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, and other Viſcera; it ſtops Hæmor-

Hæmorrhages and cures Diarrhœas by aſtringing the lax Fibres; it is ſaid to be the Alexipharmac of the hypochondriac Paſſion, and the Panacea of Cachexies. *Geoffry* ſays, Iron is by far preferable to Steel for medicinal Purpoſes, and that the Filings of Iron reduced to an Alcohol, or an exceeding fine Powder, excels all other Preparations in promoting the Menſes and opening Obſtructions of the Viſcera. The *Doſe* is from twelve Grains to half a Dram, once or twice a Day, in the Form of a Bolus, Pills or Troches.

Chamædryos Summitates cum Semine, the Tops and Seed of Germander: This incides and attenuates groſs, thick Humours, ſtrengthens the relaxed Solids, powerfully promotes Urine and Sweat, helps Obſtructions of the Viſcera, the Jaundice, Swelling of the Spleen, the Suppreſſion of the Menſes, obſtinate Fevers, an incipient Dropſy, the Scurvy and the Gout. *Ray* ſays, a Perſon famed for the Cure of the King's Evil, uſed to give its Decoction in a Quart of White-Wine boiled to a Pint; the Doſe was ſix Spoonfuls Morning and Evening for a Month. A Pugil or two may be drank like Tea in chronic Diſeaſes and Obſtructions of the Viſcera. *Alpinus* ſays, the *Egyptians* give a Dram of it in Powder againſt intermitting Fevers. Some Countrymen cure Quartans by taking the Powder in Broth for ſome Days. *Chomel* gives half a Dram of this Powder and as much of the Powder of Leſſer Centaury, in a Glaſs of generous Wine, after having been mixt over Night, juſt before the Fit of an Ague. It is alſo an Ingredient in the D. of *Portland*'s Powder for the Gout, which in lax Habits has been ſometimes known to do conſiderable Service.

Chamæmeli Folia Flores, the Leaves and Flowers of Camomile. Theſe digeſt, relax, mollify, diſcuſs Wind, mitigate Pain, and are friendly to the Nerves; they are alſo aperient, anodyne, and antiſpaſmodic; they are of great Uſe in the flatulent Colic, ſpaſmodic Pains and Convulſions; in the Cardialgia, Gravel, and intermitting Fevers: The Powder of the Flowers is given from half a Dram to a Dram; the expreſſed Juice from two Ounces to four; of the Decoction in Wine or Water about ſix Ounces. *Morton* and others affirm, the Powder of the Flowers will cure obſtinate

obſtinate Agues: He gave a Scruple of the Powder, half a Scruple of diaphoretic Antimony, and half a Scruple of Salt of Wormwood, in Poſſet-drink, every ſixth Hour; or in a Bolus or any other convenient Form. Externally, it is applied as an Emollient and Reſolvent in Cataplaſms.

Chamæpityos Folia, the Leaves of Ground-Pine. It is given in Catarrhs, the Rheumatiſm and Hip Gout, in Tremblings and the Palſy. A Dram of the Powder may be given alone, or with Germander in red Wine; or the Decoction may be given in Whey; or it may be drank with Germander as Tea: It is alſo ſaid to open Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, to promote the Menſes, to expel the dead Child and the After-birth, and this moſt powerfully. The *Doſe* of the Extract is a Dram.

Cheiri, or Leuconium Luteum, the *Wall-Flower*; the Flowers. Theſe promote the Menſes, and expel the Birth and After-birth. In Obſtructions of the Viſcera a handful of the Leaves and Flowers may be ſteeped in a Pint of Wine twenty-four Hours, which ſerves for two Doſes Morning and Evening.

Chelidonium Majus, the *greater Celandine*; the Herb and Root ſtands recommended as a powerful Aperient and Attenuant in the Jaundice and ſeveral chronical Diſtempers. It is ſometimes uſed by the country People to clear the Skin, deſtroy Warts, and other external Purpoſes. From half a Dram to a Dram of the dried Root in Powder, or an Infuſion of a Dram or a Dram and a half of the freſh Root in Wine or Water, may be given for a Doſe.

Cheledonium Minus, *Pilewort*; the Herb and Root. The Leaves are ranked among the ſlighter Antiſcorbutics; and the Roots in Decoction, but chiefly in Cataplaſms externally, are celebrated as a Specific in the Piles.

Chermes. See *Kermes*.

China, the *Root*. This is ſeldom given alone, but with Sarſaparilla, Guaiacum, and the like. The *Doſe* in Subſtance is from half a Dram to a Dram and a half; in Decoction from a Dram to half an Ounce.

Cichoreum, *Succory*; the Roots and Leaves. Theſe are uſeful Aperients, and may be given in hectic and inflammatory Caſes, as alſo in Obſtructions of the Viſcera.

Cicuta,

Cicuta, *Hemlock*; the Herb. This has generally been ranked among the Poiſons; Dr. Storck has however lately endeavoured to bring it into Reputation as a Medicine of very great Efficacy, in diſcuſſing œdematous Tumours, ſchirrous Strumæ, and in curing Fiſtulas, Ulcers, and even the moſt inveterate Cancers. His Method of giving it was in Pills made of an Extract of the freſh Leaves, beginning with one or two Grains, and increaſing the Doſe by Degrees to half a Dram or a Dram twice a Day. It has not however been attended with any remarkable Succeſs in this Country; hence the Uſe of it ſeems to be almoſt entirely laid aſide.

Cimolia Alba, or Argilla Alba, *Tobacco-Pipe Clay*, is ſeldom uſed in Medicine, although not inferior in Virtues to the other bolar Earths.

Cineres Ruſſici, Ruſſian Potaſhes. An alcaline Salt, generally unfit for medicinal Purpoſes, without due Purification.

Cinnabaris Nativa, *native Cinnabar*.

Cinnabaris Factitia, *Factitious Cinnabar*. It is good againſt Diſorders of the Head, the Vertigo, Epilepſy and Convulſions. But *Hoffman* ſays, it is not to be given in leſs Doſes than half a Scruple, and that for ſeveral Days together.

Cinnamomum & Oleum ejus ſtillatitium ſive eſſentiale, Cinnamon and its chemical Oil: The Bark heats, dries, opens and diſcuſſes, it reſiſts Putrefaction, promotes the Menſes, haſtens the Birth, ſtrengthens the Viſcera, chears the Spirits, helps Digeſtion and diſpels Wind. It is commonly uſed in Imbecility of Strength, Faintings, malignant Fevers, and in cold Diſorders of the Head, Breaſt, Stomach and Womb; as alſo in Pains of the Colic; it is aſtringent, and therefore is given in Fluxes from an Atonia of the inteſtinal Fibres; its Infuſion with Leaves of Sage is good in the Overflowing of the Menſes, if the Patient is purged with Rhubarb alternately. The *Doſe* in Subſtance is from a Scruple to half a Dram; in Infuſion from half a Dram to two Drams. The Oil has a moſt acrid and burning Quality, and therefore is never given alone, but mixed with Sugar and diluted in a proper Liquor; a ſingle Drop given in Wine revives the dejected Spirits in a Moment. In all Caſes where the Spirits are deficient

it is a high Remedy; and in cold Diſorders of the Womb it has not its Equal; it has all the Virtues of Cinnamon in Subſtance. The *Doſe* is from one Drop to three. If put into a hollow Tooth with Cotton-Wool it cures the Tooth-ach, by drying and burning the Nerve. This Drug is not to be uſed too often, nor when there is a Tendency to an Inflammation.

Citrea Malus, the *Citron Tree*; the Fruit, Peel and Seed. The Virtues are not unlike thoſe of Oranges. The yellow Part of the Peel is a ſtimulating Cordial, mends the Breath, ſtrengthens the Stomach and kills Worms. The acid Juice is cooling and is good againſt alkaline Acrimony, as well as quenches Thirſt in Fevers. The *Doſe* of the dried Peel in Powder is from half a Dram to two Scruples.

Citrullus, *Water Melon*; the Seed. They are good againſt the Acrimony and Heat of Urine. They are given in Emulſions from an Ounce to an Ounce and a half.

Coccinella, or Cochinella, *Cochineal*. Theſe Inſects are ſaid to be cordial, ſudorific, alexipharmac, and good in Fevers. The *Doſe* is from two to ſix or eight Grains. *Lemery* ſays, they are good in the Gravel, Looſeneſſes, and to prevent Abortion, and that they may be given in Powder from twelve Grains to half a Dram.

Cochleariæ Hortenſis Folia, the Leaves of Garden-Scurvy-Graſs.

Cochlearia Marina, *Sea-Scurvy-Graſs*, the Herb. Scurvy-Graſs is a powerful antiſeptic Attenuant and Aperient; it is one of the capital antiſcorbutic Herbs, and in this Intention is much uſed in Conjunction with Orange Juice, Sorrel, Brooklime, *&c.* The *Doſe* of the Juice is from one Ounce to two; or about two Pugils may be given in Decoction. It is beſt while freſh. It is likewiſe good in Obſtructions of the Viſcera, in the Green-Sickneſs, and in the Aſthma.

Coffee, the *Berries*. The Drinking of Coffee is good in a Crapula, Weakneſs of the Stomach, the Want of Appetite, the flatulent Colic, Suppreſſion of the Menſes, Sleepineſs, and ſleepy Diſeaſes; it helps Digeſtion, chears the Spirits, ſharpens the Wit, rouſes the Dull, and attenuates groſs Humours. But Coffee

is,

is not good for the Lean and bilious, nor for those whose Viscera are hot; nor yet for such who are obnoxious to the bleeding Piles or any Hæmorrhage whatever, especially not for Women who have too large a Flux of the Menses, or are with Child. It is likewise found not to agree with those that are melancholy or hypochondriac, or subject to the Erysipelas. Coffee drank freely in the Cholera Morbus, or in a Vomiting and Looseness, has been found to have had a good Effect.

Colocynthides Medulla, the Pith or Pulp of the bitter Apple. This is a violent Purge, and seldom given without Preparation; though some Powder the Pulp, and give it from five Grains to twenty. It is commended in nervous Disorders and Diseases of the Head and Joints; in the Wind Colic, Dropsy, and Leprosy. It is given in Decoctions from half a Scruple to a Dram; in a Decoction for a Clyster, a Dram; and in apoplectic Cases two Drams; but it must be carefully strained lest any of the Pulp get into the Decoction. If too large a Dose has been taken, Oil must be drank and given in a Clyster.

* Consolida Major, or Symphytum Majus, *Comfrey*; the Roots, Leaves, and Flowers. The Root is a Vulnerary, and good against the Bloody-Flux and Spitting of Blood; it likewise corrects a salt and sharp Serum. The *Dose* in Powder is a Dram. Outwardly it agglutinates Wounds and is good against Hernias.

* *Contrayerva*; the Root: It promotes Sweat and is an Alexipharmac; it strengthens the Stomach, promotes Digestion, dispels Wind, and is used in malignant Fevers when the Body is too loose. The *common Dose* is a Scruple; but *Geoffroy* orders a Dram; and two Drams in Decoction.

Copal, the *Resin*. This is seldom used in Medicine, but often for Varnish.

Corallina, *Sea-Moss*. This is principally given against Worms from half a Dram to a Dram.

Corallium Rubrum, Album, *red* and *white Coral*. The red is the best, and is an Absorbent. It may be given in Hæmorrhages, Fluxes of the Belly, and the Whites in Women. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram.

Coriandri Semen, Coriander Seed. They incide viscid Juices in the Stomach and dispel Wind; it may be

uſeful in Spitting of Blood and Looſeneſſes. The *Doſe* in Powder is from a Scruple to a Dram.

Cornu Cervi, Hartſhorn. This is uſeful whenever an Acid predominates. The Gelly is healing in *Aphthæ* or the Thruſh. It is ſeldom given unprepared, though ſome preſcribe the Powder from a Scruple to a Dram.

Coſtus, the ſweet Coſtus of the Shops; the *Root*. This is ſaid to be expectorant, cephalic, and uterine; it promotes Urine and a Diaphoreſis. The *Doſe* is half a Dram in Subſtance; two Drams or half an Ounce in Infuſion.

Creta Alba, Chalk. It is a very uſeful Abſorbent, and deſtroys Acidities in the firſt Paſſages; it is good in the Heart-burn, and in a Cough from acrid Phlegm. It is given alone from half a Scruple to a Dram.

Crocus, Saffron; the *Flowers* and *Stamina*. This is called by ſome the King of Vegetables: It chears the Spirits, whence it is ſaid to be cordial; it is given againſt Fainting-Fits and the Palpitation of the Heart. It ſtrengthens the Stomach and helps Digeſtion; frees the Lungs from groſs Phlegm, deſtroys the Acrimony of irritating Serum, and cures a Cough; whence ſome call it the Soul of the Lungs. It is uſeful in the Aſthma and Conſumption, opens Obſtructions of the Liver and cures the Jaundice. It is good againſt Diſorders of the Womb, and promotes the Menſes. Saffron is looked upon as an Hyſteric, eaſes Pain and cauſes Sleep. It promotes Urine, excites the venereal Appetite, and is good in ſpaſmodic Caſes. The *Uſe* of it ſhould be moderate and ſeaſonable. Pregnant Women ſhould abſtain from it, and thoſe whoſe menſtrual Flux is immoderate. Too large a Doſe not only ſtupifies the Senſes and cauſes Sleep, but provokes exceſſive and perpetual Laughter, which at laſt becomes convulſive and ends in Death. It may be given ſafely from ten Grains to a Scruple. Two or three Drams are ſufficient to kill.

Cryſtallus, *Chryſtal*; the Stone. It was introduced into Medicine by the Credulity of former Ages; but is now, as well as the coloured Stones, of which it is the baſis, deſervedly exploded by all rational Practitioners. Its internal Uſe is very rare, nor are its Effects ſufficiently known.

Cubebæ,

Cubebæ, Cubebs. They are like Pepper, but sometimes a little larger: They are good in the Vertigo, Palsy, and Apoplexy; they help a stinking Breath, dispel Wind, strengthen the Stomach, and are good against cold Diseases of the Brain and Womb. They are taken in *India* to excite the venereal Appetite. They are commended against Hoarseness and Loss of Voice. The *Dose* in Substance is from three Grains to a Scruple; infused in Wine from a Dram to two Drams.

Cucumis Agrestis, Cucumis Asininus; *wild Cucumber*; the Fruit. The expressed and inspissated Juice is called *Elaterium*: It is a very stimulating Cathartic, and is chiefly used in the Dropsy. It is given from half a Grain to three Grains.

Cucumis Hortensis, the *Garden Cucumber*; the Seeds.

Cucurbita, the *Gourd*; the Seeds. These and the former are cooling, and are given in Emulsions against Sharpness of Urine and to procure Sleep. The *Dose* in Emulsions is an Ounce.

Cuprum, or Venus, Copper; the *Metal*; whence Brass, Verdigrease, Tutty, Pompholix, and Spodium.

Cuminum, *Cumin*; the Seed. These are useful in a flatulent Colic, the Tympany, and a Vertigo from bad Digestion. The *Dose* in Powder is two Scruples.

Curcuma, Turmerick; the *Root*. It is reckoned an excellent Medicine against Obstructions of the Lungs, Liver, Spleen, Mesentery, and Womb; it promotes the Menses and assists Child-birth; it is almost a Specific against the Jaundice. The *Dose* in Substance is from a Scruple to a Dram; in Decoction or Infusion two Drams.

Cydonea Mala, Quinces and their Seeds. The Fruit of the *Malus Cotonea*. They are astringent, are good against Vomiting, and Fluxes of all Kinds; as also against Spitting of Blood. The Seeds serve to make a Mucilage. In Emulsions they are given to two Drams. The Juice of the Fruit is made into a Syrup, the *Dose* of which is from an Ounce to an Ounce and a half.

Cynoglossum, *Hounds-Tongue*; the Root. A Decoction of an Ounce of the Root is given in Catarrhs, Coughs, Looseneſſes, the Bloody-Flux, and Hæmorrhages.

Cymini Semen, Cumin Seeds. See *Cuminum*.

Cynosbati Fructus, Hips, Rosa Sylvestris vulgaris Flore odorato incarnato; the common wild Briar, or Dogs Rose; also the Hip-Tree. The Conserve of Hips is recommended against a Loosenes, to moderate the Heat of the Bile, against Sharpnes of Urine and the Dysury. The *Dose* is from two Drams to half an Ounce. They are given in Substance from half a Dram to a Dram.

Cyperus Longus, *long Cyperus*; the Roots. They attenuate, incide, open Obstructions, promote Urine and the Menses, comfort a weak Stomach, and are good in an incipient Dropsy; they heal Ulcers of the Mouth and Bladder. The *Dose* in Substance is a Dram; in Infusion from two Drams to an Ounce.

D.

Daci Cretici Semen, the Seed of the Candian Carrot; the *Seed*. They are commended in uterine Pains and Disorders, in a chronical Cough, Hiccup, and a flatulent Colic. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Daucus Sylvestris, *wild Carrot*. They incide thick, gross Humours, discuss Wind, open Obstructions, provoke Urine and the Menses. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to two Drams.

Dens Leonis, *Dandelion*; the Root and Leaves. It opens Obstructions of the Liver, promotes Urine, and is good in internal Inflammations. *Fuller* recommends it in Diseases of the Skin, and directs from four to six Ounces of the Juice of the Herb to be taken three times a Day. The *common Dose* of the Juice is three or four Ounces; of the Infusion or Decoction from four to six.

Dictamni Cretici Folia, the Leaves of Dittany of *Crete*. It is said to hasten the Birth, bring away the dead Child, Mole, and After-birth. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram; its Infusion in Wine from a Dram to half an Ounce. Some recommend it in malignant Fevers.

Digitalis, *Fox-glove*; the Leaves. This is a strong Emetic and Cathartic, and therefore not safe to be given inwardly. *Parkinson* affirms, that the Leaves pounded and applied to scrophulous Tumours, will cure

cure them; or the Juice may be mixed with an Ointment, and so used.

Doronicum Romanum, *Roman Wolfs-bane*; the Root. The internal Use of this cannot be safe, for it will kill Dogs and other Animals.

Dorontium, *Dragons*; the Herb. The Roots and Leaves have the same Virtues as *Arum*, but stronger. The Powder of the dried Root is given from one Dram to two Drams. Externally the Root is a very good Remedy against ill-conditioned Ulcers. The fresh Root roasted in the Ashes and applied to the Anus relieves the Pains of tumified Hæmorrhoids, and resolves schirrous and scrophulous Tumours; it also softens the Hardness of the Spleen.

Dulcamara, or Solanum Lignosum, *Bitter-Sweet*; the Root and Plant. *Parkinson* affirms it is a violent Purge from his own Experience.

E.

EBulus, or Chmæacte, *Dwarf-Elder*; the Herb, Root, and Bark. This is a strong Purge, and is given in Dropsies, when the Liver is sound. When an Ascites succeeds the Jaundice, it is not safe. The woody Part of the Root, deprived of its Bark, in the Spring is a little astringent, and may be given from half a Dram to two Scruples, against the Whites and Overflowing of the Menses. The dried Bark of the Root may be given as a Purge from a Dram and a half to two Drams; or five or six Drams of the Juice of the Plant; it works very roughly.

Elatines Folia, the Leaves of Female Fluellin. These are vulnerary, aperient, and resolvent; they are commended in the Cancer, Gout, Impetigo, Leprosy, Dropsy, and the King's Evil. The Decoction or Infusion are given from four Ounces to six; the Juice from three to five, twice or thrice in a Day. The *Dose* of the Extract is a Dram. Externally the Plant or its Juice is good to cleanse sordid and cancerous Ulcers.

Elemi, the *Rosin*. That now in Use is brought from *Brasil*, and is of a yellowish or greenish White, and is somewhat transparent, and resembles the Rosin of the Pine-Tree; that is best which is pellucid, green-

ish, fat, tough, and of no unpleasant Smell. Externally applied it resolves Tumours, deterges Ulcers, and eases Pain; it powerfully resists Corruption, and is greatly commended for Contusions of the Head and Tendons. It is seldom or never used inwardly.

Eleutheriæ Cortex, the Bark of Eleutheria. This is best known abroad by the Name of *Cascarilla*, and was sold at first for Jesuits Bark; it is still called by some the *Grey Peruvian Bark*. It has a resolvent, diaphoretic and sedative Quality; it is good in Diseases of the Breast, in which it is lenient, discutient and sedative, and is good in the Peripneumony and Pleurisy; in the Diarrhœa of acute Fevers and Dysentery it is very efficacious. *Apinus* extolled its Virtues in malignant and contagious Fevers; but at present they are not allowed. Some prefer it to the Jesuit's Bark mixed with other proper Ingredients, for the Cure of intermitting Fevers. It is useful in all Inflammations except the Quinsey; in Pains, in hypochondriac and hysteric Spasms, in a disordered menstrual and hæmorrhoidal Flux, in internal Hæmorrhages, Vomiting of Blood, in a too great a Flux of the Lochia, and in Spitting of Blood; as also in the Hemicrania, enormous Vomiting, Debility of the Stomach after Diseases, and in all Fluxes of the Belly. When the Effect is not speedy, it is not useless, for by its tonic and gently anodyne Virtues it relieves the Patient, and is more safe and convenient than Opiates. It was first used with Tobacco to correct the Smell. The Odour is very agreeable to some, and disagreeable to others, and will affect their Heads. The *Dose* of the Powder is from six Grains to a Scruple; of the Extract from three Grains to eight; in Infusion from half a Dram to a Dram; of the Tincture from ten Drops to twenty. In epidemic, spotted Fevers and Dysenteries, *Apinus* gave a Dram of the Powder for a Dose three or four times in a Day, which often promoted Sweat; sometimes he gave five Grains of the Extract every sixth Hour; but in slight Cases only Morning and Evening. If there was no Change for the better, in three Days he left it off.

Endivia, *Endive*; the Root, Herb, and Seed. They are cooling, abstergent, and aperient; allay the Heat of

of the Blood, and reſtrain the Orgaſm of the bilious Humours; they unite with the ſharp Salts and too highly exalted Sulphur of the Blood, and carry them off by Urine or Stool; they are uſeful in burning, bilious and inflammatory Fevers, as well as to ſtop Hæmorrhages; they are uſed in cooling, aperient Apozems. The *Doſe* of the purified Juice is four Ounces, taken ſeveral Times in a Day. Their Seed is one of the four leſſer cold Seeds, and is given in Emulſions; the bruiſed Herb is applied externally in Inflammations; they are uſed in cooling and emollient Clyſters, and in Pediluvia, to procure Eaſe and Reſt, either in the Summer-time or in febrile Heats.

Enulæ Campanæ Radix, the Root of Elecampane. It helps Digeſtion, reſtores the relaxed Tone of the Stomach, incides and expels by Stool the viſcid Saburra of the Stomach and Inteſtines. It eaſes Pain in flatulent Colics, cleanſes the Kidneys and brings away Gravel, opens the Obſtructions of the Womb and provokes the Menſes by attenuating the thick, tenacious and mucous Humours concreted in theſe Parts; it is good in Hoarſeneſſes, aſthmatic and other Coughs. In trembling of the Joints after Salivations, or which happen to Artificers that uſe Mercury in Gilding and otherwiſe, it is very uſeful, the Decoction mixed with Fennel being frequently drank. Half an Ounce of the dried Root may be infuſed in ſix Ounces of White-Wine all Night and drank in the Morning faſting. Two Ounces of the Root may be boiled in a Quart of ſoft Water for a Ptiſan. In Powder it is given from three Scruples to ſix. Outwardly, the Decoction is good in the Itch. With Muſtard-Seed and Yeaſt a Pultice is made to lay to the Feet in Deliriums.

Erigerum, or Senecio, *Groundſel*; the Herb. It is good in the Obſtructions of the Myſentery and other Viſcera; in the Jaundice, Atrophy, and Sciatica; it is commended againſt Worms and the Epilepſy, in which Caſes two Ounces is a Doſe; it is alſo good againſt the Gripes, and ſome wear it as an Amulet againſt Agues. A Handful of it is given in Infuſion.

Eruca, *Rocket*; the Seeds. All the Parts of Rocket eaten, excite the Appetite, help Digeſtion, diſſolve the viſcid Suburra contained in the Stomach, and is therefore good againſt a decayed Appetite and Want

of Digeſtion. They provoke Urine which is rendered more ſharp, and affects the genital Parts with a Titillation, on which Account it is preſcribed againſt Impotency. The Herb eaten crude is good in Scurvies and chronical Diſeaſes, or if the Juice is drank with Wine. The Seed has the ſame Virtues, and like Muſtard-Seed, is good to prevent the Apoplexy. The *Doſe* of the Seed is fifteen or twenty Grains; though ſome give it from half a Dram to a Dram.

* *Eryngii Radix*, the Root of Sea-Eringo. It incides groſs, thick Humours that ſtuff the Viſcera and opens their Obſtructions; hence it is ſaid to be hepatic, uterine, diuretic, and nephritic; it cures the Jaundice, provokes Urine, cleanſes the Kidneys and the Bladder, and brings away Gravel; it opens Obſtructions of the Meſentery and promotes the Menſes. In Decoctions two Ounces of the Root is allowed to a Quart of Water, half of which may be drank at a Time. It is reckoned a great Provocative in venereal Affairs, taken either freſh or candied. In *Italy*, they apply a Cataplaſm of it to the Belly, under the Navel, to prevent Abortion. *Ray* ſays, candied Eryngo is good for the Lean and Conſumptive.

Eryſimum, *Hedge-Muſtard*; the Herb. It powerfully reſolves the viſcid Mucus which lines the Canals of the Bronchia and the Veſicles of the Lungs; whence it is good in Diſorders of the Lungs, a Hoarſeneſs, a tedious Cough, the Aſthma, and a Loſs of Voice from a groſs Matter; it is good in colic Pains proceeding from a viſcid Mucus, and in the Scurvy. The Seed is commended in a Suppreſſion of Urine. The *Doſe* is a Dram. A Handful or two of the Herb cut or bruiſed, and ſteeped in Water or Hydromel for ſome Hours, and ſtrained, may be taken warm; I mean the Liquor, not the Herb, which muſt be always underſtood when Infuſions or Decoctions are mentioned.

Eſula Major, the *greater Spurge*; the Root.

Eſula Minor, the *leſſer Spurge*; the Root. All the *Spurges* are ſtrong Cathartics, eſpecially their milky Juice taken in ſmall Quantities, and cannot be given without Danger; therefore no prudent Phyſician will preſcribe them.

Eupa-

Eupatorium Cannabinum, *Hemp-Agrimony*; the Plant. The chief Uſe of this is in the Cachexy, in which it diſſolves the thick Blood and reſtores the Tone of the Liver and Viſcera; it cures Catarrhs and promotes Urine and the Menſes. A Handful of the Leaves and Tops may be boiled with a ſlight Ebullition in a Pint of Whey or Water, which is very good againſt the Infarctions of the Viſcera that ſupervene to tedious Diſeaſes, eſpecially intermitting Fevers, when the Patient is become œdematous or inclinable to a Dropſy; it is alſo good after Tapping in the Dropſy Aſcites. Oedematous Patients ſhould likewiſe have the Feet fomented with the Decoction of this Herb in Wine, with the Addition of a little Camphire. It is alſo given in Broths, or the dried Herb may be taken like Tea. The *Doſe* of the Juice is given to three Ounces; the Extract of the Juice to a Dram; externally, the Leaves with the Tops in Flower boiled in Wine, reſolve œdematous Tumours and watry Swellings of the Scrotum without Puncture.

Euphorbium, the *Gummy Reſin*. This is brought from the inland Parts of *Africa* to *Sallee*, and from thence to us. The beſt is pure, dry, pale or yelloviſh and acrid, which being ſlightly touched with the Tongue ſets the Mouth on fire. This is the moſt acrid and burning Hydragogue of all others; and the Patient cannot go to Stool without Fainting and cold Sweats; it often ulcerates the Inteſtines, and therefore cannot be taken with Safety; tho' ſome venture to give from three Grains to eight, in ſleepy Diſeaſes, the Lethargy, Apoplexy, and Palſy. The Powder ſnuffed up the Noſe irritates ſo extremely as to cauſe large Hæmorrhages, and ſometimes inflames the Membranes of the Brain. Externally, by inciding, it digeſts thick, groſs Humours, brings a Redneſs upon the Part, excites an Inflammation and ſometimes an Ulceration. Some add it to Liniments and Ointments, againſt an Atrophy, Palſy, and the like Affections of the Joints and Nerves. *Herman* diſſolves it in Oil, and applies it to ſchirrous Tumours, letting it lie on for three or four Days. *Cheſelden* makes a ſuppurative Plaſter, with Diachylon, Euphorbium, and Burgundy Pitch.

Euphrasia, *Eye-Bright*; the Herb. It discusses thick, glutinous Humours and Concretions, especially in the Brain, and renders them fit for Circulation; it is a little astringent and restores the Tone of the lax Fibres and Glands of the Brain; for which Reason it is said to be a Cephalic and Ophthalmic. Taken in any Manner, especially the Herb made into Snuff, strengthens the Sight, and restores it when decayed. *Fuchsius* recommends it in Cataracts and Suffusions. It is given in Powder from one Dram to three. It is common to mix it with an equal Quantity of Fennel-Seed and a little Mace and Sugar. It is to be taken in a Morning, not for Weeks, but for Months and Years; others give a Dram of the Powder three times in a Day; in the Morning, before Dinner, and at Supper. *Konig* says, it is best mixed with the Powder of Millepedes. *Schroder* affirms, it restores a weak Memory; *Ray*, that it cures the Scotomy; and *Hoffman* recommends it against the yellow Jaundice. Some apply the bruised Herb for its Juice, or distilled Water, to the Eyes.

F.

FABA, *Beans*; the Flowers and Seed. Bean-meal is reckoned among the four resolvent Farinas.

Ficus, the *Fig-Tree*; its Fruit. See *Caricæ*.

Filipendula, *Dropwort*; the Root. The whole Plant incides gross Humours, and is diuretic. The Roots are of great Use in the Whites and in too great a Flux of the Lochia. *Simon Pauli* says, he has known the Whites to have been cured in a few Days by giving a Dram in the Decoction of the common Daucus for a Dose. Some commend it against the Vertigo and Falling-Sickness. With Fennel-Seed it is good against Shortness of Breath and Inflations of the Stomach. *Sennertus* recommends it against the King's-Evil. Half an Ounce of the Root may be given in Decoction.

Filix Florida, *flowering Fern*; the Root.

Filix Mas, *Male Fern*; the Root. These Roots are said to be aperient and anthelmintic. *Simon Pauli* recommends the external Application of the *flowering Fern* to cure Boys of the Rupture. *Ray* says, it is a Specific

cific againſt the Rickets. The *Doſe* of the white Part of the Root, for Children, is a Scruple; for grown Perſons a Dram or two: In Decoction from half a Dram to two Ounces.

Fœni Græci Semen, the Seed of Fenugreek. The Farina or Meal ſoftens, digeſts, ripens and diſcuſſes Tumours, and eaſes Pain. The Uſe is very frequent in emollient, ripening, and diſcutient Cataplaſms and Fomentations; or its Mucilage extracted with Water. It enters into emollient, carminative, and anodyne Clyſters to diſcuſs Wind, to deſtroy Acrimony, and to heal the eroded Inteſtines, in Colics, Looſeneſſes, and Dyſenteries.

Fœniculi dulcis Semen, the Seed of Sweet Fennel. All the Parts of Fennel ſtrengthen the Stomach, reſtore its Tone, help Digeſtion, diſſolve the viſcid Mucus adhering to the Coats of the Stomach, eſpecially the Seed. It is very uſeful for Sickneſs after eating, for Nauſeas, Belching, for a Heavineſs, Tenſion, and Inflation of the Stomach, for Dulneſs, Sleepineſs and Pains of the Head ariſing from Indigeſtion; it refreſhes the Spirits and is of great Uſe in flatulent Colics as it expels Wind. The Powder is given in Sugar from half a Dram to a Dram. The ſame Seed likewiſe helps the Generation of Milk by rendering the Chyle more fluid. Being mixt with thoracic Medicines it helps the Aſthma, and cures obſtinate Coughs. The Powder of the Seed is to be taken for Weakneſs of the Eyes every Morning faſting. The diſtilled Oil is a very great Carminative and eaſes Pain in the flatulent Colic, and helps Digeſtion; it is given from ſix to twelve Drops mixt with Sugar, which muſt be drank in Wine. Taken in Milk or a pectoral Decoction it is good for Coughs and the Aſthma.

* Fœniculum Vulgare, *common Fennel*; the Herb, Seed, and Root. It has the Virtues of the former.

Formicæ, *Ants*. There are wonderful Things ſaid of the Virtues of theſe Inſects; that they are good in all Diſorders of the Head and Brain and the Weakneſſes of Old-age; but from their ſtimulating Properties they are more likely to be diuretic and to aſſiſt paralytic Limbs by outward Application. Violets or Blue-Bottles thrown among them will ſoon turn red; which is very peculiar; and the Eggs, which

which ſmell a little like Nutmegs, given a Perſon to drink with the Powder of Nutmegs, will make him break wind enormouſly.

Frangula five Alnus Nigra, *Black Alder*. The internal yellow Bark of this Shrub is a ſtrong Cathartic, and in this Intention is ſometimes made Uſe of by the common People in Dropſies and other Diſorders.

Fragaria, *Strawberry*; the Herb and Fruit. The Leaves are good to allay the Heat of the Blood, and to promote Urine; they are hepatic and cure the Dyſcraſy of the Liver; they are good in the Cachexy and Jaundice; they cure Ulcers of the Legs if bruiſed and applied thereto. Boiled in red Wine and applied like a Cataplaſm to the Pubes, they cure the Whites, and are good in nocturnal Pollutions and the benign Gonorrhœa. *Strawberries* are cooling, quench Thirſt, and allay the Heat of the Stomach; they looſen the Belly, promote Urine, expel Gravel, but yield little Nouriſhment, and are unwholſome if eaten too plentifully. The *Doſe* of the depurated Juice of the Leaves is two or three Ounces; in Decoction or Infuſion a Handful of the Leaves.

Fraxinella, or Dictamnus Albus, *white* or *Baſtard Dittany*; the Root. This Root is recommended as a Stomachic, Anthelmintic, Alexipharmac, and as an Aperient in uterine Obſtructions; but is at preſent rarely made Uſe of.

Fraxinus, the *Aſh-Tree*; its Bark and Seeds. Theſe are reckoned reſolvent and aperient, and have ſometimes, it is ſaid, been ſerviceable in Intermittent Fevers, in Doſes of a Dram in Subſtance, or in ſmaller Quantity in an Extract.

Fuligo Lignorum combuſtorum, Wood-Soot. Wood-Soot is directed in hyſteric Caſes, and in different nervous Diſorders, as an Antiſpaſmodic and Corroborant.

Fumaria, *Fumitory*; the Herb. This is uſeful in Diſorders of the Primæ Viæ, in the hypochondriac Paſſion, the Jaundice, Scurvy, and Cachexy; it renders the Blood more fluid, incides viſcid Humours, opens Obſtructions, ſtrengthens the Stomach and Viſcera, and promotes Urine and the Menſes. The *Doſe* of the Juice is from three to ſix Ounces; of the Powder from half a Dram to a Dram, or two. It is ſaid to be a Specific in cutaneous Diſorders; in the Itch,

Ring-

Ring-worm, Impetigo. *Simon Pauli* says, he has cured the most scabby People with the simple Decoction in Whey. Two or three Handfuls may be given in Decoction.

G.

GAlanga Minor, the *Lesser Galangal*; the Root. This Root is brought from *China* and *India*, where it grows spontaneously. It incides, resolves, attenuates and strengthens; but as it raises Commotions in the Blood it is to be given only in cold Disorders; yet it does Harm in melancholic and hypochondriac Affections, and often induces the Dropsy. It is good in simple Diarrhœas, and Vertigoes arising from Crudities of the Primæ Viæ. The *Dose* is from fifteen Grains to half a Dram in Substance; in Infusion in Water or Wine from half a Dram to two Drams.

Galbanum. This is a fat Substance, ductile like Wax, semipellucid, shining, and of a middle Nature between a Gum and a Rosin; for it will burn in the Fire like Rosin, and dissolve in Water like Gum. Its Colour is yellowish and its Taste bitter and acrid, with a strong disagreeable Smell. Its Virtues are much the same as Ammoniac, but weaker; it dissolves thick Phlegm, whence it is good in an Asthma and an old Cough; it discusses Wind, cures the Colic, opens Obstructions of the Womb, promotes the Menses and the Lochia, expels the Birth and Afterbirth, and is good against hysteric Disorders proceeding from any Obstructions of the Womb; its Fume is useful in a Suffocation of the Womb and epileptic Fits. Externally it incides, draws, softens and ripens; therefore it enters several Plasters for maturating Buboes and Carbuncles, and for resolving schirrous Tumors. Applied to the Navel it mitigates hysteric Affections; it appeases spasmodic Motions of the Intestines, Convulsions of the Limbs and the Palsy, being spread like a Plaster and applied to the Part affected. The *Dose* in Substance is from a Scruple to two Scruples.

Galega, *Goats Rue*; the Herb. This is a celebrated Alexipharmac and Sudorific; but it is to be feared that

that it is not equal to the Encomiums which are made upon it. This Herb may be eaten crude or boiled. The *Dose* of the Juice is a Spoonful or two; and in Infusion from a Handful to a Handful and a half.

Gallæ, Galls. They are a powerful Astringent; hence they are praised by many in Looseneſſes, Dyſenteries and Hæmorrhages; but they have been lately extolled for a febrifuge Quality by *Renealm*, a Phyſician at *Paris*. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram, just as the Fit of an Ague is coming on; they are most efficacious when the Tone of the Stomach is too lax. Outwardly they strengthen relaxed Parts. The Decoction is used for a Half-Bath against the Falling-down of the Womb and Anus, and against Defluxions upon those Parts; or it may be used as a Fomentation. Some think they are too astringent for internal Use.

Gallium, *Ladies Bed-straw*; the Herb. Both the Leaves and Flowers of this Plant discover to the Taste a sensible Acidity; hence the restringent and refrigerating Virtues ascribed to this Plant appear to have some Foundation.

† *Gambogia*, Gamboge; the *gummy Rosin*. This is of a reddish yellow Colour when genuine, and must be chosen for its Cleanness and Freedom from Filth and Sand. If dissolved in Spittle it tinges Paper with a clear Yellow; it will dissolve in a great Measure both in Water and Spirit of Wine. This is a strong Cathartic, and purges serous and bilious Humours both upwards and downwards; hence its Use is frequent in Coughs, Dropsies, Asthmas, Catarrhs, the Jaundice, Gout, Itch, and other Diseases. Some are afraid of using it at all, and others prescribe it as freely. However, if it be cautiously and seasonably administered, it has this peculiar Advantage, that it is void of Taste and Smell, is given in a small Dose, and is quick in its Operation. It dissolves the viscid, clammy Humours which stagnate in any Part of the Body; those in the Stomach it expels by Vomit and the rest by Stool. It is given from two to five or seven Grains; fifteen is a very large Dose; from two to four has been given without vomiting; from four to ten will purge upwards and downwards without Violence. Some few cannot bear four without Perturbation

Perturbation of the Stomach. If it be diluted in a ſufficient Quantity of Fluid, ſmall Doſes of it need no Correction. Given in a Bolus or Pills it is more apt to vomit, but more ſeldom with Mercurius dulcis. Thoſe who do not vomit eaſily ſhould abſtain from it. Three Grains diſſolved in ſix Ounces of Barley-water, with an Ounce of Syrup of Violets, will make a Potion againſt the Dropſy. It operates beſt when not mixt with other Purges.

Geniſta, *Broom*; the Herb, Flowers, and Seed. The Leaves and Tops of *Broom* boiled in Water, or their Juice, are uſeful in Dropſies, and all Obſtructions of the Kidneys and Bladder; they partly purge ſerous Humours by Stool, and partly by Urine. *Ray* commends a Dram of the Seeds in Hydromel for a tumid Spleen, and againſt the Dropſy and Jaundice. A Dram and a half of the Seed is a ſtrong Purge. The Flowers, ſays *Etmuller*, in Decoction, purge downwards, in Subſtance upwards; yet ſome ſay, the Flowers are eaten in Salads without any ſuch Conſequence, and that in great Plenty.

* *Gentianæ Radix*, the Root of Gentian. It is heating, drying, and abſterging; it reſolves Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Womb. A Dram is ſaid to cure Tertian Agues, and ſometimes Quartans, taken in Wine juſt before the Fit; or ſix Ounces of its Infuſion given every fourth Hour; but it is much inferior to the Bark. This, like other Bitters, is a good Stomachic and helps Digeſtion. The *Doſe* is from one Dram to two. Outwardly it is uſed to cleanſe Wounds and Iſſues; and Surgeons make Tents of it to dilate Wounds.

Geranium Batrachoides, *Crow-foot Cranes-bill*; the Herb.

Geranium Robertianum, *Herb Robert*; the Herb. *Stocker* ſays, the Powder of the *Crow-foot Cranes-bill* is drying, and being applied to a Wound ſtaunches Blood and ſoon heals it; but *Herb Robert* is more in Uſe, and is a great Vulnerary and Aſtringent, externally and internally. It ſtops a Flux of Blood, reſolves coagulated Blood, cleanſes Wounds and Ulcers. If the bruiſed Leaves are ſteeped in Wine for a Night, it ſtops all Hæmorrhages whatever. *Ray* ſays, it eaſes Pains of the Colic, and is excellent in Fits of the Gravel. Some commend its internal and external

external Uſe in Cancers whether ulcerated or not. It is likewiſe good in Inflammations of the Breaſt, and for Ulcers of the Mouth and Pudenda. The *Doſe* of the Powder is a Dram in any proper Vehicle; as alſo the Infuſion of a Handful of the Leaves.

Ginſeng, the Root of a ſmall Plant growing in *China*, *Tartary*, and likewiſe in ſome Parts of *North America*. It is among the *Chineſe* accounted a Medicine of extraordinary Virtue, as a general Reſtorative and Corroborant, and has undoubtedly, though in an inferior Degree, a Title to theſe Qualities.

Glaſtum, or Iſatis, *Woad*; the Plant. *Ray* ſays, it dries and aſtringes, and is therefore good to ſtop Hæmorrhages; that it cleanſes Ulcers and is good to heal recent Wounds.

Gladioli Lutei Radix, the Root of yellow Water-Flower-de-Luce. *Ray* ſays, it is controverted whether this Root be hot or cold; but that it has a powerful aſtringent Faculty all agree; wherefore it is good in Fluxes in the Belly and Uterus, and in the Dyſentery, alſo in all Hæmorrhages whatever. *Schroder* ſays, it heats, dries, attenuates, aſtringes, ſtrengthens, reſolves, and from a peculiar Virtue is good in Diſorders of the Nerves and Brain.

* *Glycyrhiza*, Liquorice; the *Root*. This temperates ſalt and ſharp Humours, thickens the Blood and cures Coughs and Diſorders of the Breaſt; it is good in the Gravel and mitigates intenſe Pain. *Simon Pauli* affirms, that if the Powder of Liquorice is mixed with Pulp of Caſſia or with boiled Turpentine, and made into Pills, it will have ſurpriſing Effects againſt the Stone; and that it is an excellent Corrector of Lignum Guaiacum, when given againſt the venereal Diſeaſe. It is frequently preſcribed in Ptiſans and Decoctions, to allay the Heat of the Blood and abate the Acrimony of the Humours. *Herman* ſays, it is good in Aſperities of the Fauces, in the Pleuriſy, Dyſury, and Strangury. The *Doſe* in Subſtance is a Dram; in Infuſions and Decoctions an Ounce.

Grana Paradiſi, *Grains of Paradiſe*; the Seed. The Grains of *Paradiſe* in their pharmaceutical Properties pretty much reſemble Pepper, and are in ſome Places employed for the ſame Purpoſes.

Gramen

Gramen Caninum, *Dog-grass*; the Roots. They are moderately cooling, aperitive and subastringent; they provoke Urine without Irritation, and are good in Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen; they are frequently used in diuretic and aperient Ptisans, Broths, and Decoctions, to dissolve the Infarctions of the Liver and Spleen. Some give a Dram of the dried Powder against the Worms and Rickets. The *Dose* in Decoction is two Ounces.

Granati Cortex, the *Rind of Pomegranates*: Some call it *Mali Corium*, the Skin of this Fruit. It is astringent, and is good in the Whites, Hæmorrhages, Loosenesses and Vomiting, and in the Pica of pregnant Women. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Granata Sylvestris, the *wild Pomegranate Tree*; its Flowers called *Balaustines*, which see.

Gratiola, *Hedge Hyssop*; the Herb. This is reckoned to be a Hydragogue, and purges upwards and downwards; it is recommended in the Dropsy, against the Hip-Gout, and Fevers whether wandring or Tertian; it frees the Liver and Spleen from Obstructions and expels Worms from the Stomach; but as it is a violent Purge it agrees only with the Robust; in others it will cause Gripes and Super-purgations. The dried Leaves are given in Infusion from one Dram to two; in Substance from one Scruple to two.

† *Guaiaci Lignum, Cortex, Gummi*, the Wood, Bark and Gum of Guaiacum. That Wood is best that is fresh, heavy, rosinous, and that has the most of the black Part in it, and whose Bark adheres closely and firmly to it; as also which easily takes fire, and by Heat, partly melts into a rosinous Magma. That which is carious and insipid, too pale, dry and without Sap, is to be rejected. The Rosin, improperly called Gum, is brown without, and shining within, with a reddish or sometimes greenish Cast; it is brittle, of an acrid Taste, and when burnt of no disagreeable Smell. *Guaiacum* incides, attenuates, and deterges gross, thick Matter, opens inveterate Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and other Parts, promotes Sweat, strengthens a debilitated Stomach and other Viscera, cures the Jaundice, Dropsy, and other Disorders depending thereon, consumes and dissipates cold Humours in all Parts of the Body, exhausts Defluxions

of

of the Head, and cures rheumatic Pains; it wonderfully helps the Gout of all Kinds, whether in the Hands, Feet, Hips, or other Joints; it cures all Disorders from the Resolutions of the Nerves; the Asthmatic, Paralytic, and the Stupor or Numbness of the Parts. It brings all cold, hard Tumours to Suppuration. It stops the Progress of all ill-conditioned malignant Ulcers, dries and brings them to a Cicatrix. It is a Specific in the French Pox, with all its Pustules, Tubercles, Ulcers, and Pains, without hurting the Body or any Loss of Strength. In this Case it is most effectual in hot Climates or in hot Weather. Some think the Bark more powerful in this Disease than the Wood, because it has a more acrid and bitter Taste, and abounds more with volatile and fixed Salts. The Bark is given in Decoction from three Drams to six; in Powder from half a Dram to two Scruples; the Wood in Decoction from half an Ounce to an Ounce; in Powder from half a Dram to a Dram. But these are seldom given in Substance; instead of which, the Extract may be prescribed from four Grains to two Scruples. The Gum is a very efficacious Medicine, and is often directed against Rheumatisms. The *Dose*, as an Alterative, is from eight Grains to two Scruples; as a Purge, from four Scruples to two Drams.

† *Gummi Ammonicum.* See *Ammonicum Gummi.*

† *Gummi Arabicum.* See *Arabicum Gummi.*

Gummi Elemi. See *Elemi Gummi.*

H.

HÆmatites Lapis, *Blood Stone.* This is a metallic, feruginous, hard, ponderous, glebous Substance, of a dark reddish Colour, sometimes approaching to the Hue of Iron, and sometimes more yellowish; it has an earthy and astringent Taste, and when broken it is fibrous like Wood. The best is hard, smooth, free from Sordes, and without Veins. *Hæmatites* has been given in all Ages in any proper Vehicle, against Hæmorrhages of all Sorts, against Spitting of Blood and Ulcers in the Lungs; it dries and heals Ulcers; it is given in the Whites and Looseneſſes, also in the Cachexy and Suppression of the Menses.

It has much the ſame Virtues as the aperient Crocus of Iron. The *Doſe* in fine Powder is from one Scruple to four.

Hedera Arborea, the *Ivy-Tree*; the Leaves, Berries, and Gum. The internal Uſe of the Leaves is rare. Externally they are employed in drying up and healing Ichors, in keeping open Iſſues and preſerving them from Inflammation. A Leaf is applied daily in curing Ozœnas or Ulcers of the Noſe, and in eaſing the Pain of purulent Ears. Bits of the Wood made like Peaſe are good to put into Iſſues, and need not be changed above once a Month. The Berries are ſaid to be diaphoretic and good againſt the Plague. But *Simon Pauli* thinks, no Parts of *Ivy* can be taken inwardly with Safety. The Gum is brought from *Perſia*, and is of a dry, hard, compact, roſinous Subſtance, of a dark, brown, rubiginous Colour, and ſhines when broke. Its Taſte is ſubacrid, ſlightly aſtringent, and a little aromatic. It is without Smell, but lighted with a Candle it has a Smell which is not diſagreeable, and burns bright and long. *Junker* ſays, the genuine Sort is a ſafe Medicine, is very reſolvent and ſtrengthens lax Fibres; that it is good in a cacochymic and vapid Intemperies of the Blood; in cold, cachectic Diſeaſes, in the Green-Sickneſs, in mucid Catarrhs, *&c.* It may be given diſſolved in Wine or in Pills. The *Doſe* is from half a Scruple to a Scruple.

Hederæ Terreſtris Folia, the Leaves of Ground-Ivy. *Simon Pauli* ſays, that the ſimple Powder of this Herb mixed with an equal Quantity of Sugar, and drank with its diſtilled Water with a fifth Part Wine, will wear away the Stone in the Kidneys ſo faſt that it exceeds all Belief. Its Decoction in Clyſters is preſcribed for the Colic and Dyſentery. *Ray* ſays, the Juice of this Herb ſnuffed up the Noſe cures violent Head-achs. *Boecler* affirms, that it reſiſts Putrefaction, is good in internal Wounds and Ulcers, in ſpitting and piſſing of Blood. By ſome it is called the *Panacea* of the Breaſt. It is praiſed for the Gout, Jaundice, and Plague. *Willis* mightily commends its Powder in obſtinate Coughs; and it is reckoned to do Wonders in Tubercles and tartarous Indurations of the Lungs; it is likewiſe good againſt Worms. Externally it is cried up againſt Ruptures, Fiſtulas, inveterate

veterate Ulcers, the King's-Evil, *&c.* Boiled in Wine it takes away Deafneſs and Noiſe in the Ears. In Half-Baths it promotes the Menſes and is good in Fits of the Gravel. *Bayrius* ſays, it cures the Tooth-ach if the Juice is dropped into the Ear on the pained Side. Its *Doſe* in Infuſion is from one Handful to two; of the depurated Juice from two Ounces to three; of the Powder from one Dram to two.

Hellebori albi Radix, the Root of white Hellebore.

* *Hellebori nigri Radix*, the Root of black Hellebore. The Black is ſaid to be a proper Purge for manaical and melancholy Patients; for the Epileptic, Podagric, Apoplectic, Paralytic, Hyſteric, and thoſe that are afflicted with the Leproſy and obſtinate Quartans; but it is a rough Purge and is given only to the very Robuſt, and then but ſeldom in Subſtance, from fifteen Grains to two Scruples; in Decoction from a Dram to two Drams. The Extract made with Rain-Water is more frequently preſcribed from twelve Grains to a Scruple. The *white Hellebore* is a ſtrong Vomit, and is never given in Subſtance. *Boerhaave* ſays, ten Grains is a *Doſe*, but it is beſt to be omitted entirely. *Hoffman* directs *black Hellebore* in hyſteric and hypochondriac Caſes, when mixt with Aſſa Fœtida, Sagapenum, Opoponax and Caſtor. And here I cannot but obſerve that *Quincy* ſays, he has given fifteen or twenty Grains frequently as an Alterative and Sudorific with good Succeſs; which may miſlead thoſe who have never tried it, for all the Writers on the *Materia Medica* of Note, unanimouſly agree about its purgative Quality; ſuch as, *Simon Pauli*, *Schroder*, *G. Hoffman*, *Herman*, *Boecler*, *F. Hoffman*, *Geoffroy*, &c. and therefore it could not be the true *black Hellebore* that *Quincy* made uſe of.

Helexine, *Pellitory of the Wall*; the Herb. See *Paritaria*.

Hepatica Nobilis, *Noble Liver-wort*; the Herb. This Herb is a mild Aſtringent, and Corroborant; in which Intentions Infuſions of it have been drank as Tea, or the Powder of the dry Leaves given to the Quantity of two Drams at a Time.

Hepatica Terreſtris, *Ground Liverwort*; the Herb. It is recommended, and not without Foundation, as an Aperient, Reſolvent, and Purifier of the Blood.

Hibernicus

Hibernicus Lapis, *Tegula vel Ardesia Hibernicus*, Irish Slate. It has been sometimes taken by the common People, powdered and mixed with Spruce-Beer, against inward Bruises; but its medicinal Use in any Intention is not much to be commended, on Account of the Variability of its Qualities.

Hippoſelinum, or Smyrnium, *Alexanders*; the Herb, Root, and Seed. *Ray* says, this is eaten commonly both raw and boiled. The Seed is good for the flatulent Colic and the Asthma; and enters into carminative Compositions. The *Dose* of the Seed is from two Scruples to a Dram.

Hordeum distichum, Barley.

Hordeum Perlatum, French, or Pearl Barley. This Grain is less nutrimental, less glutinous, and more cooling, than Wheat or Oats. Among the Ancients, Decoctions of it were the principal Medicine, as well as Aliment, in acute Diseases.

Horminum Sativum, *Garden Clary*; the Herb and Seed. This is said to be good in the Colic, hysteric Passion and Whites, and may be drank as Tea. *Hoffman* places it among the Class of Sedatives, which serve to restrain the unbridled Motions of the Solids and Fluids; and to remit and relax the painful spastic Strictures of the Parts. A Mucilage may be made of the Seed, which applied to the Eyes will serve to extract strange Bodies and to sheath the Acrimony of the lachrymal Lympha. *Junker* says, a Grain of the Seed put into the Eye serves for the same Purpose.

Huso, the *Isinglass-Fish*; the Glue called Ichyocolla, or Isinglass. It is made of the Entrails, Skin, Fins, and Tail of the Fish. This is a Sea-Fish, which often ascends into fresh Water, and is chiefly taken in the *Danube*; it is sometimes twenty-four Foot long, and weighs some hundreds of Pounds; the Flesh of the Back eats like Veal, and of the Belly like Pork. The Milts or soft Rows are accounted a great Delicacy. It is seldom used in Physic; however, it may be useful in thin Catarrhs, spitting of Blood, and to sheath an acrid Bile, as well as to cure Diarrhœas, and Gripes proceeding from thence; it is good likewise when the Blood is prone to Ebullitions and in bleeding of the Gums. It is best made into a Gelly, and may be taken by Spoonfuls from half

a Pint to a Pint in a Day; it is also mixed with other Gellies. Some account it good in Consumptions and the Whites.

Hydrolapathum, the *great Water-Dock*; the Root. It is laxative, opens Obstructions of the Viscera, and is given in rheumatic, arthritic, and ischiadic Pains, is useful in chronic and obstinate Diseases, as also in all Diseases of the Skin. The *Dose* of the fresh Root in Broths, Apozems, and Infusions, is from one Ounce to two; of the Powder of the dried Root from one Dram to two.

Hyoscíamus albus, *white Henbane*; the Seeds.

Hyoscíamus niger, *black Henbane*; the Leaves. These applied externally are emollient and resolvent; but this and the internal Use promote Sleep, ease Pain, and mitigate the Acrimony of the Humours; but they disturb the Mind and bring on ridiculous Deliriums, fantastic Dreams and Extasies. The Effect is the same whether taken in Clysters, smoaked, or the Fumes when burning are received up the Nostrils. Some pretend the Juice of Henbane mixt with Gum Ammoniac and applied to the Teeth will make them drop out without Pain; yet many Physicians have formerly prescribed the Seed for Spitting of Blood. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to a Scruple. *Mayerne* advised the Seed to be taken forty Days together against the Epilepsy, beginning with six Grains and augmenting the Dose gradually to a Scruple, every Morning fasting, in a Scruple of the Juice of House-Leek. But it is much the safest Way not to meddle with it at all, at least with the utmost Caution. If it has been swallowed by Accident, a Vomit must be given mixed with Oil, immediately, and then the same Remedies as against Opiates; such as, acid Liquors, the Juice of Oranges, Currants, Vinegar, Spirit of Vitriol or Sulphur, sharp Clysters, sneezing Powders of Pellitory, *&c.* should be blown up the Nose. Volatile Salts should be taken inwardly; Blisters, Sinapisms, and Epispastics should be laid to the Soles of the Feet and Neck; likewise Cuppings, Scarifications, Burnings, Punctures, and painful Frictions; for all these Things highly stimulate the nervous Membranes and restore the Tone of the Parts.

Hypericum, *St. John's Wort*; the Herb, Flower, and Seed. This is in great Eſteem as a vulnerary Plant, and is uſed for Wounds and Ulcers, both inwardly and outwardly, as a Cleanſer and Healer; it cures ſpitting and piſſing of Blood, reſolves coagulated Blood; it kills Worms, promotes Urine and the Menſes, expels Gravel and ſmall Stones, and is commended in hyſteric and hypochondriac Caſes, Melancholy and Madneſs. A Handful of the Tops in Flower are given in Decoction or Infuſion; the Leaves and Seeds are preſcribed to a Dram, either alone or with other Vulneraries. Outwardly it has a peculiar Virtue in healing Contuſions, Wounds and Ulcers of the nervous Parts; for this Reaſon it enters ſeveral Balſams.

Hyſſopi Folia, the Leaves of Hyſſop. They have an inciding, attenuating and diſcutient Virtue, and are chiefly appropriated to tartareous Diſorders of the Lungs; for by their aromatic Acrimony they incide the viſcid Mucus of the Lungs which ſtuffs up their Veſicles, and promote Expectoration; whence they are accounted a Specific in the moiſt Aſthma. In like manner they cure the Inflation of the Stomach, create an Appetite and help Digeſtion. Some prefer it to Wormwood for ſtrengthening the Stomach. They are ſaid to be helpful in ſome Diſorders of the Brain and Nerves, and for that Reaſon are good in Catarrhs and the Falling-Sickneſs. It is given from half a Handful to two Handfuls in Infuſion or Decoction. The *Doſe* in Powder is a Dram. It is good in Sugillations and blood-ſhot Eyes from Bruiſes or ſtraining to Vomit, if the Tops are tied in a Rag and immerſed in boiling Water or Wine and then laid to the Eyes as a Poultice at Bed-time, when the Eye is ſhut; but it muſt be only warm. *Ray* affirms, that a Perſon being bruiſed with the Kick of a Horſe was cured in a few Hours both of the Pain and the livid Marks, with the Application of Hyſſop ſhred ſmall and mixed with unſalted Butter, and then applied as a Poultice.

Hydrargyrus, *Argentum Vivum* or Mercurius, *Quick-Silver*. It is heavier than all the Metals, Gold excepted. It amalgamates with all Metals and metallic Bodies, but unites with Iron and Antimony with very great Difficulty: It penetrates and diſſolves

Metals and renders them brittle; hence it has been accounted the first Matter of all Metals; but this Opinion is not sufficiently established. Fire will divide it into very fine Parts, in the Form of a Fume, and so it flies off and vanishes. It dissolves readily in Spirit of Nitre, but not in Oil or strong Spirit of Vitriol, unless with very great Trouble. It is not altogether innoxious, for those that work in the Mines, tho' never so robust, seldom continue sound above four Years, but are affected with a Trembling and a Palsy, and die miserably. All Artificers that use Mercury know very well what an enemy the Fumes of it are to the Nerves; and a Paresis is not seldom the Consequence of a Salivation. *Quicksilver* is good in Tumours, Infarctions of the Glands, in a schirrous Spleen, Liver, Mesentery, *&c.* in Ganglions and strumous Swellings, and other Disorders of the same Kind. It destroys Acrimony, when it is effectual in venereal Tumours, Buboes and Ulcers, in cutaneous Pustules and the Itch of all Kinds, as well as all Diseases of the Skin; Universals being first premised, that is, Bleeding, Emollients, Baths, Diluents, and Purgatives: Then the Patient is to be put into a warm Place left insensible Perspiration be stopped, which should likewise be promoted by gentle Exercises. Its power of Salivation is known to all, as well by anointing with it outwardly, as taking it inwardly. It must be pure; which is known by puting a little of it over the Fire in a silver Spoon: If it all flies away it is good. It is generally purified by passing it through shammy Leather, but the best Way is to distil it in a Retort, from Lime, or Potashes, or Filings of Steel. Crude Mercury is given to kill Worms, from a Scruple to a Dram, levigated in a Glass Mortar with Sugar and a Drop or two of Oil of Almonds. It is common to boil a Pound of *Quicksilver* in three Quarts of Water, and give the Decoction to Children for their common Drink. Mercury is also given largely in Oil, even to a Pound or two, in the Iliac Passion, to open Obstructions, and force down the Fæces. Some make Girdles with it, but this must be with Caution, against cutaneous Diseases. It must be beat up with the White of an Egg till they are both turned into Froth, which being imbibed by a Cotton Girdle may be worn round

the

the Middle. It has alſo been of late recommended as effectual in the Cure of the Hydrophobia. See James on Canine Madneſs.

I.

JAcobea, *Ragwort*; the Herb. *Simon Pauli* relates, that in a Camp-dyſentery a Decoction of the Leaves of this Plant was found very ſerviceable. It is extremely nauſeous, therefore little uſed.

Jalapii Radix, the Root of Jalap. This is a celebrated Purge, and much uſed among the common People, becauſe it has no Smell, is not diſagreeable, and is not taken in large Doſes. It carries noxious, particularly the ſerous, Humours downward, and without working roughly. It ſhould not be given in too large a Doſe, from twelve Grains to twenty is ſufficient; tho' ſome give it from a Scruple to half a Dram, and even to a Dram. The *Doſe* of the Roſin is from twelve Grains to eight or ſixteen; but the Root in Subſtance is much the ſafer Purge, and better on all Accounts. *Jalap* is not proper in acute Fevers, nor in hot and dry Conſtitutions; but agrees with the Cold, and thoſe that abound with Serum; in the Dropſy, Anaſarca, and the Cachexy: For this Reaſon it agrees better with Children than Adults, and even two or three Grains may be given to Infants. It needs no Corrector, and thoſe that are uſed as ſuch generally do more Harm than Good; for Salts increaſe the Acrimony of the Purge, and aromatic Oils render them more inflammatory.

Imperatoria, *Maſterwort*; the Root. This is good in the Colic and flatulent Diſorders, in Suppreſſions of the Menſes, and for Frigidity in Men. It helps Digeſtion, opens Obſtructions, cures the Jaundice, and is taken in Aſthmas. Its principal Uſe is in cold Diſorders of the Brain, Catarrhs, the Palſy, Apoplexy, *&c.* A Dram of the Powder is given in generous Wine a little before the Fit of a Quartan Ague. It promotes the Saliva, being held in the Mouth, and cures the Tooth-ach. The *Doſe* in Subſtance is from half a Dram to a Dram; and in Infuſion two Drams. *Simon Pauli* ſays, it cures obſtinate Ringworms, if the recent Root is powdered and

mixt with a little Hogs-Lard to anoint the Part affected.

Ipecacuanhæ Radix, the Root of Ipecacuanha. There are three Sorts, but I shall only mention the Ash-coloured or Grey, as preferable to the rest. It is brought from *Peru*, and is about the Thickness of a Goose-Quill, crooked and rough, with annular Wrinkles. It is dense, hard, brittle, rosinous, with a String or Nerve which runs along the very Middle of the Root; it is of a subacrid, bitterish Taste, with but little Smell. It is used frequently in Looseneſſes, but chiefly in confirmed Dysenteries; for it often cures them like an Inchantment in twenty-four Hours. It has been usually given from ten Grains to half a Dram, but by *Geoffroy* from six Grains to ten; and he affirms, that ten Grains will vomit as violently as two Scruples. After various Experiments, he concludes it is best given in Substance. When the Patient is well cleansed upwards and downwards with *Ipecacuanha*, he gives a few Grains of it every Day divided into several Doses so as not to be strong enough to purge, and then it will cleanse and dry the Exulcerations of the Intestines: By this Means a Dysentery is safely cured without danger of a Return. He observes likewise, that it is not so effectual in other Fluxes, and is more certain when a Dysentery is confirmed, than when recent.

Iridis Radix, the Root of Florentine Orris. This attenuates and incides the thicker Lympha adhering to the Lungs, and promotes its Expectoration; whence it is good for Coughs, a Shortness of Breath and an Asthma; it is useful also in the Gripes of Infants; it is mixt likewise in sneezing Powders and Provokers of Spittle. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram. *Junker* says, a Grain or two may be given to Infants when their Lungs are oppressed with Mucus.

Iris nostras purpurea, *common purple Flower-de-Luce*; the Root. It both purges and vomits, and two or three Ounces of the depurated Juice are given in a Dropsy, alone or mixt with White-Wine, in a Morning fasting, every other Day; but its Acrimony is so great as to cause a Burning in the Stomach, Fauces and Intestines; it is commended in œdematous and cachectic Disorders. Others prescribe the Juice from half an Ounce to an Ounce, and the Powder of the dried

dried Root from two Scruples to four. Externally the Juice is uſed as an Errhine, it draws a great deal of Serum from the Head; and mixt with Bean-meal and applied, it takes off Freckles.

Jujubæ, *Jujubs*; the Fruit. When theſe are a little dried in the Sun they are wrinkled, of the Size of an Olive and of a reddiſh yellow; the Pulp is whitiſh, ſoft and ſpungy, with an oblong Stone, white at both Ends; they have a ſweet, vinous Taſte. The beſt are freſh, large, heavy, and full of Pulp. They are brought from *Italy* and the ſouth Parts of *France*. They appeaſe Irritations of the Breaſt and Lungs, allay Coughs, and ſheath the Acrimony of tickling Phlegm; they are good for the Kidneys, and abate the Heat of Urine and Pains of the Bladder. They may be drank in Decoction, boiling an Ounce in ſix Pints of Water to five, for common Drink. They are uſed in pectoral Decoctions with other Ingredients.

Juniperi Baccæ, Juniper-Berries; alſo the *Wood* and *Gum*. The Berries powerfully reſolve, diſcuſs, attenuate, heat, abſterge, and ſtrengthen; they are good for a cold Stomach, diſſolve viſcid Mucus, and cure Flatulencies thence ariſing; they eaſe the Colic, help Digeſtion, cleanſe the Kidneys and Bladder, and cure the Gravel; they reſolve the viſcid Petuit that ſtuffs the Lungs, and promote Expectoration; cure Coughs and moiſt Aſthmas; they are uſeful in Catarrhs and Suppreſſion of the Menſes; they render the Blood fluid, increaſe its Motion and promote Sweat. In ſhort, they are uſeful in all pituitous Diſorders, and when there is a Weakneſs or Atonia of the Fibres: But when there is any Tendency to an Inflammation of the Stomach, Inteſtines, or Kidneys, they will bring on a Suppreſſion of Urine, an Inflation of the Stomach, and generate Wind very plentifully. A Dram of them may be eaten now and then in a Day or from thirty to fifty Berries may be taken in Infuſion like Tea, or they may be ſteeped in Wine for a Night, and the Colature may be given the next Morning faſting againſt the Gravel. Some have eaten about a Pugil in a Day for the ſame Purpoſe with Succeſs. The Wood is directed to be burnt to clear the Air from noxious and contagious Particles. Some

think the Decoction of it equal to that of Guaiacum againſt Catarrhs and the Lues Venerea; the *Doſe* of which, ſo uſed, is from half an Ounce to an Ounce. The GUM has much the ſame Virtues as Amber, and ſtrengthens, reſolves, abſterges, and promotes Urine. It is uſed internally and externally againſt Ulcers; in Conſumptions of the Lungs, Hectics and Ulcers of the Kidneys, it is inferior to few Balſams. Beſides, in the Itch, Gonorrhœa, Cachexy, Dropſy and Obſtruction of the Glands it is very uſeful. The *Doſe* is a Scruple made into Pills.

Juncus odoratus. See *Schœmanthus*.

K.

KALI, *Glaſs-wort*; the Herb: Cineres Clavellati, *Pot-aſhes*. The Herb is of little or no Uſe in Phyſic; and the Aſhes are chiefly uſed by Soap-Makers, on account of the lixivial Salt. What the Virtues of theſe Salts are ſhall be ſhewn hereafter.

Kermes Succus, Kermes-Juice. This is a membraneous Bag of the Size of a Pea, ſmooth, ſhining, and of a duſky red, covered with a fine Down or an aſh-coloured Duſt; it is turgid, with numberleſs reddiſh very ſmall Eggs or Animalcules, which rubbed with the Fingers, pour out a crimſon Liquor, of a ſubacrid bitteriſh Taſte, and of no diſagreeable Smell. It adheres to the Leaves and tender Twigs of a Kind of an Ilex, in the warm Climates, in *May* and *June*, in hot Years, and then the Juice is expreſſed. It is common in *Italy*, *Spain*, and the ſouth Parts of *France*. *Liſter*, as *Ray* informs us, has met with theſe Berries on Cherry-trees in *England*. It is chiefly uſed in difficult Births to ſupport the Strength, to appeaſe Vomiting and to ſtrengthen the Stomach; as alſo to prevent Abortion. The Powder of the Berries is given from half a Scruple to half a Dram; and the Syrup, which has three fourths Sugar, from half an Ounce to an Ounce; ſo that the Doſe of the pure Juice is from one Dram to two.

L.

Labdanum; the Rosin. This is a rosinous Substance, of which there are two Sorts: One is in large Cakes of the Consistence of an Extract, and sticks to the Fingers, of an agreeable Smell and of a blackish red Colour; it is wrapped in Bladders or Skins. The other is dry, hard, and brittle, but softens with Heat and is mixt with black Sand; it is of a black Colour and of a weaker Smell than the former. It is made in Rolls of the Thickness of ones Finger, and wound up like Wax-Candle. It is seldom used inwardly, but when it is, it is given to strengthen the Stomach, to help Digestion, to cure Catarrhs and the Bloody-Flux. Outwardly it is emollient, and ripens, attenuates and dissolves. It is applied to the Head in a cold Intemperies of the Brain; to the Stomach for its Weakness, and to the Temples for the Tooth-ach. It is commended for old sinuous Ulcers with Swelling and Hardness, and to cure the Disorders of the Womb. It is used by the Perfumers.

Lac, Lac Asininum, Caprinum, Muliebre, Ovillum, Vaccinum; Milk. Asses, Goats, Human, Sheep, and Cows Milk. Milk is a mild, nutritious, balsamic Fluid; when taken freely, an excellent Obtunder of acrid and deleterious Substances, and of over Doses of the stronger Cathartics and Emetics; one of the best Restoratives in emaciated Habits; a Palliative, while its Use is continued for the only Aliment in gouty Cases, not inveterate, and in some rheumatic Pains; the Medicine principally depended on in Hectics and Consumptions: But is prejudicial in acute Diseases, Swellings of the Præcordia, and Obstructions of the abdominal Viscera. Breast Milk and Asses Milk are nearly alike, and are much the lightest and most dilute of any; Cows-Milk is the heaviest, and the other two are of an intermediate Nature, but approach nearer to that of the Cow than the Ass. They differ also considerably in their nutrimental and medicinal Properties, at different Times, according to the Nature of their Food.

Lacca, *Lac*; the Gum. There is *Stick-Lac*, *Shell-Lac*, and *Seed-Lac*. *Stick-Lac* is a rosinous Substance with

an unequal Superficies, and as it were granulated. It is hard, of a dusky Red, of a rosinous Taste, and of a fragant sulphureous Smell when kindled, and very agreeable to the Spirits. *Seed-Lac*, are small, hard, brittle, reddish, pellucid, rosinous Grains, and of the same Taste and Smell as the former. *Shell-Lac* is made of the finest *Seed-Lac*, and is melted down into a fine transparent Mass. It has been given in Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Lungs, in the Dropsy and Jaundice, from half a Dram to a Dram; but it is now neglected, and is only used to fasten loose Teeth, and in the Scurvy of the Gums; for which Purposes it is dissolved in Spirit of Wine.

Lactuca, Lettice; the Herb and Seed. This has an anodyne Quality, which does not proceed from a noxious, narcotic Principle, but from its aqueous, nitrous Juice, which is proper to temperate the Effervescence of the Humours, to mitigate the Heat of the Stomach, Liver, and other Viscera, to relax their crisped and too greatly oscillating Fibres, and so by restoring their Functions to procure Sleep. They are good against Costiveness, and consequently help the Hypochondriac and Scorbutic. The Seed is one of the four lesser cold Seeds and has the Virtues of the Herb, and is given in Emulsions from a Dram to a Dram and a half. The *Dose* of the depurated Juice of the Herb is from one Ounce to two.

Lamii albi Flores, the Flowers of the white Archangel. The *Herb* and *Flowers* are commended against the Whites in Women, Disorders of the Lungs, Tumors and Indurations of the Spleen, uterine Hæmorrhages and to conglutinate Wounds. Their Tops in Flower may be infused in hot Water like Tea, and a Cup may be drank of it three or four Times in a Day. The Flowers macerated in the Sun with Oil Olive make an excellent Balsam for Wounds of the Tendons, as *Dodart* declares.

Lapis Bezoar Orientalis, Oriental Bezoar-Stone. This according to *Kæmpher*, comes from *Laar*, a Province in *Persia*, and is bred by a Mountain Goat, called by some *Capricerva*, and by others *Cervicapra*: It is a most timorous Animal, and delights in the Mountains, seldom descending into the Plains. It is lodged in the Pylorus, but whether bred there originally or not is uncertain. These Stones shine on the Outside,

Outside, and are as smooth as if they were polished. Outwardly, they are of a blackish Green, or bluish black Colour, and sometimes between both. They are of various Shapes and Magnitudes, but always consist of several *Laminæ* or thin Plates, in the Manner of Onions; in the Middle there is a Bit of Straw, Hair, Fibres, or some such Thing. They are thought to be genuine that are of a middle Substance between a Stone and a Rosin; insomuch that when they are bruised they will dissolve in Spirit of Nitre or Spirit of Salt, which will imbute the Liquor with a red Colour and with their Virtues. They are cried up as an Antidote against all Manner of Poisons, against the Plague, contagious Diseases, malignant Fevers, the Small-pox and Measles; they are good in the Pleurisy, Peripneumony, Jaundice, Diseases of the Womb, difficult Birth, Melancholy, *&c.* Their real Virtue is much the same as prepared Pearls and Crabs-Eyes, and perhaps are more esteemed only for their great Price. They absorb Acids, temperate Acrimony, and resolve Humours. It is usually given to about twelve or fourteen Grains. The Occidental Bezoar is of a larger Size than the other, is not so much nor so shining, it is likewise of an ash or whitish Colour, but is not so fine in any Respect, and is much weaker in Virtue. It is generated in the Belly of a wild Goat. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to half a Dram. There is another Kind of *Bezoar*, called Pedro de Porco; it is found in the Gall-Bladder of the Porcupine at *Malacca* in the *East-Indies*; it is round, compact, and of the Size of a Nutmeg or Walnut, of an unctuous Substance and a bitter Taste; it is excessive dear and much sought after by great Persons; a single Stone has been sold in *Holland* for near twenty Pounds. When they use it they hang it a few Hours in a Draught of Water, which it renders bitter, and communicates its Virtue without losing above a Grain in Weight. It is reckoned a high Cordial and Alexipharmic, and a most efficacious Medicine in the Jaundice, putrid and malignant Fevers, and in all Obstructions of the Viscera.

Lapis Calaminaris, Calamine; is a Fossile, and of a middle Consistence between a Stone and an Earth; it is of various Colours, sometimes of an Ash-Colour,

sometimes whitish, yellowish, or of a reddish Black. It is sprinkled with ferruginous Globules of the Size of a Pepper-Corn, and has whitish Veins. It contains Iron; for the greatest Part of it may be attracted with a Loadstone. They use it to make Brass. See *Calaminaris*.

Lapis Hæmatites, Blood-Stone. See *Hæmatites*.

Lavendulæ Flores, Lavender Flowers: Lavendula Vulgaris, *common Lavender*; the Herb and Flowers. It is good for the Head Nerves and Womb; by its salino-sulphureous, aromatic, subtile, active Particles, it stimulates the nervous Fibres to an Oscillation, restores their weak and laxed Tone, dissolves thick Humours and renders them fit for Motion; whence it is proper for Defects of Sense and Motion; and is used in Catarrhs, the Apoplexy, Palsy, Vertigo, Cramp, Lethargy, and Trembling of the Limbs. It is sometimes used to promote Urine, the Menses, and to assist in expelling the Fœtus, as also in flatulent Gripes. The Powder of the Seed or Flowers is given from a Scruple to a Dram; or the Flowers may be drank as Tea. The *Dose* of the Conserve is half an Ounce; of the distilled Oil from two Drops to six. The Flowers and Leaves held in the Mouth or chewed promote the Spittle; and used in this Manner they are good in Catarrhs, sleepy Diseases and in the Palsy of the Tongue. The Flowers smoaked as Tobacco are good for trembling Hands.

Lauri Folia, *Baccæ*, the Leaves and Berries of the common Bay-Tree. The Leaves strengthen the Stomach and cure the flatulent Colic, if taken as Tea, or if a Dram of the powdered Leaves be given. The Berries are more heating, and resolve thick, clammy, viscid Humours; they excite a languid Appetite, open Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, promote Urine and the Menses, and expel the After-Birth; they likewise cure the Colic, are good in the Palsy, and in Disorders of the Womb. The *Dose* in Infusion is from two Scruples to a Dram.

Lapis Lazuli, *Azure Stone*. This is a bright blue Stone, with Veins and Specks of Gold and Silver: It is found in Gold, Silver, and Copper Mines, and will bear the Fire. It is brought from *Asia* and *Africa*. There is a worse Sort which comes from *Germany*, and

and will not bear the Fire. It will both vomit and purge, but is now never uſed in Medicine.

Lemnia Terra, *Lemnian Earth.* It is an argillaceous Earth, and is fat, tenacious and ſmooth, and of a paliſh red Colour. It is brought in Sticks or little Cakes of about four Drams each, with various Characters imprinted thereon. The beſt is fat, without Sand, and when broken with the Teeth, ſeems like Suet. It is an Abſorbent, and is given inwardly in the Bloody-Flux, in Hæmorrhages, the Small-pox, Meaſles and malignant Fevers, as a Bolus or diſſolved in Liquor. The *Doſe* is from a Scruple to half a Dram.

Lentiſcus, the *Maſtic-Tree*; the Wood and Roſin. This Wood is accounted a mild balſamic Reſtringent: Infuſions and Decoctions of it are greatly commended in the *German* Ephemerides, againſt Catarrhs, Nauſeæ, Weakneſs of the Stomach, and in general as a Corroborant and Sweetener. See *Maſtiche.*

Lepidium, *Dittander* or *Pepper-wort*; the Herb. This opens Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and is reckoned by *Etmuller* a great Antiſcorbutic. It incides viſcid Phlegm adhering to the Stomach, and the Leaves eaten faſting excite a languid Appetite and help Digeſtion; they cure hypochondriac Diſorders by inciding and abſterging the viſcid Phlegm which is lodged in the Primæ Viæ. The Leaves dried and powdered may be given in Wine from two Drams to half an Ounce, in a Morning faſting. They promote Urine powerfully, and are good in the Dropſy. Externally they irritate and draw the Blood, Spirits and Humours to the Skin; beaten with Butter and Lard and applied, they relieve the Hip-Gout.

Leviſticum, *Lovage*; the Root and Seed. The Root ſtrengthens the Stomach, helps Digeſtion, diſcuſſes Wind, attenuates viſcid Humours, eaſes the Colic, helps the Aſthma, opens the Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and is a Specific in the Jaundice; it brings down the Lochia, expels the dead Child and the After-birth. The *Doſe* of the Root powdered is from half a Dram to a Dram; and of the Seed, which has the ſame Virtues, from a Scruple to half

a Dram. *Foreſtus* gave three Ounces of the Juice of the Leaves to bring away the After-birth.

Lichen Cinereus Terreſtris, Aſh-coloured Ground Liverwort. A Species of Moſs, growing on Commons and open Heaths, and is to be met with at all Times of the Year. It is ſaid to be a warm Diuretic, but is particularly celebrated as a Specific againſt the Bite of a mad Dog. See *Pulvis Antilyſſus*.

Lignum Rhodium, Roſe-Wood or Rhodium. This was formerly brought from *Rhodes* and *Cyprus*; but that which is uſed now comes from the *Canary* and *Caribbee* Iſlands; there is likewiſe a Tree of this Kind which grows in *Jamaica*. The Wood and eſſential Oil is ſaid to be cordial and to ſtrengthen the Brain; but they are at preſent uſed chiefly in Perfumes; and a Dram or two is ſometimes put into Decoctions to give them an agreeable Smell; the Oil is alſo uſed to ſcent Pomatums, *&c.* Some will have it to be a Root.

Lignum tinctile Campechenſe, Logwood. See *Campechenſe Lignum*.

Limaces terreſtres, or Cochleæ terreſtres, *Garden Snails*. Theſe are much of the ſame Nature as Gellies, when boiled in Milk, and are good in Coughs, Conſumptions, ſpitting of Blood and other Diſorders of the Lungs. Some ſay they are good outwardly to break Carbuncles, to cure Wounds, heal Ulcers, mitigate Inflammations and ſtop Hæmorrhages. The Shells are diuretic and good in the Gravel and Dropſy. Four Ounces of Snails may be boiled in a Pint of Milk till nearly diſſolved, which may be ſweetened with Sugar, and a little Cinnamon may be added for the Sake of the Stomach. Six Ounces is a *Doſe*, to be taken two or three Times in a Day. Some give four, ſix, or eight Snails in Decoction, for a Doſe; others dry them in an Oven, and preſcribe from half a Dram to a Dram of the Powder. The Powder of the Shells is directed from a Scruple to half a Dram.

Lilium Album, the *white Lilly*; the Root and Flower. The Flowers are anodyne, but are ſeldom uſed inwardly; they eaſe Pain, digeſt and ripen, and are therefore uſed in Poultices, and in emollient Decoctions for Clyſters. The Roots are much uſed for Maturation and Suppuration in Cataplaſms.

Lilium

Lilium Convallium, *Lilly of the Valley*; the Roots and Flowers. The Flowers are thought to be uſeful in the Apoplexy, Epilepſy, Vertigo, Convulſions, Palſy, Catarrhs, and other cold Diſeaſes of the Head; they ſtrengthen the relaxed nervous Fibres and render their Oſciliations more briſk, and reſtore the Tone of the Brain as well as invigorate the Spirits. Their *Doſe* in Powder is a Dram; in Conſerve an Ounce. Dried and powdered they cauſe Sneezing. The Roots are ſeldom uſed.

Limonum Succus, Cortex et Eſſentia dicta, the Juice, Peel, and Eſſence of Lemons. Theſe are much of the ſame Nature as Oranges and Citrons, only the Juice is more acid, and conſequently more cooling; it is ſaid to be very efficacious in diſſolving the Stone, and in deterging the urinary Paſſages. Six Drams of it ſaturate about half a Dram of an alcaline Salt, and when this is mixed and diluted with any convenient Liquor, proves an excellent Medicine in Nauſeas and Reachings, as alſo an Aperient in icterial, hydropical, inflammatory and other Diſorders. The Peel excites the languid Spirits, chears the Heart, comforts the Brain and helps Digeſtion. The *Doſe* of the Juice is from half an Ounce to an Ounce; and of the Peel from half a Dram to two Scruples. There is a compendious Way of making an *Oleo-Saccharum*, which is, to take a Piece of Loaf-Sugar and rub it on the Outſide of a whole Lemon; till all the yellow Peel is taken off by the Sugar; then ſo much of the Sugar that has imbibed the Oil may be kept cloſe ſtopped up for Uſe; five or ten Grains of which is a *Doſe*. It is more effectual than the Peel itſelf becauſe it preſerves the eſſential Oil. The like may be done with Oranges and Citrons.

Linaria, *Toad-Flax*; the Herb. It is ſeldom or never taken inwardly. Outwardly it reſolves congealed Blood and Lympha which are extravaſated, and abates their Acrimony, relaxes over-tenſe Parts and eaſes Pain. It is greatly cried up for eaſing the Pain of the bl nd Piles, when boiled in Milk either alone or with Camom le Flowers, and applied to the Part. The freſh Leaves bruiſed have the ſame Effect.

Lingua Cervina, *Harts-Tongue*; the Herb. It is drying and binding, and ſtrengthens the Tone of the Viſcera; it is particularly good for the Swelling of

the Spleen. It diſſolves thick, concreted Humours, opens Obſtructions and ſheaths the Acrimony of the Humours; it is uſeful in hypochondriac Diſeaſes, ſtops Looſeneſſes and Spitting of Blood. Outwardly it dries and heals Wounds and Ulcers. The *Doſe* of the Powder of the dried Herb is a Dram or two. *Ray* ſays, if it is taken in Small-Beer or Poſſet-drink it is good for Obſtructions of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, uterine Suffocations and Convulſions. A Handful of the Herb may be taken in Infuſion.

Lini Semen, the Seed of common Flax, or Linſeed. This, on account of its temperate Mucilage, is anodyne and ſheaths the Acrimony of the Humours, and is therefore given in demulcent Ptiſans and Apozems, eſpecially in Heat and Difficulty of Urine. The *Doſe* of the Seed macerated in Water is from one Pugil to two; in Emulſions from two Drams to four. *Linſeed-Oil* cold drawn may be taken by Spoonfuls; or even from two Ounces to four in Coughs, Pleuriſies, or to promote Expectoration; in Clyſters from ſix to eight Ounces; the Farina or Meal reſolves, mollifies, ripens, and eaſes Pain when applied in Cataplaſms.

Linum Catharticum, *purging* or *wild Dwarf-Flax*, or *Mill-Mountain*; the Herb. It is a Purge, and a Dram or two of the bruiſed Leaves may be taken as a Bolus; or a Dram of the Powder of the dried Herb, with a little Cream of Tartar and Aniſeed, and then it works eaſily.

Liquidambra, *Liquid Ambar*. This is a roſinous Juice of the Conſiſtence of Turpentine; it is brought from *New-Spain* and *South-America*. It was formerly uſed by the Perfumers, but is now almoſt forgot.

Lithoſpermum, or Millium Solis, *Gromwell*, *Gromell* or *Gray-Mill*; the Seed. This is a great Diuretic, promotes Urine and gently ſtimulates the Kidneys and Bladder, and is therefore commended againſt the Gravel; it cleanſes the Kidneys from Viſcidities, and defends them againſt the Acrimony of the Urine. The *Doſe* is from half a Dram to a Dram; in Emulſions from ſix Scruples to half an Ounce; in Decoctions the ſame.

Lithargyrus, Litharge. This is made in ſeparating Silver from baſer Metals, and is nothing elſe but vitrified Lead, either alone or mixt with Copper. It may be

diſſolved in Oil and fat Subſtances to the Conſiſtence of a Plaſter, and is the Baſis of many other Plaſters. It dries moderately and abſterges with a gentle Aſtriction; it cicatriſes Ulcers and is good for galling of the Thighs.

Lujulæ Folia, the Leaves of the Wood-Sorrel. Theſe quench Thirſt, extinguiſh the Heat of the Stomach, mitigate febrile Heat, allay the Fervor of the Blood and temperate a cauſtic Bile; they reſolve thick Blood and amend it when too much diſſolved by Salts by ſheathing their Acrimony; they are ſaid to cool the Liver and ſtrengthen the Heart, and are eſteemed as a great Antiſcorbutic; it is uſeful in acute, burning, malignant, and peſtilential Fevers. The *Doſe* of the Leaves in cooling Broths and Apozems is a Handful, eſpecially when there is a violent Heat of the Humours, an Inflammation of the Brain, or a Danger of a Delirium, or when it is actually preſent. When there is a Dryneſs or Blackneſs of the Tongue and Fauces, and when Hæmorrhages ſupervene, its ſedative and temperating Virtue is beſt increaſed with a little Nitre. An Ounce or two of the depurated Juice may be given in the ſame Diſorders; or from half a Dram to a Dram of the Extract; or three or four Drams of the Conſerve. It is often mixed with Scurvy-graſs, and other warm Antiſcorbutics.

Lumbrici Terreſtres, *Earth-Worms*. They are diuretic and diaphoretic, and are given in Pains of the Colic and in the Gout; as alſo in the Palſy, Cramp, Convulſions. Their *Doſe* in Powder is from half a Dram to a Dram. *Junker* ſays, they are a Specific in Convulſions and of good Effect in the Epilepſy, if given as above; or their expreſſed Juice may be mixed with Wine and given by Spoonfuls.

Lupulus, *Hops*; the Leaves. They help Digeſtion, open Obſtructions of the Viſcera, eſpecially the Spleen, promote Urine and looſen the Belly; they are good in the hypochondriac Paſſion, the Scurvy and Diſeaſes of the Skin, if given as an Alterative in Whey or Broths. The depurated Juice may be given from two to four Ounces; the Decoction of the Tops from one to two Handfuls, and half a Dram of the Seed may be given againſt Worms.

Lycoperdon,

Lycoperdon, sive crepitus Lupi; Puffball, Bullfist, Mollipuff, dusty Mushroom. A round or Egg-shaped whitish fungus, growing in dry pasture Grounds. The dried fungous Matter and the Dust of Lycoperdon have been used among the common People, particularly in *Germany*, for restraining the Bleeding of Wounds, and immoderate hæmorrhoidal Fluxes, and drying up running Ulcers. In some late Trials, the Dust has been found to produce the same Effect, in stopping Hæmorrhages after Amputation as the celebrated Agaric of the Oak.

M.

MACIS, Mace. This being a common Spice, the Colour, Shape, and Consistence are very well known; but many are not acquainted that the Nutmeg is included in a hard woody Shell, on which the Mace grows like Network, which they take carefully off before they break the Shell to come at the Nutmeg. That which has the strongest and finest Smell, which is recent, tough, oily, and much of the Colour of Saffron is best; it is stomachic, helps Digestion, stops Vomiting, strengthens the Viscera, discusses Wind, eases the Pains of the Colic, cures Loosenesses, encreases the Motion of the Blood, resists Poisons and is very serviceable in Catarrhs and in cold Diseases of the Nerves; in short, it hath the same Virtues, and is to be used with the same Cautions as *Nutmegs*: which see. The *Dose* in Powder is from half a Scruple to half a Dram.

Marjoranæ Folia, the Leaves of Marjoram. These are used by some with Food to take away its Flatulency. They digest and attenuate gross, viscid Humours, and excite the torpid and languidly oscillating Fibres of the Parts, help the Distribution of the inactive Spirits, and render the fermentative Motion of the Blood more vivid; they restore and open the flaccid and, through Laxity, subsiding minute Passages of the Brain, and cure the cold Disorders of the Head and Brain, taken in any Manner; they are prevalent in Diseases of the Breast, remedy the cold Diseases of the Womb, carry off watery Humours by Urine and promote the Menses; they help Disorders of the Liver and Spleen, are good in the Vertigo, Palsy, trembling

trembling of the Limbs, and particularly in Catarrhs, the Coryza and Loſs of Smelling. The *Doſe* in Powder is from a Scruple to half a Dram; of the depurated Juice from half an Ounce to an Ounce; or the Leaves may be drank in Infuſion like Tea. The Powder is a Sternutatory of the higheſt Note. The eſſential Oil is very uſeful in paralytic and nervous Diſorders, if a Drop or two be taken with Sugar, or applied externally to the Nape of the Neck and the Spine of the Back. *Etmuller* ſays, it reſtores the Smelling by anointing the Top of the Head. When the Noſes of Children are ſo ſtopped they cannot ſuck, a little of it applied externally to the Noſtrils diſſolves the Mucus, for it is too acrimonious to be put into the Noſtrils.

Malabarathum Folium, the Indian Leaf. This is only uſed in Venice Treacle and Mithridate; and even then, Mace is allowed by the College to ſupply its Room.

Malvæ Folia, *Flores*, the Leaves and Flowers of common Mallows, as alſo the Seeds. They are humecting, emollient, and eaſe Pain, and are uſed for emollient Clyſters and Cataplaſms; they are good in all Complaints ariſing from Acrimony, in Obſtructions of the Kidneys and urinary Paſſages, in Stranguries and in the Gravel: But Marsh-Mallows is more effectual for theſe Purpoſes. The depurated Juice is given from two Ounces to eight; the Seed from a Scruple to a Dram; and the Flowers in Infuſion may be taken as Tea.

Malus Hortenſis, the *Apple-Tree*; the Fruit. Ripe Apples are a wholeſome Fruit, eſpecially in hot bilious Conſtitutions; roaſted they are ſometimes applied as Cataplaſms in Inflammations of the Eyes.

Malus Sylveſtris, the *Crab-Tree*; the Fruit. The Juice of this Fruit, called Verjuice, is by ſome recommended in Sprains, and has been ſometimes uſed as an Ingredient in cooling and reſtringent Gargariſms.

Manna. This is gathered in *Calabria*, from the twentieth of *June* to the End of *July*, from the Trunk and larger Boughs of two Kinds of Aſh. It flows ſpontaneouſly like a limpid Liquor from Noon till the Evening, which coagulates, grows hard and white. If the Night happens to be ſerene without Rain or Fogs,

Fogs, they collect it the next Morning, scraping it off with wooden Knives; otherwise it melts and is quite lost. When they have gathered it, they put it into unglazed earthen Vessels; afterwards they expose it to the Sun in clean Paper upon Tables till it will not stick to the Fingers. After the End of *July*, the Rustics make Incisions in the Ash and wild Ash to the very Wood; then from Noon till the Evening there flows out Liquor which congeals into larger Pieces. Sometimes the Juice is so copious that it runs down to the Bottom of the Tree where it forms large Masses, like Wax or Rosin, which are suffered to remain a Day or two that they may evaporate to a greater Consistence; then it is divided into small Bits and laid in the Sun to dry, as before. This they call *Manna Forzata*, forced Manna. This looks reddish, nay, often blackish, from the Filth it contracts from the Earth. The third Kind is, *Manna di Fronda*, Manna of the Leaves. This exsudes from the Leaves in *July* and *August*, in transparent Drops, which are greatest near the largest nervous Fibres. These being dried by the Heat of the Air into small Grains; the Trees in *August* look quite hoary. This was formerly much used, but is now neglected, it being difficult to gather. This Account is taken from *Geoffroy*, but is not originally his, it having been published in *England* and elsewhere above sixty Years ago; which *Quincy*, it seems, never read, for he has only published some Conjectures about it from *Dale*. Manna is often adulterated, from its Likeness to Sugar or Honey; but the best is in Flakes and Tears, of a white or pale yellow Colour, and free from Dirt and other Filth. The Manna which is like Honey is not so good. Those who are well acquainted with the Taste of Manna cannot be deceived by the adulterated Sort. *Hoffman* observes, that it stimulates the Belly, obtunds the Acrimony of acid, saltish Humours, and appeases the spasmodic Constrictions of the intestinal Fibres; whence it is good in hypochondriacal Disorders, and Diseases of the Breast, and excels all other Purges whatever. If it wants a Stimulus it may be mixed with Rhubarb or Sena; or to make it more powerful, three Ounces of Manna may be mixed with five Grains of emetic Tartar, and may be given by Spoonfuls till it produces the desired

fired Effect. The *Dose* is from one Ounce to three; *Hoffman*, in some particular Cases gives four.

Margaritæ, Pearls. The Virtue of these is no greater than Crabs-Eyes; and even prepared Oyster-shells will do as well.

Mari Syriaci Folia, the Leaves of Syrian Herb-Mastic. The Leaves have a bitterish aromatic, very pungent Taste; and when rubbed a little, yield a quick piercing Smell, which provokes Sneezing. They have chiefly been made use of as an Ingredient in sternutatory Powders, though from their sensible Qualities they seem to have no ill Title to the stimulating, attenuating, deobstruent, antiseptic Virtues ascribed to them by *Widelius*.

Mari vulgaris Folia, the Leaves of Herb-Mastic. This Plant possesses nearly the same Properties as the foregoing but in a less Degree.

Marrhubii Folia, the Leaves of White Hore Hound. They open and dissolve viscid Humours, and are a very good Remedy in the moist Asthma, as also in all chronic Diseases arising from a thick, viscid, tenacious Lymph; they promote the Menses, hasten the Expulsion of the After-birth, and kill Worms, as *Ray* observes. They are good in the Jaundice, in Obstructions and Schirrosities of the Liver, and in the Dropsy succeeding the Jaundice. In these last Cases a Handful of the Leaves must be infused in half a Pint of White-Wine and taken every Morning for a Month together. The *Dose* of the Juice is from an Ounce to three Ounces; and in Powder from two Scruples to a Dram. For the Worms, a Dram or two must be given.

Mastiche, Mastick. This is a Rosin, brought from the Island of *Chio* or *Scio*, in the *Archipelago*. It is dry, transparent, of a palish Yellow, in Tears of the Size of a small Pea or a Grain of Rice; it is brittle and breaks between the Teeth, but the Warmth soon makes it melt like Wax; and thrown upon live Coals it flames, and yields no ungrateful Smell. Its Taste is a little aromatic, rosinous and subastringent. The best is pale, inclining to a Citron Colour, transparent, dry, brittle, snaps when broken, and is of a good Smell. The green, livid, black, or impure is worth nothing. It is subastringent and stomachic, and strengthens the lax Fibres of the Viscera; it sheaths

ſheaths the Acrimony of the Humours, and is given from half a Scruple to half a Dram, in ſpitting of Blood and in an inveterate Cough. It helps Digeſtion and ſtops Vomiting, but cauſes Belching if taken immoderately; it cures Catarrhs, ſtops Looſeneſſes, and temperates the Acrimony of Purgatives. Being chewed it is good for the Gums and renders them firm. Chewed for ſome Time it promotes Spitting and helps Deafneſs. Externally applied to the Region of the Stomach it eaſes Pains in that Part, and cures Vomiting and a Nauſea. Laid to the Navel it ſtops Looſeneſſes and Superpurgations. Applied to the Temples it hinders Defluxions and cures the Tooth-ach. Half an Ounce muſt be boiled in three Pints of Water to two for common Drink, in Looſeneſſes. Half a Dram may be given in Conſerve of Roſes for ſerine Coughs and Catarrhs.

Matericariæ Folia, the Leaves of Fever-Few. Theſe are uſeful in all Caſes where Bitters are required, and are very efficacious in uterine Diſorders; they diſpel Wind, ſtrengthen the Stomach, help Digeſtion, and are good in the Colic againſt a viſcid Mucus. Four Ounces of the Juice will purge Phlegm and black Choler. The *Doſe* in Powder is from one Scruple to two; of the depurated Juice from one Ounce to two; in Infuſion they may be drank as Tea. They promote the Menſes and the Lochia, expel the Afterbirth, eaſe Pain in Childbed, and reſtrain uterine Suffocations. Externally they may be uſed, with Camomile-Flowers, for many of the ſame Purpoſes. Being bruiſed and laid to the Top of the Head, it will eaſe the Head-ach. But all theſe forcing Medicines muſt be uſed with Caution, and after due Preparation of the Body, eſpecially if the Patient is plethoric.

Mechoacanna, *Mechoacan*; the Root. It is brought from *South America*, and ſhould be choſen freſh, whitiſh, compact, and heavy. If it be black and carious it is good for nothing. It is a mild Purge, and works pretty gently, ſtrengthens the Parts and reſolves Obſtructions. It is not unpleaſant becauſe it has very little Taſte, and brings away groſs, ſerous Humours from the whole Body, particularly the Head, Breaſt, and Joints; whence it is good in catarrhous and cold Diſeaſes, in the Epilepſy, Aſthma, King's Evil, Gout, and the French-Pox; it opens

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Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Meſentery; and it is affirmed, nothing can be a milder or ſafer Purge in the Dropſy. It is chiefly given in Subſtance, and the *Doſe* is from one Dram to two; in Infuſion from three Drams to four. Decoction deſtroys its purgative Quality.

Mel, Honey. This has a very penetrating and abſtergent Virtue; it temperates acrimonious Humours, is friendly to the internal Parts that are hurt, and for that Reaſon in Pain; it deterges and reſolves the Sordes and Viſcoſities of the Primæ Viæ. Potions made with Honey agree with a Stomach that is loaded with a viſcous Phlegm, and are profitable in Diſorders of the Breaſt and Lungs, in Coughs, Aſthmas, and the like Diſeaſes. They are good in Diſtempers of the Kidneys and urinary Parts; to Perſons advanced in Years, and to the Pituitous; but it is hurtful to the Bilious, to the Hypochondriac, the Hyſteric, and the Melancholic; for it is the Property of Honey to turn bilious. It enters Clyſters and Gargles; mollifies, ſuppurates, cleanſes Wounds and Ulcers, and reſiſts Putrefaction. It is ſometimes mixed with Water, and may be taken by Spoonfuls. The *Doſe* alone is from one Ounce to two.

Melilotus, *Melilot*; the Herb and Flowers. Theſe are ſeldom given inwardly, but outwardly they are uſed much in the ſame Manner as Mallows and Marſh-Mallows; they are rather more reſolvent, and are often mixed with Camomile Flowers.

Meliſſæ Folia, the Leaves of Balm. They are cordial, cephalic, and ſtrengthen the Stomach. It is uſed in the Apoplexy, Epilepſy, and Stupor of the Senſes; it is prevalent againſt Melancholy, malignant Fevers and the Plague. *Simon Pauli* ſays, it was common among the Women of his Time to drink the Infuſion to promote the Menſes; and that it was even ſufficient to put it in their Stockings. If a Handful be ſlightly boiled in Veal-broth, it is an excellent Remedy againſt the Vapours. The Infuſion may be taken in the Manner of Tea; when the Leaves are freſh a Pugil is ſufficient; but when they are dry half a Handful is not too much. The Leaves are uſed in uterine Baths and Pediluvia, when the Menſes are deficient. *Foreſtus* recommends Balm for the Palpitation of the Heart, and for Syncopes; *Rondeletius*, for the Palſy, the Vertigo and Epilepſy; *Riverius*, for

for Madneſs; and, *Balgivi* affirms, that when there is a Dripping of putrid Serum from the Womb, it often cures it. *Junker* ſays, it is a great friend to the Head, Stomach, and Womb, and that it revives weak, pregnant Women that are in Danger of Abortion, and eaſes the ſpurious Pains after Child-birth. The preſent Practice, however, chiefly conſiders it as an agreeable mild Corroborant.

Melo, *Melon*; the Seed. They are one of the greater cold Seeds.

Menthæ vulgaris Folia, the Leaves of common Mint.

Menthæ Piperitides Folia, the Leaves of Pepper-Mint. All Mints in general are proper to reſtore the Functions of the Stomach, to facilitate Digeſtion, to ſtop Vomiting, and to cure Hiccuping; they are ſaid to diſpel Wind, to eaſe the Pain of the Colic, and to open the Obſtructions of the Liver and other Viſcera. Some preſcribe them to promote Urine and the Menſes; but, as I think improperly. Outwardly, in a Poultice, they reſolve coagulated Milk, and drive it back, whence childbed Women uſe it with Succeſs. PEPPER-MINT has a biting Taſte like Pepper, ſinking as it were into the Tongue. It is a Medicine of great Importance in flatulent Colics, hyſteric Depreſſions, and other like Complaints; exerting its Activity as ſoon as taken into the Stomach, and diffuſing a glowing Warmth through the whole Syſtem; yet not liable to heat the Conſtitution near ſo much as might be expected from the great Warmth and Pungency of its Taſte. The Herb alone, or the diſtilled Water, may be uſed with Succeſs. The depurated Juice of *Mint* may be taken from an Ounce to an Ounce and a half; the Infuſion of the freſh Leaves is preſcribed from one Handful to one and an half; the dried Leaves may be drank as Tea. The *Doſe* of the diſtilled Water is two or three Ounces; or it may be made into a Julep and taken by Spoonfuls.

Mercurialis Mas et Fœmina, *Male and Female French Mercury*; the Herb. They are ranked among the emollient oleraceous Herbs, and ſaid to gently looſen the Belly; they are ſometimes ordered in Clyſters.

Meum Athamanticum, Spignel; the *Root*. This is reſolvent, ſtrengthening, and attenuating; it is prevalent in ſerous Diſorders and diſcuſſes Wind; it is

good

good in hyſteric Suffocations, and Pains after Child-bearing: It promotes Urine, the Lochia, and the Menſes. Some account it a Specific in the Whites, eſpecially if a few Spoonfuls of the diſtilled Water are taken Morning and Evening. It incides and attenuates viſcid, tenacious Humours, and is therefore good in the moiſt Aſthma; it likewiſe cures the flatulent Diſtention of the Stomach and the Gripes. The *Doſe* in Subſtance is from half a Dram to a Dram; in Infuſion from a Dram to two Drams in Wine or any other Liquor.

Millepedæ, Wood Lice or Hog Lice. The principal Virtue of theſe is the Diuretic; whence they are good to prevent and cure the Gravel; they are excellent in the Cachexy and Dropſy, by attenuating and evacuating the gelatinous Serum; they are prevalent in the Tympany, in which Caſe *Willis* directs them to be taken with Nutmeg in a diuretic Water; they are praiſed in Infarctions of the Liver, in Diſorders of the Spleen and Hypochondria. *Etmuller* affirms, there is not a more powerful Remedy in Infarctions of the Lungs and in the Aſthma. In an incipient Phthiſis, and a Hooping-Cough they are no way deſpicable. They are good in Palſies, Epilepſies, and all nervous Diſtempers; and *Riverius* gives Inſtances of the Wonders they have performed, in Strumas, ſcrophulous Tumors and inveterate Ulcers. They are likewiſe given in Obſtructions of the Viſcera, and particularly in the Jaundice. *Junker* ſays, he knew a celebrated Phyſician give them ſucceſsfully againſt Dimneſs of Sight, and to deſtroy the firſt Rudiments of a Cataract. The *Doſe* in Subſtance is from a Scruple to a Dram; the expreſſed Juice mixed with Wine may be taken by Spoonfuls; or twenty Hoglice and upwards, even to ſixty, may be bruiſed, and White-Wine poured thereon, and the Juice expreſſed for a Doſe in the Morning faſting.

Millefolium, *Yarrow*; the Herb. Scarce any Herb ever received greater Encomiums from different Authors than this; the Subſtance of which is, that it is aſtringing and drying, with a temperate Heat and Bitterneſs. It cures Wounds, Tumors, and Inflammations without Repulſion; it is good in the Plague, Fevers, Epilepſies, Hæmorrhages, and Fluxes of every Kind, of the Noſe, Womb, of the hæmorrhoidal

rhoidal Veins, Wounds, ſpitting of Blood, vomiting and piſſing of Blood; Looſeneſſes, the Bloody-Flux, Whites and Gonorrhœa; it prevents Abortion, is anodyne, paregoric and carminative; cures the Head-ach, Tooth-ach, Gripes, Tumours of the Piles and Genitals. Beſides all this, *Hoffman* ſays, the Infuſion frequently uſed is a Specific to prevent the Breeding of the Gravel and Stone; *Sthal*, that it is a moſt certain Remedy againſt hypochondriacal Convulſions and hyſteric Fits; and, *Junker*, that it is of great Uſe in the Pains of the blind Piles. In Hæmorrhages, Looſeneſſes, and Incontinence of Urine it may be drank as Tea. The *Doſe* of the Herb in Powder is from one Dram to two; in the Whites and Gonorrhœa an Ounce of the Juice may be taken in Milk. *Chomel*, in an internal Bleeding from the Veins of the Inteſtines, has given ſix Ounces of the Juice, with as much of the Juice of Nettles, for two Doſes, within an Hour after each other, together with Clyſters made of a Decoction of the ſame Herbs.

Morſus Diaboli, or Succiſa, *Devils-Bit*; the Herb and Root. Moſt Authors look upon theſe as alexiterial and vulnerary. *Dodonæus* aſſures us, that a Gargle made with this is excellent in Inflammations of the Fauces which advance ſlowly to a Suppuration. *Simon Pauli* affirms, he has uſed it with Succeſs not only in the Quinſey but in venereal Ulcers of the Mouth and Throat; as alſo *Bontius*, in the Dropſy of the *Eaſt-Indies*, and an Abſceſs of the Liver. *Diemerbroeck* praiſes the Juice of the Plant taken inwardly againſt malignant Ulcers, Buboes, and Carbuncles. Some extol it in epileptic Fits. The *Doſe* of the Juice is from one Ounce to two; of the Leaves in Infuſion from one Handful to two.

Morum, Mulberries. Thoſe that are unripe are cooling and aſtringent; the ripe have a vinous Taſte, quench Thirſt, and render the Belly ſlippery; but are noxious to a weak Stomach. Uſed in Gargariſms they are deterſive. The Bark of the Root is ſaid to be abſtergent and binding, to open Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and to ſtop Looſeneſſes, and is good againſt Worms. The *Doſe* in Powder is a Dram.

Moſchus,

Moſchus, Muſk. *Schroekerius* ſays, that the Muſk-Animal is of the Goat Kind, whoſe Skin is ſtriped, and has a Head like a Wolf, with two Teeth hanging downward from the upper Jaw. The Bag in which the Muſk is contained is nearer the Genitals than the Navel; it is hairy on the Outſide and of the Size of a Hen's Egg, and the Cavity will contain a Nutmeg very eaſily. This is not of a carnous but a membraneous Subſtance, with a peculiar Duct, whoſe Orifice has a Sphincter Muſcle, to prevent the unneceſſary Loſs of the Muſk. The inner Surface has a proper Pellicle or Skin which contains the Muſk; in which, beſides the Blood-Veſſels about the Orifice of the moſchiferous Ducts, there are ſeveral Glands which doubtleſs ſerve for the Secretion of the Muſk, and in which the Roots of the Hairs that ſurround the Orifice are implanted. This animal is chiefly found in *Tartary*, the *Eaſt Indies* and *China*. The beſt Muſk is that which is taken by the Hunters from the Bag; but there is another Sort which is compoſed of the Blood, Kidneys, or Teſticles; this is not to be rejected intirely, provided it ſmells ſtrong near, and ſweet at a Diſtance. *Tavernier*'s Account agrees pretty well with this, in thoſe few Particulars that he mentions; he likewiſe acquaints us, that the Muſk at firſt looks like clotted Blood, and that they adulterate it with the Blood and Liver minced together; as alſo that the largeſt Bag never contains above half an Ounce of Muſk. The Integrity of the Bags and the Bitterneſs of the Taſte are Marks of its Goodneſs. *Muſk* has been accounted a Cephalic, and Cordial, as alſo an excellent Preſervative and Cure for Diſeaſes of the Nerves, Convulſions, Epilepſy, Weakneſs of Memory, Dulneſs of Sight, Loſs of Smell, and a ſtinking Breath; likewiſe of great Efficacy againſt malignant Fevers, Barrenneſs, Impotency, Melancholy, the Gout, Worms, *&c.* If it has failed in many of theſe Caſes, it has been owing to the Smallneſs of the Doſe; for ſince fifteen Grains at a Time have been given in the *Eaſt Indies* againſt the Bite of a mad Dog with Succeſs; it has been ordered here in large Doſes in Convulſions, Epilepſies, and Madneſs, in which laſt Caſe I have known twenty five Grains to be given at one Doſe, with a good Effect. Dr. *Wall* of *Worceſter*, has made ſome ſucceſsful Trials;

who asserts, that ten Grains will procure a Diaphoresis. It gives no Uneasiness, but on the contrary, eases Pain, raises the Spirits, and after the Sweat breaks out, usually procures a refreshing Sleep. Hysterical Persons who are averse to the Smell, can take it easily in a Bolus; and when strong Convulsions prevent its being given by the Mouth, it proves of excellent Service in Clysters. He adds, that convulsive Hiccups, attended with the worst Symptoms, have been removed by a Dose or two of ten Grains of Musk. A Grain or two put into the Ear with Cotton cures Hardness of Hearing. The *China-Musk* is accounted best.

Myrobalani Citrini, *&c.* the *Citron* or *yellow Myrobalans*, &c. They are of five Sorts; the *Indian* or black, the Yellow or Citron, the Chebule, the Bellerick, and the Emblick. These are not all gathered from the same Tree, as some have thought, but from different Trees, and are brought from the *East Indies*. The *yellow Myrobalans* are dried, oblong, roundish Fruit, shaped like a Top, almost an Inch and quarter long, and three quarters broad, with five large Furrows and as many small ones; they are a Kind of Plum; but as they are seldom or never used, a Description of the rest is altogether unnecessary.

Myrrha, Myrrh; the *gummy Rosin*. This is brought to us in Bits or Tears of various Sizes; the largest scarce ever exceed the Bigness of a Hazle Nut. It is of a yellowish dusky red, brittle, and shining; the Taste is bitter, subacrid and aromatic, but a little nauseous. The Smell is strong while it is pounded, and not disagreeable when burnt. The best is brittle, light, all of a Colour, bitter, acrid, and of a fragrant Smell. When it is black, heavy, and mixed with Dirt, it is bad. It comes from *Æthiopia*. It dissolves thick, gross Blood, grumous Bile, and glutinous, concreted Humours. It is taken inwardly in Diseases of the Womb, and Obstructions of the Viscera; it promotes the Menses, Lochia, and Flux of the Hæmorrhoids, brings away the After-birth and dead Child, and discusses the Infarctions of the Lungs; it is excellent in the Asthma and Cough, and resolves Tubercles of the Lungs; it is useful in the Jaundice, scorbutic and cachectic Diseases; it kills Worms, strengthens the Stomach, helps Digestion and discusses Wind. In

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putrid, malignant, peſtilential Fevers, and in the Small-pox and Meaſles, it reſiſts Putrefaction, promotes a gentle Diaphoreſis, and haſtens the cutaneous Eruption. It is a ſingular Balſam for internal and external Ulcers, and corrects the ulcerous Putrefaction and Corruption of all Parts of the Body; whence it is good in the Empyema, Ulcers of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Womb, and the other Viſcera; it is of great Uſe in a Dyſentery; it is an excellent Vulnerary, is good in Gangrenes and the Caries of the Bones. The *Doſe* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram, in a Bolus or Pills; ſome give a Dram. It is noxious to thoſe that are ſubject to Hæmorrhages of any Kind, and is dangerous for Women with Child, for it may cauſe Abortion.

Myrrhis, *Sweet Cicily*; the Herb and Seed. This is much of the ſame Nature as Chervil: Which ſee.

Myrrhus, the *Myrtle-Tree*; its Berries. Theſe are reckoned among the milder Reſtringents and Corroborants; hence they are recommended in alvine and uterine Fluxes and other Diſorders from Relaxation and Debility.

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NAPI Semen, the Seed of Navew-Gentle. They are of the ſame Nature as Muſtard-Seed, but weaker. They are abſtergent, attenuating, and open Obſtructions of the Viſcera. The *Doſe* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Nardus Celtica, Celtic Nard; the *Root*. A ſmall Species of Valerian, a Native of the Alps: It has a moderately ſtrong Smell, and a warm, bitteriſh, ſubacrid Taſte. It is uſeful in Catarrhs, to ſtrengthen a weak Stomach, and to help Digeſtion; it is prevalent in cold Diſtempers, promotes Urine and the Menſes, and opens Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, Meſentery, and diſcuſſes Wind. The *Doſe* in Subſtance is from half a Dram to two Drams; in Infuſion half an Ounce.

Nardus Indica, Indian Spikenard; the *Root*. The Virtues and *Doſe* are the ſame as the former. *Riverius* ſays, it is excellent againſt Bleeding at the Noſe, taken in Broth, Plantain-Water, or any other Liquor.

Naſturtii Aquatici Folia, the Leaves of Water Creſſes. They are good againſt a tumid Spleen and tartareous Concretions in the Lungs; in the Phthiſis, Aſthma, and ſpecifically in the Scurvy; in a Quartan, the hypochondriac Diſeaſe, the ſcorbutic Gout, in the Pleuriſy, and all Diſeaſes ariſing from a viſcous Blood: They promote Urine, expel the Gravel, promote the Menſes, and purify the whole Maſs of Blood. They are good in a ſcorbutic Atrophy, and kill Worms. They are eaten as a Sallad. Some order them in Powder from a Scruple to a Dram. The *Doſe* of the depurated Juice is from one Ounce to two; in Infuſion they may be given from one Handful to one and a half.

Naſturtium Hortenſe, *Garden Creſſes*; the Herb and Seed. It purifies the Blood, is opening and attenuating; it is prevalent in all Diſeaſes ariſing from a viſcous Blood; promotes the Menſes, haſtens the Birth, and incides the tartareous Mucilage of the Lungs; it is antiſcorbutic, but not ſo powerful as Scurvey-graſs. It is uſed in Sallads. The *Doſe* of the Juice is from two Ounces to three; in Decoction a Handful.

Nepetæ Folia, the Leaves of Nep, or Catmint. They are accounted excellent in Diſeaſes of the Womb, and to promote the Menſes and Lochia. They are commended in Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, the Jaundice, Coughs, the Aſthma, and to incide the tartareous Mucilage of the Lungs. The Juice ſnuffed up the Noſe is ſaid to bring away Phlegm and to ſharpen the Sight. The *Doſe* is half a Dram in Powder; and in Infuſion from half a Handful to a Handful.

Nephriticum Lignum, *Nephritic Wood*. This Wood is white, but being ſoaked in Water for half an Hour, it renders the Water of various Colours, according to the Light you behold it in. It was reckoned an excellent Remedy againſt the Gravel, but *Geoffroy* ſays, it has not anſwered Expectation.

Nicotianæ Folia, Leaves of Tobacco. There have been ſo many Treatiſes written for and againſt Tobacco, as it is variouſly uſed, and ſo many contradictory and abſurd Things ſaid of it, that it may be paſſed over without being eſteemed an Omiſſion; eſpecially as it is not now preſcribed for inward Uſe, and as we have

have no Room for Controverſy in this Compendium.

Nitrum, Nitre, or Salt-Petre. This is a white, cryſtalline Subſtance, of a pungent and bitteriſh Taſte, with a Senſe of Cold; which ſhoots into priſmatic Cryſtals, which are ſmall, long, equally thick, and have ſix Sides; the Ends terminate in a Point like a Pyramid. It is eaſily diſſolved in Water, melts readily over the Fire without Conflagration, unleſs ſomething ſulphureous, or Charcoal be added, for then it ſoon takes fire and riſes in a Flaſh. It is the Property of Spirit of Nitre to diſſolve Silver, whence it is uſually called Aqua Fortis, and it communicates the ſame Power to Spirit of Vitriol and Spirit of Sulphur, which would not be equal to the Taſk without the Spirit of Nitre. Aqua Fortis will not touch Gold, which is only diſſolvable in Aqua Regia. *Nitre* is cooling and proper to allay the Heat of the Blood; hence the moſt ſkilful Phyſicians have uſed it to reſtrain febrile Effervescences, to quench Thirſt, and to drive away Putrefaction in malignant Fevers. *Riverius* affirms, it has a diaphoretic Virtue, and many have declared it to be anodyne. It is preſcribed in burning and putrid Fevers, in the Pleuriſy, Peripneumony, Quinſy, and all kinds of Inflammations; in a Suppreſſion of Urine from the Inflammation of the Kidneys or Bladder; in Spitting of Blood, in Hæmorrhages, in Pains of the Gout, and in melancholic Affections: Nor is there any Danger of its producing a Diarrhœa, as *Stahl* has rightly obſerved; for he preſcribes Nitre in a Diarrhœa, which ſupervenes to malignant Fevers; for as theſe Evacuations are only ſymptomatical, and ariſe from too great a Colliquation of the Blood, *Salt Petre*, by gently thickening the Blood, not only mitigates the Diarrhœa and other grievous Symptoms, but, mixed with Abſorbents and fixed Diaphoretics, puts an intire Stop to it, or renders the Evacuation ſalutary. In the Small-Pox, two or three Doſes, of two, three or four Grains each, according to the Patient's Age, given every ſecond or third Hour, have entirely cured the Diarrhœa. The Diarrhœas which ariſe from the Uſe of Nitre, he affirms, are ſalutary, as they proceed from a Dimunition or abſolute Ceſſation of the Inflammation of the Viſcera, whence the

depraved Humours, which rendered the Veſſels and Glands turgid, breaking their Priſon, ruſh into the Inteſtines, and procure themſelves an Exit: As alſo that Salt-Petre gives great Relief in the Heat and Suppreſſion of Urine; that it eaſes inflammatory Pains in the Head, Eyes, Ears, and Teeth; cures erysipelaceous Diſorders; and that when Women in Child-bed labour under a Suppreſſion of the Lochia, and are afflicted with dangerous febrile Heats; after the Nitre has allayed the Heat, the Lochia return in a very gentle Manner: He likewiſe recommends it in the Cholera Morbus, or a Vomiting and Looſeneſs, attended with great Anxiety and Heat of Blood; in the flatulent and ſpaſmodic Heartburn which hypochondriacal Patients are ſubject to, from an Afflux of Blood to the Stomach; and the Loſs of Appetite, Nauſea, Heartburn, and Vomiting of gouty Perſons; as alſo in arthritic Paroxyſms, when the Pains not only attack the Joints but the Diaphragm, not without imminent Danger. *Hoffman* ſays, that a few Grains of depurated Nitre quite extinguiſh the preternatural Fervour of the Blood, allay Thirſt, ſtop the hæmorrhagic Commotions of the Blood, and is a Specific in Hæmorrhages; brings a Moiſture on the Skin, and renders the Belly ſlippery: As alſo that when the Pulſe is great and rapid, it makes it more moderate; and that, contrary to the Opinion of others, if the Powder of Nitre is ſprinkled on thick, black Blood, it renders it more fluid and florid. And laſtly, if Nitre be mixed with a very little Camphire, it is a Specific againſt Inflammations. *Stahl* ſays, that to ſtop ſpitting of Blood, Nitre muſt be given from half a Dram to a Dram at a Time, at proper Intervals; that it is good in chronic Deliriums; and when uſed in Gargles it leaves the Fauces and Palate moiſt. The *Doſe* is from two or three Grains to a Scruple, repeating it three or four Times in a Day: Some give a Dram. I have known a Dram taken in a Morning every Day, cure a moſt deſperate Dropſy, when the Patient had been given over as incurable.

Nummularia, *Money-wort*; the Herb. It is a great Vulnerary, and is good in Conſumptions of the Lungs, ſpitting of Blood, a Diarrhœa, Dyſentery, and all Fluxes whatever. It is antiſcorbutic, and is praiſed

praiſed againſt the Hectic and Ruptures of Children. The *Doſe* in Powder is half a Dram; in Decoction a Handful; the Juice may be taken from one Ounce to two.

Nux Moſchata, et Oleum ejus ſtillatium, ſive eſſentiale, Oleumque ejus expreſſum, Macis vulgo dictum. Nutmeg, and its eſſential Oil, as alſo its expreſſed Oil, commonly called Oil of Mace. Theſe are well known. It is a Stomachic, helps Digeſtion, ſtops Vomiting, ſtrengthens the Viſcera, diſcuſſes Wind, eaſes the Colic, ſtops Looſeneſſes, encreaſes the Motion of the Blood, reſiſts Poiſons, and is very good in Catarrhs and cold Affections of the Nerves; but as it brings on Sleepineſs, its immoderate Uſe is to be avoided; for candied Nutmegs have been obſerved in the *Eaſt Indies* to render Perſons drowſy, heavy, loath to ſtir, and forgetful. The Powder of Nutmeg mixed with Alum is ſaid to be good in Hæmorrhages, and to cure Agues. The aſtringent Powder of Nutmegs is increaſed by Toaſting, and it is then beſt in Looſeneſſes and a Dyſentery. The *Doſe* in Subſtance is from half a Scruple to half a Dram; toaſted, to a Dram. The eſſential Oil is good in the Gripes, and Pains from the Gravel, taken from one Drop to four. Outwardly it is commended in Affections of the Nerves, the Palſy, Catarrhs, and Gout. It ſtrengthens the Stomach, ſtops Vomiting and the Hiccup, and helps Digeſtion, if the epigaſtric Region be anointed therewith. Applied to the Navel it cures the Gripes in Children. If the Temples are anointed with it, it procures Sleep. *Ray* ſays, that if it is applied to the Breaſts of young Girls that are too flat, it will make them ſwell in a ſhort Time. It is often added to roſinous Cathartics as a Corrector.

Nux Piſtachia, the *Piſtachia*, or *Piſtic-Nut*. An oblong Nut about the Size of a Filbert: They are emollient and nutritious, and eſteemed by ſome in certain Weakneſs and Emaciations.

Nymphæa alba, *white Water-Lilly*; the Root and Flower. They have been employed, both internally and externally as demulcent, anti-inflammatory, and in ſome Degree anodyne. Their Virtues, however, do not appear to be very conſiderable.

O.

OCimum, *Baſil*; the Herb. This Plant is a Native of the eaſtern Countries, and is ſown annually in our Gardens. The Leaves are accounted mildly balſamic: Infuſions of them are ſometimes drank as Tea in catarrhous and uterine Diſorders, and the dry Leaves in Subſtance made an Ingredient in cephalic and ſternutory Powders.

Oleum Olivarum, Oil Olive. This is emollient, lenient, and ſheaths all Kinds of Acrimony; whence it is excellent againſt all Kinds of corroſive Poiſons. It looſens the Belly, mitigates Gripes, eaſes Coughs, relaxes the urinary Paſſages, and helps in the Dyſury, Gravel and Stone, and kills Worms. Taken with hot Water it procures Vomiting. Taken by Spoonfuls it has cured the Bloody-Flux. Rubbed upon the Belly it renders it laxative and eaſes the Colic. In Clyſters it muſt always be mixed with the Yolk of an Egg, otherwiſe it will not unite with Water. When the Excrements are to be ſoftened, Clyſters of all Oil are convenient; which likewiſe eaſe Pain in the Iliac Paſſion.

Olibanum, Olibanum. This is a Roſin of a paliſh Yellow; and that is beſt which is tranſparent, pure, clean, and dry. Its internal Uſe is commended in various Diſeaſes of the Head and Breaſt, in Fluxes of the Belly and Uterus, Coughs, ſpitting of Blood, the Diarrhœa and Dyſentery. It temperates and ſheaths the acrid Humours of the human Body, particularly a ſalt Serum. The *Doſe* is from a Scruple to two Drams. It is accounted a Specific againſt a Pleuriſy, eſpecially when it is epidemic. *Quercetan* ſays, if an Apple be made hollow and filled with a Dram of *Olibanum*, being afterwards ſtopped up again, and then roaſted in the Aſhes and taken, drinking three Ounces of Carduus Benedictus Water after it, and then ſweating in Bed, it will cure the Pleuriſy. *Riverius* confirms this by Experiments; but *Geoffroy* ſays, it will ſometimes fail. If the firſt *Doſe* does not procure a Sweat, he muſt repeat it again in ſix Hours Time. Outwardly it is uſed in Fumigations, for Catarrhs, Vertigoes, and Coryzas; as alſo for the falling-

falling-down of the *Anus*, provided the Fume is made in a Close-ſtool. It is good in Wounds of the Nerves, incarns and cicatrizes Ulcers.

Ononis, Anonis ſive Reſta Bovis, *Reſt-Harrow*; the Root. It powerfully reſolves inſpiſſated Humours, is good in obſtinate Obſtructions of the Liver and the Jaundice; gives great Relief in Fits of the Gravel, reſolves and evacuates thick Mucus in the Kidneys and Bladder, it is prevalent in Suppreſſions of Urine and brings away Gravel and ſmall Stones. *Simon Pauli* greatly recommends it for theſe Purpoſes; and *Etmuller* gave it high Encomiums for its Virtue againſt a Sarcocele; but others are perſuaded he was miſtaken. The *Doſe* of the Powder of the Bark of the Root is a Dram; in Decoction half an Ounce.

Opium; the *gummy Roſin*. Opium is taken inwardly in a proper or too large a Doſe. Three Grains is the utmoſt that can be taken with Safety; yet when Uſe has made it familiar, ſome can diſpenſe with a Dram. If it is given in a liquid Form, it exerts its Operation in half an Hour; given in a Pill in about an Hour and half. When given in a ſuitable Doſe it excites an agreeable Senſation about the Heart, chears the Spirits like Wine; baniſhes Care and Sorrow, and ſometimes renders the Mind more fit for Buſineſs; whence Boldneſs, Confidence, Fortitude, Magnanimity, and Contempt of Danger: On this Account the *Turks* take it before a Battle. It reſtrains the impetuous Motions of the Blood and Spirits, eaſes Pain, raiſes the Body caſt down with Labour, and ſtops Hæmorrhages from the Fervour of the Blood. It abates all other Evacuations except Sweat and inſenſible Perſpiration; it renders the Pulſe great, high and ſlow, makes the Mouth dry, and cauſes Itching and Redneſs in the Skin. It increaſes the Semen, and raiſes the venereal Appetite, eſpecially if taken in a larger Doſe. The Effects are greater in a hot and moiſt Seaſon, and in Perſons of lax Fibres, as in Women and Children. There are other Effects which a proper Doſe will produce, tho' not always. It often procures Sleep, but not conſtantly, for ſome are more wakeful after taking it. It generally occaſions agreeable and pleaſant Dreams, ſtops Vomiting and Hiccuping, and ſometimes excites them; as alſo Spaſms and convulſive Motions.

It renders Digeſtion ſlow, blunts the Appetite, and promotes the Lochia which were ſuppreſſed by the Irritation of the Fibres and convulſive Motions. It aſſiſts the Birth and brings away the After-birth, helps the Expulſion of Sand and Gravel, increaſes the Milk in Nurſes, and cauſes a Swelling in the Breaſts. There are ſome Effects leſs frequent, as ſlight Palſies, eſpecially of the Bladder, ſtammering, a Relaxation of the lower Jaw, Suppreſſion of Sweat, Evacuation of the Water in Dropſies, as *Willis* obſerves; a Cure of the Stupor of the Joints from external Cold, Suffocations, Anxieties about the Heart, Hiccupping, Vomiting, ſpaſmodic Motions, Swooning and Fainting, and ſometimes Death; which laſt is exceeding ſeldom, unleſs in Bodies highly plethoric, or in Bodies exceſſively weak, which have been a long time exhauſted; whence the Uſe of Opium after enormous Hæmorrhages is greatly to be dreaded. On the contrary, there is ſometimes a ſtrange Revival of the Spirits in Perſons half dead. Sometimes it produces no Effect, being involved in the thick, glutinous Humours of the Stomach. Too large a Doſe of Opium has Effects much like Drunkenneſs, *viz.* Mirth, immoderate Laughter, Weakneſs, Diſturbance of the Mind, Loſs of Memory, Swimming of the Head, Dimneſs of the Eyes, Stammering, a profound Sleep, a great and ſlow Pulſe, Redneſs of the Face, Relaxation of the Jaw, Swelling of the Lips, difficult Breathing, Madneſs, and Burning at the Stomach, ſometimes Heavineſs therein; venereal Heats, Priapiſms, Hiccupping, Vomiting, an unequal Pulſe, now depreſſed, then high; Convulſions, cold Sweats, Fainting, Swooning, Death. Which Symptoms do not attack all Sorts of Perſons, nor all at once, nor with equal Violence, but differ according to the different Conſtitutions of the Body, the greater or leſs Doſe of Opium, and other Circumſtances. Thoſe who eſcape Death are delivered by a copious Flux of the Belly, profuſe Sweats which ſmell of Opium, with great Itching of the Skin. It is moſt dangerous to thoſe who have a weak Stomach and a lax Texture of the Skin, as it renders ſome mad and others ſtupid; the Mad have a better Chance than the Stupid and Comatoſe. A conſtant Uſe of Opium produces a Relaxation and Debility

Debility of all the Parts; Negligence, Languor, Unfitneſs for Labour, renders the Body torpid, the Mind dull and ſtupid, unleſs when juſt taken; it deſtroys the Appetite, hinders Digeſtion, brings on the Dropſy, Trembling of the Limbs, premature Old-Age, with Acrimony and Deprivation of the Blood. When it once becomes habitual, it cannot be left off without extreme Danger, and intolerable Dejection of Mind. When too large a Doſe has been taken, it will be beſt to bleed and vomit, if the Strength will permit; and then to give Acids, as Vinegar, the Juice of *Seville* Oranges, Lemons, or the Spirit of Vitriol or Sulphur properly diluted; then ſharp Clyſters, blowing likewiſe a little Powder of Pellitory or Euphorbium up the Noſe: To theſe add Bliſters or Sinapiſms applied to the Soals of the Feet and Nape of the Neck; Scarifications, Burnings, pricking and painful Frictions; in ſhort, every Thing that ſtimulates. The *Doſe* is from one Grain to two.

Opobalſamum, Balm of Gilead. *Alpinus* informs us, that this either flows ſpontaneouſly out of the Tree, in *July* or *Auguſt*, or from Inciſions made in it deſignedly. Firſt it is whitiſh, then green, afterwards of the Colour of Gold, and at laſt like that of Honey. Whenever this can be obtained, the Method of trying its Purity is this: When a Drop is let fall into a Veſſel of Water, it immediately riſes to the Top, and expands itſelf over the whole Surface like a white Pellicle, which will concrete ſoon after, and may be taken off with the Point of a Knife, but its yellow Colour will be gone. If a Drop of Balm falls on Cloth it will not ſink in, but may be waſhed off with warm Water; or, if dried on, rubbed off with the Fingers. It has ſomewhat of a Turpentine Smell, but is much more ſweet and fragrant; the Taſte is bitter, acrid, and aſtringent. If this can be met with genuine, which is very difficult, as was ſaid before in a former Article, its Efficacy is very great in chronic Fevers; nor can any Thing be more prevalent againſt cold, viſcid Humours, and Obſtructions of the Viſcera, if two or three Scruples are taken inwardly every Day. Given from twelve Drops to twenty, it is excellent in a Gonorrhœa, if taken every Morning faſting; as alſo for the Whites, and in a Dyſentery. It is likewiſe commended for diſ-

cuſſing crude Tubercles of the Lungs, to incide their Infarctions, and in a Phthiſis, as it temperates the Acrimony of the exſuding Serum. Hence alſo it is good in Aſthmas and in Ulcers of the Kidneys and Bladder, provided the Ulcer is not of the eryſipelatous Kind, for then, as *Hoffman* obſerves, all Balſams, Roſins, and oily Medicines are hurtful; nor will it agree better with inflammatory Fevers. Its external Uſe againſt Wounds and Ulcers has been univerſally acknowledged. It may be given wrapped up in Sugar, or diſſolved in the Yolk of an Egg, and mixed with any proper Vehicle, from ſix Drops to half a Dram.

Opoponax, Opoponax. It is a gummy, roſinous Juice, which is concreted into Drops of the Size of a Pea; they are of a yellowiſh Red outwardly, and of a whitiſh Yellow inwardly. They are fat, but brittle; of a Taſte intenſely bitter and acrid. The Smell is ſtrong and a little nauſeous. The black and dirty are good for nothing. It is brought from the *Eaſt Indies*. It incides groſs, viſcid Humours, diſcuſſes Wind, and purges without Uneaſineſs; whence it is good in Diſeaſes of the Nerves and Brain, in the Palſy, Epilepſy, moiſt Aſthma, old Coughs, Obſtructions of the Meſentery and Viſcera, and is given with Succeſs in Obſtructions of the Menſes. The *Doſe* is from half a Dram to a Dram. Outwardly it ſoftens and diſcuſſes Tumours, reſolves Nodes and Ganglions.

Origani Folia, the Leaves of wild Marjoram. This Plant grows wild on dry chalky Hills and gravelly Grounds in ſeveral Parts of England, and flowers in *June*. The Leaves and flowery Tops, in Smell and Taſte, ſomewhat reſemble Thyme, with which they ſeem to agree in medicinal Virtue. Infuſions of them are ſometimes drank as Tea in Weakneſs of the Stomach, Diſorders of the Breaſt, and for promoting Perſpiration and the fluid Secretions in general. They are ſometimes uſed alſo in nervine and antirheumatic Baths; and the Powder of the dried Herb as an Errhine.

Oryza, Rice. This Grain is accounted the mildeſt and moſt nutritious of the common Kinds; it is ſuppoſed to be particularly ſerviceable in Dyſenteries and Diarrhœas.

Oſtreorum

Oſtreorum Teſtæ, Oyſter-Shells. They are abſorbent, and of the ſame Nature as other teſtaceous Medicines. The *Doſe* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Oſteocolla, the *Bone-Binder*. This is of a middle Conſiſtence between an Earth and a Stone; it is white, brittle, rough with Tubercles, cruſtaceous, oblong, from the Baſis terminating in an acute Point. Some think it is a petrified Root, for it is always hollow in the Middle. It is found in ſandy and gravelly Places. It is ſaid, but on what Foundation is hard to gueſs, to have a peculiar Virtue in generating a Callus, and that it is good in the Whites and intermitting Fever. The *Doſe* is from one Dram to two.

Ovum Gallinaceum, Hens Eggs. Eggs are accounted very nutritious, but difficult of Digeſtion, eſpecially if boiled hard. In Medicine the Yolk is chiefly employed as an Intermedium to render reſinous Juices and Balſams ſoluble in Water; the Shells are ſometimes uſed as Abſorbents.

Oxylapathum, *ſharp-pointed Dock*; the Root. It enters into Compoſitions for opening the Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen; is recommended in habitual Coſtiveneſs and in ſcorbutic and cutaneous Maladies, in which laſt Intention it is alſo applied externally.

P.

Pæonia, Male and Female Piony; the *Roots*, *Flowers*, and *Seed*. The Male is preferred before the Female. It is uſed againſt Convulſions, the Night-Mare, Epilepſies, Palſies, the Vertigo, the Vapours, and other Diſeaſes which proceed from the Irritation of the nervous Syſtem. The *Doſe* of the Root in Powder is from half a Dram to a Dram; in Decoction from two Drams to half an Ounce. The Seeds in Infuſion are given from half an Ounce to an Ounce; in Emulſions from two Drams to half an Ounce.

Palma, the *Palm-Oil-Tree*; the Oil. This Tree grows ſpontaneouſly in *Guiney*. The Oil is as thick as Butter and as yellow as Gold; it has an agreeable Smell like Orris, and is gained by Decoction from the Fruit. It is uſed by the Natives to anoint their Skins, to render

render them supple and smooth. It is useful to mitigate the Pains of the Gout and Rheumatism, to strengthen the Nerves, to relax Contractions, and to attenuate cold Humours, outwardly applied.

Panax Heracleum, *Hercules's All-Heal*; its Gum called Opoponax: Which see.

Papaveris albi Capita, Succus concretus sive Opium, white Poppy-Heads, and their concreted Juice called Opium; which see. White Poppy-Heads are of the same Nature as Opium, but milder. There is a Syrup made of them by Decoction called Diacodium; the *Dose* of which is from half an Ounce to an Ounce.

Papaveris erratici Flores, the Flowers of Red Poppy, or Corn-Rose. These are of the same Nature as the former, but milder; they dissolve coagulated Blood, and are useful in all Inflammations external and internal; they are said to be a Specific against the Pleurisy; they are good in Catarrhs, bleeding at the Nose, spitting of Blood, Dysentery, and overflowing of the Menses. They may be properly used in the same Manner as Tea. The *Dose* of the Syrup is from one Ounce to two.

Papaver Nigrum, *Black Poppy*; the Heads, Seeds and Leaves. This is so called from the Blackness of the Seeds, and is sown in Gardens. A skilful Apothecary has affirmed, that he used the Heads of these and the white Poppies promiscuously in making the Syrup, and could perceive no sensible Difference in their Effects. *Quincy*, with his usual Accuracy, says, they grow wild among the Corn; which shews, he had never read *Ray*'s Synopsis of Indigenous *British* Plants.

Paralysis Flores, Cowslip Flowers. These are said to be good against the Apoplexy and Palsy; they have something of a somniferous or sleepy Quality; they suppress Vapours, and cure the Vertigo in Girls who are irregular in their Menses. *Ray* affirms, the Juice of the Herb and Flowers taken with Milk cured an inveterate Head-ach that would yield to nothing else; and from *Hulse*, that the Decoction of the Roots is a good Remedy against the Vertigo. The Infusion of the Flowers may be drank as Tea.

Pareira Brava, or Butua; the *Root*. This is a hard woody, crooked Root; outwardly of a dark Brown,

and rough with various Wrinkles, as well circular as longitudinal; inwardly it is yellowiſh, and as it were interwoven with various lignous Fibres; for if it is cut in two tranſverſly, there are a Number of concentric Circles which are interſected with a Multitude of Rays or Fibres, which run from the Centre to the Circumference. It has no Smell, is bitteriſh, with a Kind of a ſweet Taſte not unlike Liquorice. Some of theſe Roots are no thicker than one's Finger, but others are as thick as a Child's Arm. They are brought from *Braſil*. Taken inwardly it is of Service in the Diarrhœa, Dyſentery, Gonorrhœa, Whites, ſpitting of Blood, and all Hæmorrhages whatever. It is ſaid to cure the Pleuriſy and Quinſey, taken inwardly or applied outwardly in the Form of a Cataplaſm to the grieved Part; as alſo to be an Antidote againſt Poiſons, the Bites of venomous Beaſts, and poiſoned Arrows. *Geoffroy* has experienced its Efficacy in nephritic Complaints, and in Suppreſſions of Urine; in which the Patient has been relieved in an Inſtant, and freed from the Pain by a copious Flux of Urine. He adds, that it cures Ulcers of the Kidneys and Bladder, when the purulent Urine could not be excreted but with great Difficulty, for it renders the Urine fluid, cleanſes the Ulcer, and with a little Balſam Capivi quite heals it. He tried its Infuſion in the moiſt Aſthma with Succeſs, for after a plentiful Expectoration it cured the Patient. A Woman had a violent Colic, from an inſpiſſated grumous Bile, and an acute Pain under the Liver, in the right Hypochondrium; her Skin was tinged with yellow in a few Hours, her Stools were white, and her Urine thick and of a Saffron Colour. After Bleeding, he gave her in an Hour and a half's Time three Cups of the Decoction of the Root. After the third Cup the Pain went off, and by drinking a Cup of the ſame every fourth Hour, her Stools became yellow, and the Colour of the Urine and Skin were reſtored to their natural State. When the Liver is tumid, hard and ſchirrous it will not ſucceed. The *Doſe* in Subſtance is from twelve Grains to half a Dram; in Decoction from two Drams to three. *Note*, Two Drams muſt be boiled in a Pint and a half of Water to a Pint, which muſt be ſweetened with Sugar, and divided into

into three Doſes, to be given every half Hour. *Note* alſo, Too large a Doſe creates a Heat in the Kidneys, and may endanger an Inflammation.

Parietaria Folia, the Leaves of Pellitory of the Wall. They are uſed in emollient Clyſters, Cataplaſms and Fomentations. The Juice purges the Kidneys from Sand and Gravel, and is ſaid to ſtop Hœmorrhages. It cleanſes the Womb, and is good in Diſorders of the Breaſt. The *Doſe* of the Juice is from two Ounces to three.

Pentaphylli Radix, the Root of Cinquefoil, or five-leaved Graſs. It is aſtringent, and ſaid to be good in intermitting Fevers, and to promote Sweat and Urine. But it is not depended upon in theſe or any other Caſes. The *Doſe* is from half a Dram to a Dram, or two Drams.

Pepo, *common Pompion* or *Melon*; the Seed. They are not different from thoſe of Cucumbers and the other cold Seeds, but are ſeldom or never uſed.

Perſica Malus, the *Peach-Tree*; its Flowers and Fruit. A Syrup made of the Flowers uſed to be a Puke for Children, given from two Drams to an Ounce.

Perſicaria Mitis, *Dead Arſmart*; the Herb. *Tournefort*, in the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences*, ſays, that this Kind of *Arſmart* is one of the greateſt Vulneraries that he knows, and that its Decoction in Wine will ſtop the Gangrene in a ſurpriſing Manner.

Perſica urens, *hot* or *biting Arſmart*; the Herb. The Leaves have an acrid, biting, pepper-like Taſte; they are commended as antiſeptic, aperient, diuretic in Scurvies and Cachexies, humoural Aſthmas, hypochondriacal and nephritic Complaints, and in the wandering Gout. The freſh Leaves are ſometimes applied as Stimulants.

Peruvianus Cortex, Jeſuit's Bark. The beſt is of a reddiſh or Cinnamon Colour, of an aromatic, bitter Taſte, and not very diſagreeable; it ſhould be brittle when broken with the Teeth; not viſcid, nor glutinous, nor woody; much leſs old and dead; nor ſhould it be inſipid, nor adulterated with any other Bark tinged with the Juice of Aloes. The febrifuge Quality of this Bark is now univerſally known, and its peculiar Efficacy in curing intermitting Fevers; beſides which, it ſtrengthens the Stomach, excites the

the Appetite, helps Digeſtion, and diſcuſſes Wind. It is more efficacious in fine Powder than in Infuſions and Decoctions, and has more happy Effects in a vinous Menſtruum than in Water. It ſhould be repeated every third or fourth Hour, after the Patient has premiſed Evacuations, for ſometimes it is neceſſary to bleed and purge on the well Days, and then the Operation will be more ſafe and ſpeedy, and the Fits not ſo apt to return; nor will the Patient be ſo long in recovering his Strength. But as the Bark rarifies the Blood and enlarges the Pulſe, it is more neceſſary to bleed than purge, eſpecially ſince the Bark on the firſt Day is generally a Purgative itſelf. A Doſe is to be given as ſoon as the Fit is over, and repeated five or ſix Times in twenty-four Hours; after the Fits ceaſe, the Patient muſt take four Doſes in a Day for eight Days; and then three for another Week; and laſtly two for eight Days more. He muſt take no Cathartic for ſeveral Weeks after, without evident Neceſſity, and then the Bark muſt be repeated; that is, two or three Doſes muſt be taken in a Day. Now, as *Morton* has judiciouſly obſerved, that intermitting Fevers lie hid under various other Complaints; if theſe Complaints are periodical, the Bark will ſeldom fail to drive them away, as daily Experience teſtifies. *Morton* likewiſe adviſes the Uſe of the Bark in the Declenſion of the Meaſles and Small-Pox, that is, if after the Eruption, the Fever ſtill remains, and begins to obſerve the Type of a continual Remittent. *Monro* gives from ten to forty Grains in ſome rich Syrup, in an aromatic diſtilled Water, every four or five Hours, in the confluent Small Pox with Petechiæ; and he aſſerts, that it fills the empty Veſicles with Matter, changes the watery Sanies into thick, white Pus, gradually turns the Petechiæ or Spots to a pale Colour, and cauſes the Pox to blacken ſooner than ordinary. It is a common Opinion that the Bark hurts the Lungs when Perſons are inclinable to a Conſumption; but we are taught by Experience, ſays *Geoffroy*, that it may be given with Succeſs, in the remitting or intermitting putrid Fevers, which ſucceed a Peripneumony or a Pleuriſy, or accompanies an Empyema or Ulceration of the Lungs; if it be joined with Pectorals, Balſamics, and Abſtergents, the Fever will be quite extinguiſhed, the Pus evacuated,

cuated, and the Ulcers healed. Likewiſe *Morton* affirms, that conſumptive Patients who have been given over, have, by the Uſe of the Bark, not only protracted their Lives for Months, but Years. The Bark has likewiſe been found a good Medicine in Gangrenes and Mortifications from internal and external Cauſes. Half a Dram of the Bark is to be given in a Bolus every fourth Hour daily, and the Part anointed with Oil of Turpentine, or other proper Topic. The *Doſe* of the Bark in Powder is from half a Dram to two Drams; and if an Ounce is infuſed in a Pint of generous red Wine, ſix Ounces is a Doſe. The ſame Quantity is taken of the Decoction of an Ounce of the Bark, in a Pint and a half of Water boiled to a Pint. Sometimes the ſame Decoction is given in a Clyſter when the Bark cannot be taken by the Mouth. *Geoffroy* ſays, a Pint for an Adult, and half a Pint for an Infant; but to me the Quantity of Liquor ſeems to be too large to be given at once.

Petaſitis, *Butter-Bur*; the Root. This is poſſeſt of a diaphoretic Virtue; whence the Decoction of it is given in the Small-Pox and Meaſles; it promotes Expectoration in old Coughs and the Aſthma, as alſo Urine and the Menſes, and is good againſt Worms. Externally, when bruiſed, it is applied to Buboes and malignant Ulcers. The Powder of the Root ſprinkled on venereal Warts will cure them. The Decoction of the dried Root is given from two Drams to half an Ounce; of the freſh, from one Ounce to two.

Petroleum, *Rock-Oil*; a Bitumen. This is of different Colours; the beſt is white and clear; the next is the yellow; then the red; the black is thought to be the worſt. *Barbadoes Tar* is of a reddiſh-black Colour, of a diſagreeable Smell, and of the Conſiſtence of common Tar. It is a Native of ſeveral Countries, and either ſwims on the Surface of Fountains, or diſtils from Rocks, or is found in their Clefts, or even riſes from the Earth. They are all inflammable, readily take fire, and burn quite away. It is uſed externally to ſoften Tumors, and to cure Whitlows; it is good in the Palſy, Contraction of the Tendons, and Pains of the Rheumatiſm. That which is brought from the *Eaſt Indies* is thought to be beſt in Sprains and Luxations, to ſtrengthen the Ligaments.

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It is certainly very penetrating and is excellent for the Nerves; as alſo for oedematous Feet. They give *Barbadoes Tar*, inwardly, in that Iſland, for the dry Belly-ach. The *Doſe* is two Drams, thrice a Day, which muſt be continued a long while till the Diſeaſe is quite conquered. Outwardly it is an excellent Thing, when mixed with an equal or double Quantity of Rum, to anoint the Back-Bone and Joints when there is the leaſt Suſpicion of a Palſey coming on.

Petroſelini Macedonici Semen, the Seed of Macedonian Parſley.

Petroſelini vulgaris Semen, the Seed of common Parſley. The Seeds of theſe Plants, much alike in Quality, are in Taſte warmer and more aromatic than any other Part of them, accompanied with a conſiderable Bitterneſs. They are ſaid to be carminative, aperient, and diuretic; they are commended in the *German* Ephemerides for deſtroying cutaneous Inſects in Children. The Roots of Parſley are ſometimes uſed in Apozems for gravelly Complaints.

Pimpinellæ Saxifragæ Radix, the Root of the leſſer round-leaved Burnet-Saxifrage. This is prevalent againſt Catarrhs and ſerous Diſorders; it opens Obſtructions, promotes the Menſes, and is good againſt external and internal Ulcers.

Pinus, the *Pine-Tree*; its Fruit and Roſin. The Decoction or Infuſion of Pine-Tree Tops is ſuppoſed to be very effectual in nephritic Complaints, the Scurvy, and conſumptive Coughs. The Reſin which concretes about the Cones is of the ſame Uſe.

Piper album, white Pepper.

Piper nigrum, black Pepper. Theſe are too well known to need a Deſcription. The white is nothing but the black decorticated by Maceration in Water. They ſtrengthen the relaxed Fibres of the Viſcera, and excite an Oſcillation therein, chear the Spirits, attenuate groſs, thick Humours, and encreaſe the Motion of the Blood. Their chief Uſe is in Coldneſs and Crudities of the Stomach, Pains of the Colic from a cold Cauſe, and a cold Intemperies of the Brain. Some ſay, ſeven, eight or nine Grains, groſly bruiſed, and taken two Hours before the Fit of an Ague, will cure it. It is excellent againſt coagulating Poiſons, Vertigoes and Catarrhs. The frequent Uſe of Pep-

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per is noxious, and diſpoſes the Stomach, Inteſtines and Viſcera to an Inflammation, and greatly heats the Blood and Humours, and therefore cannot agree with hot Conſtitutions. The *Doſe* in Subſtance is from one Grain to ten; in Infuſion to a Scruple. Outwardly it is uſed in Gargariſms and ſneezing Powders. In the former, when a groſs Lympha ſtuffs the Glands and the Fauces.

Piper longum, long Pepper. This is an unripe Fruit dried, of an Inch or an Inch and an half long, like a Birch-Nut, containing ſmall, black Seeds in Cells. It is of the ſame Nature as the other Peppers, and to be taken in the ſame *Doſe*.

Piper Jamaicenſe, Jamaica Pepper. The chief Uſe of this is as a Spice. In the Shops there is a Water diſtilled from it.

Piſum, *Peas*; the Seed. Theſe are chiefly uſed as an Article of Diet; they are accounted flatulent and difficult of Digeſtion.

Pix liquida, Tar. This has ſeldom been given inwardly till of late, and now not in Subſtance, but in a Kind of Infuſion well known by the Name of *Tar-Water*; the making of which will be ſhewn in its proper Place. Outwardly, *Tar* is an excellent Remedy againſt many Diſeaſes of the Skin; as the Itch, Scabs of all Sorts, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Scald-Heads, and, as ſome ſay, the Leproſy itſelf. It is generally mixed with Mutton-Suet, to render it more mild.

Pix arida, Pitch or Tar boiled down to Dryneſs. This is leſs pungent and leſs bitter than liquid Tar, and is only uſed in ſome external Applications, as a warm adheſive reſinous Subſtance.

Pix Burgundica, Burgundy Pitch. This is a Compoſition made of white Roſin, Turpentine and Oil of Turpentine. The white Roſin is gained by wounding a Kind of a Pine-Tree, in the ſouth Parts of *France*; the Liquor that runs from the Wounds or Inciſions, is received into little Pits, the Top of which being inſpiſſated by the Heat of the Sun, is called white Roſin or white Frankincenſe. It has been commonly applied to cure old Achs and Pains in any Part of the Body. Mixed with Soap it is good to cure Fellons and Witlows, and to eaſe the Hip-Gout, by drawing out, not repelling the Humour. It is often

applied

applied to the Nape of the Neck to draw Humours from the Head, Eyes, and Teeth.

Plantago latifolia, *great Plaintain* or *Waybread*; the Leaves and Seed. *Plantain*, says *Simon Pauli*, is useful in all Kinds of Inflammations, external and internal; Agues, burning Fevers, creeping and all Kinds of Ulcers; Wounds, if not very deep; applying either the Juice of the Leaves themselves. The fresh Root just taken out of the Earth, scraped and put into the Ear cures the Tooth-ach like a Charm. A Ptisan made with Plantain is useful in the Dysentery, in spitting of Blood, the Whites, and all Sorts of Hæmorrhages, unless they are critical. *Chomel*, a skilful Physician at *Paris*, assures us, he has often cured Loosenesses with a Dram of the Seed boiled in Milk, or powdered and given in Broth: And this Remedy is common among Country-People. *Lanzoni* says, the depurated Juice given three Mornings successively, will have the same Effect. The Antidote against the *American* Poison is three Ounces of the Roots of *Plantain* and *Horehound* boiled in two Quarts of Water to one Quart, for three Doses, to to be taken three Mornings one after another, and so continued till the Patient is quite cured. *Plantain* will be effectual alone. *Henninger* asserts, that it is good in all Fluxes, a Diarrhœa, Dysentery, spitting of Blood, Vomiting, pissing of Blood, in too large a Flux of the Menses and Lochia, and Gonorrhœas of every Kind; and that it is said to be good against the Bite of a mad Dog, the Poison of Serpents, and Stings of venomous Insects. The Leaves, either bruised or whole, laid to old Ulcers will heal them, according to the Voice of various Physicians, and as I have lately found by Experience. They are good for Excrescences about the Anus, the Pains of the Piles, Ulcers of the Mouth, Tonsils and Uvula. *Garidel* assures us, that the Decoction of this Plant made with Lime-water is excellent in Ulcers of the Legs, as he has often tried with Success. *Gahrliep* affirms, he has cured an Inflammation which threatened a Gangrene, with the Leaves of *Plaintain* a little bruised and warmed. Some say, the Juice of *Plantain* kills Worms, cures the Jaundice, the Consumption of the Lungs, and Hiccuping. The depurated Juice given from two to four Ounces, in the Beginning

ning of intermitting Fevers, often cures them. The *Dose* of the Seed is from one Dram to two; of the Juice from three Ounces to five, and of the Leaves in Decoction from one Handful to two.

Plumbum, *Lead*; a Metal. Whence Litharge of Gold, and Litharge of Silver. *Lead*, and its Preparations, are Enemies to the Nerves, for taken inwardly they cause the most violent Gripings, suppress both Urine and Stool, produce Spasms and Trembling of the Limbs, Difficulty of Breathing, and at length Suffocation. This, Multitudes have experienced, who have fallen into the most grievous, and often incurable Disorders, from the drinking of sour Wine that had been rendered sweet with Litharge. *Henninger* gives us a particular Instance of this in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*. Therefore every Thing proceeding from *Lead* should be applied only to external Use.

Polium Montanum, Poley-Mountain. The Tops of Poley-Mountain are recommended as Corroborants, Aperients, and Antispasmodics; but are at present scarcely otherwise made use of than as an Ingredient in Mithridate and Theriaca.

Polypodium, *Polypody*; the Root. This is commended in the Cachexy, Jaundice, Schirrosities, and in Obstructions of the mesentric Glands; as also in the hypochondriac Passion, Coughs, Asthmas, Disorders of the Kidneys, and anomalous Hæmorrhages. The *Dose* in Powder is from two Drams to three; in Decoction from six Drams to an Ounce.

Polytrichum, *English, black Maiden-Hair*. See *Trichomanes*.

Populus nigra, *black Poplar*; the Buds. These were formerly employed in an officinal Ointment which received its name from them; at present they are little regarded.

Primula Veris, *Primrose*; the Herb and Root. The Leaves and Roots, it is said, partake in some Degree of the Nature of those of Asarum; acting as strong Errhines when snuffed up the Nose, and as Emetics (the Roots at least) when taken internally. The *Dose*, according to *Gerard*, is a Dram and a half of the Powder of the dried Roots. The Flowers are supposed to be somewhat cordial and nervine.

Prunus

Prunus Brignolenſis, Brignole Plum or Prunello; brought from *Brignole* in *Provence*, is a mild Refrigerant in Fevers and other hot Indiſpoſitions; it is ſometimes kept in the Mouth for alleviating Thirſt in hydropic Caſes.

Pruna Gallica, French Prunes. Theſe Prunes are emollient, lubricating, and laxative; they gently looſen the Belly in coſtive Habits, and where there is a Tendency to Inflammation; the Pulp affords a uſeful Baſis for Electuaries.

Pruna Sylveſtria, Sloes. Theſe have a very rough auſtere Taſte; the Juice of the unripe Fruit inſpiſſated to a proper Conſiſtence is called *Acacia Germanica*, and is uſed as an Aſtringent.

Prunella, *Self-Heal*; the Plant. This Herb is recommended as a mild Reſtringent and Vulnerary, in Spittings of Blood and other Hæmorrhages and Fluxes, and in Gargariſms againſt Apthæ and Inflammations of the Fauces.

Ptarmica, *Sneeze-wort*, *Baſtard-Pellitory*, or *Gooſe-Tongue*; the Root. This may ſerve inſtead of Pellitory; and being chewed provokes Spittle and cures the Tooth-ach. It is called *Sneeze-wort*, becauſe the Powder of the dried Leaves cauſe Sneezing.

Pulegii Folia, Leaves of Penny-Royal, or Pudding-Graſs. This is aperitive and hyſteric, and proper for the Diſeaſes of the Breaſt and Stomach, for it is good in Infarctions of the Lungs, and is excellent in obſtinate Coughs and in inveterate Catarrhs. *Boyle* ſays, it is a good Remedy for the Hooping-Cough. *Cheſneau* orders a Glaſs of the Decoction, ſweetened with a little Sugar, againſt Hoarſeneſs, taken at Night going to Bed; it facilitates Expectoration and helps the Aſthmatic; it is prevalent in the Vertigo, and the Whites, as alſo to promote the Menſes, haſten the Birth and expel the After-birth. The beſt Way of taking it is as Tea. A Spoonful of the expreſſed Juice muſt be given to Children with a little Sugar-candy for the Hooping-Cough.

Pulmonaria Maculoſa, *Sage of Jeruſalem*; the Herb. It is principally uſed in Diſorders of the Lungs, as Ulcers, Conſumptions, and ſpitting of Blood. It is given in Broths for theſe Purpoſes; or the depurated Juice may be taken from half an Ounce to an Ounce.

Pyrethri

Pyrethri Radix, Pellitory of Spain. This being very acrid, opens the ſalival Ducts and provokes Plenty of Spittle; hence it is a Specific for the Tooth-ach from Obſtructions and Catarrhs; and becauſe it vellicates the Nerves, if it be held in the Mouth and chewed, it is very efficacious in ſleepy Diſeaſes, and the Palſy of the Tongue.

Q.

QUercus, the *Oak*; the Buds, Bark, Acorns, and Cups. All the Parts of *Oak* are aſtringent more or leſs, and ſhould therefore be given inwardly with Caution. Some ſay, the Wood may be uſed inſtead of Guaiacum, and that the Decoction of its Raſping will cure the Tumours of the Dropſy. Some pretend, the Leaves are good in the Colic and Plague: Others give the Decoction of the Bark againſt the Whites, Diarrhœa, Lientery, and in the Dyſentery; to ſtop ſpitting of Blood and other Hæmorrhages. The Sap, gained by boring a Hole in the Tree, cures piſſing of Blood. A Dram or two of the Powder of the roaſted Acorns has been uſed in the Dyſentery; and *Ledelius* affirms, there is nothing better than a Decoction of the Bark for the ſame Purpoſe. *Simon Pauli* ſays, the Cups and the inner Bark are uſed in the like Caſes. The Leaves and Buds are given in Decoction from half a Handful to a Handful; the Bark from two Ounces to five or ſix.

R.

R *Aphani Ruſticani Radix*, the Root of Horſe-Radiſh. *Boerhaave* ſays, the expreſſed Juice mixed with Honey, and given in a Morning faſting, and drinking a Draught of Whey after it, cleanſes the Stomach, Kidneys, and Lungs; it cures Coughs, and inveterate Hoarſeneſs proceeding from acrid, viſcous Phlegm; but it ſhould not be given in Coughs attended with Dryneſs of the Breaſt and ſpitting of Blood. Experience has often ſhewn, that it is good in the wandering Rheumatiſm, the Dropſy and the Scurvy, as alſo to kill Worms. For the Rheumatiſm the

the Decoction may be taken, made with Milk, sweating after it in Bed. It is likewise of Use in the Cachexy, Obstructions of the mesenteric Glands, the Jaundice, the Palsy, sleepy Diseases, the Lientery and Cœliac Passion. In sleepy Diseases it may be laid as a Poultice to the Feet, as also in the Deliriums of Fevers with Mustard-Seed or salt Herrings, or alone. Beaten in a Mortar with Vinegar, it is good to cure the Palsy of the Arms succeeding the dry Belly-ach. The Parts must be rubbed with it Morning and Evening, at the Mouth of an Oven or Furnace. It hath been serviceable in Pains of various Kinds, applied as a Topic. It has this remarkable Quality, that it does not inflame the Blood and Humours, tho' it is exceeding penetrating. The Juice mixed with Sugar is best in the Gravel and Dropsy. The *Dose* of the Juice is from a Dram to half an Ounce; the recent root in Decoction from half an Ounce to an Ounce; but it must be done quick lest the volatile Parts should fly off.

Rapum, the *Turnep*; the Root and Seed. *Lanzoni* in the *German Ephemerides*, says, a large Spoonful of the Decoction of *Turneps* is good in all Diseases of the Breast, in difficult Breathing, in convulsive and moist Asthmas; and that it causes a copious Excretion of thick, glairous Matter. *Etmuller* affirms, it makes an excellent Gargarism for the Thrush. It is best to bake the Turneps in a deep, earthen Vessel, well covered, and then express the Juice for the Purposes above mentioned. The Seed has been reckoned an Alexipharmic. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Resina alba, *white Rosin*, is seldom or never given internally, being chiefly employed as an Ingredient in Ointments and Plasters.

Rhabarbarum verum, true Rhubarb. Two Sorts of Rhubarb are met with in the Shops; the first, generally reckoned the finest, is imported from Turkey and Russia; the other is brought from *China* in Pieces about four, five, or six Inches long, and about three or four thick. It is of a yellowish Brown on the Outside, but within it is variegated with Saffron-Colour and Yellow like a Nutmeg. It is a little fungous, of a subacrid, bitterish and slightly astringent Taste. Its Smell is aromatic but not very

agreeable. All Phyſicians agree, that this Root has two Faculties; the one of evacuating bilious Humours; the other of ſtrengthening the Stomach and Inteſtines by a gentle Aſtriction. It opens Obſtructions of the Liver, whence it is called by ſome, the Soul of the Liver. It is good in the Jaundice, Diarrhœas, and Whites, and is ſaid to kill Worms; it is given as a Chologogue and an Alterative, and is an excellent Medicine, which may be given ſafely to Infants, Adults, old Perſons, pregnant and childbed Women. However, when there is great Heat in the Blood and Viſcera, or in febrile Diſorders, it is not quite ſo ſafe. *Simon Pauli* ſays, too conſtant a Uſe of Rhubarb has brought on the Vertigo. It is often chewed and ſwallowed before Meals, to help Digeſtion and to ſtrengthen the Stomach and Inteſtines, as alſo to open Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen and Meſentery. The Infuſion is given in the Cachexies of Infants, and to kill Worms. The *Doſe* is from half a Scruple to a Dram; in Infuſion two Drams. Toaſting it is uſeleſs, for it may be joined to other Aſtringents when neceſſary.

Rhamnus Catharticus, *Buckthorn*; the Berries. See *Spina Cervina*.

Rhaponticum, the *true Rhapontic*; the Root. This purges moderately, if given in Powder, from two Drams to half an Ounce. It is more aſtringent than Rhubarb, and is therefore no deſpicable Remedy in a Diarrhœa or Dyſentery.

Rhodium, *Roſe-Wood* or *Rhodium*; the Wood. See *Lignum Rhodium*.

Ribeſia, *red Currants*. Theſe are cooling and antiſeptic, and, like the other Summer-Fruits, when ripe, are uſeful in inflammatory, bilious, and putrid Fevers.

Roriſmarini Summitates, *Flores*, the Tops and Flowers of Roſemary. Theſe are uſed to ſtrengthen the Brain, are good againſt the Epilepſy, Palſy, and hyſteric Fits; as alſo againſt Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen and Womb, cauſed by thick, viſcid Humours; for they incide and attenuate theſe Humours, excite the Oſcillation of the nervous Fibres and reſtore their relaxed Tone. They are good for the Jaundice and the Whites; ſtrengthen the Memory and the Sight, and cure Diſorders of the Nerves which proceed from

from viſcous Humours. They have often cured inveterate Diarrhœas and Leucophlegmatias. The eſſential Oil of *Roſemary* is excellent for Diſorders of the Brain and hyſteric Fits. *Boerhaave* looks upon it as the beſt Medicine againſt the Epilepſy, and to promote the Menſes and the Lochia, when they are ſuppreſſed by the Weakneſs and Atonia of the Parts. *Simon Pauli* ſays, he has known four or five Drops, given in a proper Vehicle, cure tertian Agues, a little before a Fit, diſpoſing the patient to ſweat after it. The uſual *Doſe* of the Oil is from four Drops to ſix; of the Conſerve of the Flowers from one Dram to four; of the Powder of the Tops from half a Dram to a Dram; or the Infuſion of them may be drank in the Manner of Tea.

Roſa Damaſcena, the Damaſk Roſe. Theſe ſerve to make a ſolutive Syrup, and a ſimple Water; the firſt proves a uſeful Laxative to Children in Doſes of a Spoonful; the Water, reckoned mildly cordial, is chiefly uſed as a Perfume.

Roſa rubra, the red Roſe. Of theſe Roſes a Conſerve is made, which is given in Doſes of a Dram or two diſſolved in warm Milk, in Weakneſſes of the Stomach, Coughs, and pthiſical Complaints.

Rubia Tinctorum, Madder; the *Roots*. They open Obſtructions of the Viſcera, and reſolve congrumated Blood; they are good in the Jaundice, Dropſy, and Suppreſſion of the Menſes. In the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, and in the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences*, we have Inſtances of their tinging the Bones of Animals that have fed upon them, red. *Boerhaave* affirms, that Flannel dyed with theſe Roots and applied to the naked Skin, will eaſe the Gout. The *Doſe* in Powder is from half a Dram to a Dram; in Decoction from half an Ounce to two Ounces.

Rubrica Fabrilis, *red Oker*; a ferrugineous Earth. Its chief Uſe in Phyſic is in vulnerary and drying Plaſters; but it is rarely or never uſed in any medicinal Intention among us.

Rubus vulgaris, the *Bramble* or *Blackberry-Buſh*; its Leaves and Fruit; *Simon Pauli* ſays, they are aſtringent, and good for an incipient Inflammation of the Mouth and Fauces, and to heal Ulcers in various Parts of the Body. The ripe Fruit are refreſhing and proper to quench Thirſt.

Ruscus, *Butchers-Broom*; the Root. It is given in the Jaundice, Dropsy, Whites, and Gravel. *John Bauhine* affirms, the most deplorable Dropsies have been cured by the Decoction of this Root. Similar Effects in the like Cases are confirmed by *Riverius* and *Boerhaave*. This last adds, that it likewise is good for the Gravel, if a Glass of the Decoction of the Leaves is given every Morning in White-wine. The *Dose* of the Root in Decoction is from one Ounce to two.

Rutæ Folia, Garden Rue; the *Leaves* and *Seed*. This incides, attenuates, and discusses; is proper to promote the Menses, for hysteric Fits, for flatulent, and humoral Colics, for the Worms and the Bites of venomous Beasts. *Herman* says, it is useful in the most obstinate chronic and malignant Diseases especially in the Plague, Small-Pox, Measles, Epilepsy, Hysteric Passion, and in sleepy Diseases; externally in a Gangrene and Mortification. A Pugil or two, when the Leaves are fresh, infused in a Glass of Wine, or a Dram of the Powder, when they are dry, is very proper to promote the Menses, and to do Service in hysteric Fits. If Children eat a few Leaves of *Rue* every Day with their Bread and Butter, when afflicted with the King's-Evil, it is no despicable Remedy, or they may drink some of the Juice. When contagious Diseases rage, two Spoonfuls, with as much generous Wine, is a good Preservative against infectious Air; or a Glass of the Mixture may be taken in the Morning, and another after Dinner. The Conserve is good in the same Cases taken with its Vinegar, or with Wine-Vinegar. The *Dose* of the Conserve is from two Drams to half an Ounce in the Morning fasting.

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Sabinæ Folia, the Leaves of Savine. They are looked upon as inciding, penetrating and aperitive; they promote the Menses, hasten the Birth, and expel the After-birth. Some say they are too forcing, and cause Abortion, and by promoting a Hæmorrhage endanger the Lives of the Persons that take them. Others affirm that Midwives, by giving them improperly to hasten the Birth, have killed the

the unhappy Mother. Others again, as may be seen in the *German Ephemerides*, for 1730, will allow no such Power to this suspected Remedy. However, it is safest not to give it in the Suppression of the Menses, or a difficult Birth, unless there is a Laxity or Atonia of the Parts. The *Dose* of the Leaves in Powder is a Dram, in a Glass of White Wine; in Infusion half an Ounce. *Ray* says, the Juice of *Savine* mixed with Milk and sweetened with Sugar, is an infallible Medicine against the Worms, if a Spoonful is given to Children now and then. *Boerhaave* recommends a Poultice of Savine made with the Leaves bruised with Salt, and mixed with Oil-Olive, for a stiff Joint, and for scald Heads in Children. The Leaves bruised with Honey, and laid to the Navel are good for the Worms in Children.

Saccharum purissimum, double-refined Sugar.

Saccharum rubrum, brown Sugar.

Saccharum candum, *Sugar-candy*. Almost all Physicians recommend Sugar in Disorders of the Breast and Lungs; and it is prescribed to sheath the Acrimony of Phlegm, and to sooth the Roughness of the Throat and Lungs. For this Purpose they would have Loaf-Sugar, or Sugar-Candy held in the Mouth till it dissolves, which lining the Inside of those Parts, defends them from the acrid Phlegm. It promotes Expectoration, if brought into the Consistence of Syrup, with Linseed Oil or Oil of Sweet-Almonds. Taken any Way it eases Pains in the Colon, allays Coughs, cures Hoarseness, absterges Ulcers of the Lungs, promotes Urine, loosens the Belly, and is salutary in the Pleurisy and Peripneumony. *Boerhaave* says, Sugar is a natural Soap, and is convenient where Laxitives and Emollients are required, and wherever an oily Acrimony is in Fault; for being diluted by the Humours of the Body, it yields a saponaceous Lixivium which dissolves all oily viscous Matter, and readily resolves but never generates Phlegm; that it is good for the Hot and Plethoric, and contrary to the common Opinion; neither increases or turns into Bile, but opens, attenuates, and divides. The chief Danger is, that it will relax the Solids too much, and is therefore hurtful in the Rickets and Scurvy. But *Pringle*, having found Sugar to be an Antiseptic, thinks it is a Preservative

not only from the hot Scurvy, but from putrid Diſeaſes in general, ſuch as Leproſies, Plagues, peſtilential Fevers, Dyſenteries, and the like which were formerly ſo frequent. Some have objected, that there is an acid, corroſive, noxious Salt in Sugar; and it is acknowledged that by Fermentation ſuch an Acid may be gained, but not in ſuch plenty as from Nitre and Vitriol; but this does not prove that Sugar is noxious on this Account; for the ſame may be ſaid of Barley, Wheat, Beer, Ale, Bread and Wine. On the other Hand, an ardent Spirit may be gained from Sugar, which will blunt the moſt corroſive, acid Spirits, as is evident in the making of dulcified Spirit of Nitre; for, if it be rightly performed, it will not ferment with an alkalious Salt. Sugar is ſo far from rotting the Teeth, that *Slare* uſed nothing elſe but Loaf-Sugar to keep them white and clean for many Years; for he was well aware of the antiſeptic Power of this Subſtance, inaſmuch as it would preſerve Flowers, Fruits, Roots, Fleſh, *&c.* from Corruption a very long Time. Sugar has likewiſe been accuſed of cauſing Conſumptions, which is ſo far from being true, that many reckon Sugar of Roſes a Specific in this Diſeaſe. That many have been cured by this, *Montanus*, *Valeriola*, *Foreſtus*, and *Riverius*, are Witneſſes. A conſumptive Apothecary made himſelf ſo much of it that he almoſt lived upon it, and was cured. *Slare* informs us, that a late Duke of *Beaufort* did not die till ſeventy, and yet had eaten above a Pound of Sugar a Day for forty Years. And as for its cauſing the Scurvy, it is well known that that Diſeaſe appeared long before the Uſe of Sugar; and even now, the poorer Sort of People, who uſe leaſt Sugar, are more afflicted with the Scurvy than the Rich. This is true alſo of common Sailors, who generally eat more ſalt Meat and leſs Sugar than the Officers aboard the Ship, and are more ſubject to this dire Diſeaſe. Externally, Sugar is a great Vulnerary, eſpecially if mixed with a little Brandy, for then it will heal Wounds, cleanſe Ulcers, and hinder Putreſaction. A little Powder of Sugar Candy, or Loaf-Sugar blown into the Eye, will diſſolve the Albugo or Spot on the tranſparent Cornea.

Sagapenum, Sagapenum; the *gummy Roſin*. This is brought from *Perſia* and the *Eaſt Indies*. The beſt

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is outwardly of a reddish Yellow, and within full of whitish or yellowish Spots, grows soft when handled, and emits a strong, and somewhat of a Garlick Smell. It has a biting, acrid Taste, which is a Medium between that of Galbanum and Assa Fœtida. It is a powerful Aperient, Discutient, and Attenuant, and not a little abstergent. Hence it is commended in Diseases of the Breast arising from a thick Phlegm; as also in hard and callous Tumours, particularly of the nervous Parts, and in all Cases where gross, inspissated, coagulated Humours are to be dissolved and attenuated. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram; but it is seldom given alone. It is useful in the Asthma, Dropsy, Obstructions, and Tumours of the Liver and Spleen: In Diseases of the Nerves, Spasms, Epilepsy, trembling of the Limbs, and Palsy; it promotes the Menses, and is said to kill the Fœtus, wherefore pregnant Women should abstain from it. *Rolfincius* affirms, it has so great a Power in removing Obstructions, that externally applied it takes away those of the Viscera like a Charm; it likewise eases Pains in the Side, and cures the schirrous Disorders of the Spleen.

Sago, *Sago*. It is made of the Pith of a Tree in the *East Indies*, and is eaten there when Rice is scarce. It is nourishing and restorative.

Salep or *Salop*; a Substance brought from the eastern Countries, in oval Pieces, of a yellowish white Colour, somewhat clear and pellucid, very hard and almost horny; of little or no Smell, in Taste like Gum Tragacanth, appears to be the prepared Roots of some Plants of the Orchis Kind. It is recommended as a Restorative and in Defluxions of the Breast, and bilious Dysenteries.

Sal Ammoniacus, Sal Ammoniac. A neutral Salt, chiefly prepared in Egypt, formed by the Coalition of a volatile alcaline Salt with marine Acid. It is given inwardly to incide and attenuate thick viscid Humours and expel them by Urine, Sweat, or a Diaphoresis. It is commended highly against intermiting Fevers, given to half a Dram, with a Scruple of Crabs-Eyes. A Scruple or half a Dram mixed with the Extract of wild Poppies is excellent to promote Sweat and Expectoration in Pleurisies. Used as a Gargle it is efficacious in the Swelling of the Uvula

and Tonſils, and in a Palſey of the Tongue which ariſes from pituitous viſcid Humours.

Sal Catharticus amarus, Epſom Salt. This was at firſt gained from the mineral Spring at *Epſom*, and was recommended to the World by Dr. *Grew*. But that which is now called *Epſom* Salt is made from the Bittern which is left after the Coagulation of common Salt, and is compoſed of the vitriolic Acid and Magneſia. This, how much ſoever deſpiſed by *Quincy*, has ſome peculiar Properties which are taken notice of by *Hoffman*; who obſerves, that an Ounce of Water will imbibe an Ounce of this Salt, which, as he aſſerts, is certainly a very wonderful Thing; and that if you pour highly rectified Spirit of Wine upon the Solution, the Salt immediately coagulates into a ſold, firm Maſs like Ice. He adds, that if this Salt be put with Powder of Charcoal into a Crucible, it all flies off with a ſulphureous Fume, filling all the Room. Hence he concludes, that this Salt, conſiſting of ſuch ſubtile Parts, is a better Purge than all other neutral Salts whatever; becauſe it inſinuates deeper into the Coats of the Inteſtines than any of the reſt. If it be taken from half an Ounce to an Ounce it purges gently, without cauſing any Commotion of the Blood or hurting the Appetite, or weakening the Body. It is much more ſafe than ſtronger vegetable Purges, eſpecially in thoſe Diſeaſes and Bodies where there is Plenty of groſs, tenacious Humours, either in the firſt Paſſages, or in the Veſſels.

Sal commune, *common Salt*.

Sal marinus, Sea Salt. This is a perfectly neutral Salt, compoſed of an Acid denominated from it the Marine Acid, and the mineral Alkali Natron. Uſed moderately it hinders too great a Fermentation and Corruption of the Aliments, and reſtrains the violent Heat of the Fluids of the Body, joins itſelf to the volatile urinous Salts, and changes them into a Kind of Sal Ammoniac, abates the Sharpneſs of the Humours and promotes their Depuration by Urine. Add to this, that it renders the Oſcillations of the Fibres more vivid, by a gentle Stimulus; whence the Functions of the Body are performed with greater Facility. The immoderate Uſe of Salt, by vellicating the Membranes, makes the Oſcillation of the nervous Fibres too vehement;

hement; whence a Heat is kindled in the Body which hurts the Exercise of the Functions. By this Means likewise the Fluids are rendered too sharp, which hindering insensible Perspiration, a gross and acrid Matter is lodged in the Skin, and grows corrosive; whence the Itch, Scabs, and other cutaneous Eruptions. Salted Meats are far from being so innocent as Salt itself.

Sal Gemmæ, Sal-Gem. This is a fossile Salt, and of the same Nature as the former. It is added as a Stimulus to Clysters, from a Dram to an Ounce.

Salviæ Folia, the Leaves of common Sage.

Salvia hortensis minor, *Sage of Vertue*; the Herb. *Sage* is justly looked upon as a Cephalic, and to be good against the Apoplexy, Palsy, and trembling of the Limbs. It is also an anti-hysteric and prevalent against the Vapours; it is likewise diuretic and promotes the Menses. It is particularly excellent in cold Diseases of the Head and Breast, in Catarrhs, the Vertigo, Asthma, Tremblings, Palsy, and Weakness of the Stomach. It is good in the Phthisis, Stone, and Gout, tho' it will not subdue them. In short, the Virtues of this Plant are so numerous that many have esteemed it as a Panacea, or an universal Medicine. There cannot be a better Method of taking it than the common, which is, to drink it as Tea. Used as a Gargle it is good to fasten loose Teeth from the Scurvy in the Gums.

Sambuci Flores, *Baccæ*, Folia, Cortex, the *Flowers*, *Berries*, *Leaves*, and *Bark* of Elder. These are aperitive and purgative. The middle Bark is given successfully in the Dropsy; for which Purpose an Ounce may be put into six Ounces of boiling Water, with fifteen Grains of Salt of Wormwood, and a Scruple of Cinnamon; they must stand all Night on the hot Cinders, and the Colature is a Dose to be taken in the Morning. *Hoffman* says, this is good in the Jaundice, unless the Body be too weak, for it dissolves the viscid Bile and brings away Stones from the biliary Ducts. An Handful of the young Leaves or Buds purges gently. The Flowers put into a Pancake and eaten, are laxative, and bring away the Excrements almost insensibly. The Flowers, when dry, are diaphoretic. The Rob of the Berries is an excellent Diaphoretic; an Ounce of which dissolved

in Broth and given in Bed, cures the Tooth-ach, as *Hoffman* affirms; especially if some of it is dissolved in Beer and used as a Gargle at the same Time; this he calls a Specific. Half an Ounce or upwards given in a Dysentery, hath had an excellent Effect. It promotes Urine as well as Sweat. The Rob and Flowers are highly beneficial in the Erysipelas; the Flowers may likewise be powdered and sprinkled on the Part affected, as *Hoffman* advises. *Simon Pauli* asserts, he has eased the intolerable Pains of the Gout by the Application of the middle Bark, with great Safety. The same is an excellent and certain Remedy in Burns.

Sanguis Draconis, Dragons-Blood; the *Rosin*. This is brought from the *East Indies*; that is best which consists of pure clean Drops, of an obscure red Colour, and when powdered of a fine Crimson; it is without Taste or Smell, unless when kindled, and then the Fume is subacid, not unlike Benjamin. The genuine Sort will not dissolve in Water, but in Spirit of Wine and oily Substances. It thickens, dries and binds, and is good in the Bloody-Flux and all Hæmorrhages; as also in internal Ulcers, given from half a Dram to a Dram. Externally, it dries up Ulcers, heals Wounds, fastens loose Teeth, and gives a Firmness to the Gums. *Helvetius*'s famous Styptic is made of one Part of this and two Parts of crude Alum. *Mead*'s Improvement of it is, three Parts of burnt Alum, and one of Dragons Blood. *Thomson* of *Montrose* recommends equal Quantities of burnt Alum and Dragons Blood. The Alum is to be burnt in a Crucible, and the Dragons-Blood must be powdered and added to it. This, he says, never fails in Hæmorrhages of the Womb, whether to correct the frequent Return of the Menses, or their too great Abundance, or to stop the Flooding of Women with Child, or to moderate the Flux of the Lochia. In the Whites it has likewise surprising Success. In violent Bleedings he gives half a Dram every Hour; and three Drams or half an Ounce seldom fail to stop the Flux.

Sanicula, or Diapensia, *Sanicle*; the Herb. This is good against Spitting of Blood, overflowing of the Menses, in the Whites, Bloody-Flux, and Hæmorrhages of all Kinds. It may be either drank as Tea,

or two or three Ounces of the Juice may be given for a *Dose*. This is likewise good for internal Ulcers accompanied with a slow Fever. The Leaves bruised and applied to Wounds cure them without Suppuration. *Ray* declares, many Children have been cured of the Exomphalos, Protuberance or strutting of the Navel, by a Poultice of this Herb, kept on close with a Bandage.

Santalum album, *white Sanders*; the Wood.

Santalum citrinum, *yellow Sanders*; the Wood.

Santalum rubrum, red Sanders; the *Wood*. Of these Woods the yellow is more inciding than the white, and the red is more attringent than both. They are recommended to strengthen the Heart, open Obstructions of the Liver, and to restore the Tone of the Viscera. *Riverius* recommends their Decoction in the Beginning of a Consumption, in thin, salt Catarrhs, and in Bleedings proceeding from the Heat of the Blood. The *Dose* of the yellow in Substance is from a Scruple to a Dram; of the red to two Drams; in Decoction half an Ounce; or you may take two Ounces of the red and yellow Sanders, and let them steep twenty-four Hours in a Quart of Water, and then boil them to a Pint. This may serve for common Drink.

Santonicum, *Worm-Seed*. This is good against Worms of all Kinds, discusses Wind, and provokes an Appetite. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram, in any proper Vehicle. Some give it to Children in Treacle or Molossus.

Sapo albus, Hispanicus, *white Spanish Soap*.

Sapo durus, *hard Spanish Soap*. This lubricates greatly, attenuates, thick, gross, glutinous Humours, dissolves viscid Bile that plugs up the biliary Ducts and cures the Jaundice. As it readily mixes with all Kinds of Substances, it is very efficacious in opening all Obstructions of the Viscera and other Parts of the Body. It promotes Urine, dissolves and expels the Gravel, and taken to an Ounce in a Day, with three Pints of Shell-Lime-Water, it dissolves the Stone in the Bladder. In common Cases, *Boerhaave* gave a Dram or two in a Day; *Sylvius*, the Quantity of a Nutmeg for a *Dose*; but there is no Danger in giving it more freely. The Daughter of Count *de Pas* was cured of an Epilepsy by giving *Alicant Soap* before the Fit.

The Violence of the Fits diminiſhed daily, and in thirty Days ſhe was quite cured, and continued well ever after. *Hoffman* ſays, *Venice Soap* diſſolved, is a uſeful Clyſter when Children are much griped from acid, green, corroſive Stools.

Sapo mollis, common ſoft Soap.

Sapo niger, *black Soap*. This will cure Burns if applied before the Skin riſes in a Bliſter. Anointed upon the Part, it cures Lice of all Sorts.

Sarcocolla, Sarcacol, the *gummy Roſin*. This is a very ſmall Tear, in little Grains like very ſmall Gravel, of a whitiſh Yellow, with a Mixture of ſome that are reddiſh. It is of a bitteriſh ſweet Taſte but ſomewhat nauſeous; it is clammy between the Teeth, will diſſolve in Water, and being held to the Candle boils a little at firſt, but at length breaks out into a clear Flame. It is brought from *Perſia* and *Arabia*. The internal Uſe is ſuſpected; but outwardly, diſſolved in Aſſes or Breaſt-Milk, it is good for Inflammations and Fluxions of the Eyes, which it cures by ſheathing the Acrimony of the Humours. It cleanſes, conſolidates and cicatriſes Wounds.

Saponaria, *common Soapwort*; the Herb and Root. The chief Uſe of this is external, for the Itch and Ulcers. The Roots are uſed by the *German* Phyſicians in venereal Maladies, and are ſuppoſed to be ſimilar, and even ſuperior to thoſe of Sarſaparilla.

Sarſaparillæ Radix, the Root of Sarſaparilla. This is brought from *New Spain* and *Braſil*. It conſiſts of a great Number of ſlender Roots of the Thickneſs of a Gooſe-Quill, hanging from one Head, which are flexible, with longitudinal Furrows, and will readily ſplit into ſmall Strings. Within is a white mealy Subſtance which may be eaſily rubbed ſmall between the Fingers. It has a clammy, bitteriſh, but not diſagreeable Taſte; the Heart is woody, tough, and not eaſily broken; the Bark is browniſh or aſh-coloured. It is a Sudorific, and attenuates and divides thick, groſs Humours. It is much eſteemed in the French Pox, Gout, Catarrhs, Palſies, and all chronic Diſeaſes ariſing from thick, groſs Humours; and all preternatural obſtinate Tumours; as alſo againſt all cutaneous Diſeaſes and Ulcers. It is thought to promote a more copious Sweat than *China* or Guaiacum. It is ſeldom given in Subſtance;

ſtance; in Decoction it may be given to the Quantity of three Ounces a Day.

Saſſafras; the Root and Bark of the Root. It is a light, ſpungy Root, with a fungous Bark, aſh-coloured on the outſide, and of a ferruginous Colour within. The Taſte is acrid, ſweetiſh, and ſpicey, and of a fragrant Smell. It is brought from *Virginia*, *Braſil* and other Parts of *America*. It ſtimulates and promotes inſenſible Perſpiration, Sweat, and Urine; it incides and reſolves groſs, thick Humours, and is prevalent againſt the Cachexy, Green-Sickneſs and Dropſy; it is good in the Palſey, cold catarrhal Diſorders, and aſſuages the Pain of the Gout. It is uſeful in venereal Diſeaſes. It is an excellent Thing, according to *Boerhaave*, when Nature is ſo languid as not to be able to expel the morbific Matter by Sweat; in the cold Fit of an Ague; in a Peripneumony after Suppuration; in a Vomica Pulmonalis, and in Madneſs. The *Doſe* in Powder is a Dram; but it is ſeldom given in Subſtance; in Infuſion or Decoction it is taken from half an Ounce two Ounces. It is generally drank like Tea.

Satureia, *Savory*; the Herb. This is good for a cold Stomach; and its Infuſion promotes Expectoration of thick, viſcid Humours which ſtuff up the Lungs; it is likewiſe good in the Attacks of the moiſt Aſthma. It is beſt drank as Tea.

Satyrio Mas, *Male Satyrion*, Orchis or Dogſtones; the Root. Some cry this up for its wonderful Effects in Caſes of Impotency; and that it ſtrengthens the Memory, diſpoſes the Womb to Conception, and is not to be deſpiſed in the Dyſentery. The *Doſe* in Subſtance is a Dram.

Saxifraga alba, *white Saxifrage*; the Herb. This hath a reſolvent and detergent Virtue, promotes Urine and the Menſes, brings away the Gravel, and is good in the Strangury. The *Doſe* is a Handful or a Handful and a Half in Infuſion.

Saxifraga vulgaris, *Meadow Saxifrage*; the Herb and Seed.

Scabioſa vulgaris, *common Field-Scabious*, or *double-flowered Scabious*; the Herb. It is aperient, diſcutient, attenuant, abſtergent, and ſubaſtringent; it promotes Sweat, and expels Malignity through the Pores of the Skin; it blunts the Points of Salts, incides

cides thick, viſcid Humours in Coughs and Aſthmas, promotes Expectoration, cleanſes Ulcers and cures the Itch; it is good againſt Worms, and ſtops the Flux of the Piles. Externally, it is uſed in almoſt all Diſeaſes of the Skin. The *Doſe* of the depurated Juice is from two Ounces to three; of the Herb in Decoction from two Handfuls to three.

Scammonium, Scammony; the *gummy Reſin*. This is a concreted Juice, and is brought from *Aleppo* and *Smyrna*, but the former is beſt. It ſhould be choſen clear, brittle, light, and of a greyiſh black; it ſhould bite the Tongue when touched with it, and turn white and milky. It is frequently uſed to purge bilious, pituitous and ſerous Humours from the remote Parts, and is beſt for cold ſerous Bodies; it is alſo good in Agues and Crudities, if the Patient is robuſt and at Man's Eſtate; but it is not proper for Infants, pregnant Women, the Weak, in burning Fevers, nor in hot Diſeaſes and Conſtitutions. When corrected with the Fumes of Sulphur it is called *Diagridium*. The *Doſe* is from ten Grains to twelve.

Schœnanthus, *Camel's Hay*; the Plant, with the Flower. This is a Stalk with Leaves, and ſometimes with Flowers, of a red, Carnation Colour; it is brought from *Arabia*, and is dry, ſtiff, clean, ſmooth, except where knotted, about a Foot long, filled with a fungous Pith, and is not unlike Barley-Straw. The Colour at the Root is pale or yellowiſh, and near the Top green, or inclining to a Purple. The Taſte is warm, ſubacid, of a ſpicey bitter, but not diſagreeable, ſomewhat like Pennyroyal but much ſtronger; the Smell is very fragrant, and is a Medium between that of Pennyroyal and Roſes. Its chief Uſe among the Moderns is againſt Obſtructions of the Viſcera, particularly the Liver, Spleen and Womb; in the Inflation of the Stomach, Vomiting, Hiccuping, and Difficulty of Urine. The *Doſe* in Powder is a Dram; boiled in Wine or Water two Drams. Some reckon it a Specific in Ulcers of the Bladder.

Scilla, *Squill* or *Sea-Onion*; the Root. They are to be choſen freſh, plump, ſound, and full of Juice. They have the ſame Virtues as *Arum*, but are much more acrid; they are attenuant, aperient, diſcutient and diuretic. Their principal Uſe is to open Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, and biliary Ducts. They

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are excellent in Diſeaſes of the Lungs cauſed by a thick, viſcid Phlegm, which ſtuffs up the Bronchia and hinders Expectoration. Hence it performs Wonders in the Paroxyſms of the moiſt Aſthma, in a ſuffocating Catarrh, and in a Diſpoſition to a Dropſy. They have ſeldom been uſed but in Infuſion in Vinegar, which they render emetic, which mixed with Honey and boiled to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup, is called *Oxymel of Squills*. But they are now given in Powder with very great Succeſs, in Diſorders of the Breaſt ariſing from groſs Phlegm, in the Cachexy, Oedema, Dropſy, Jaundice, Quartans, indurated Glands, and other chronic Diſeaſes. The *Doſe* of the Powder is from four Grains to twelve; of the Vinegar for a Vomit, from one Ounce to three; of the Oxymel to incide groſs Humours, from two Drams to an Ounce. The Powder is generally diuretic, but ſometimes vomits and purges. *Squills* have one Property not taken notice of by Authors. If you handle them after they are cut to Pieces, and then touch any Part of your Body with your Fingers, it will make it itch intolerably.

Scordii Folia, the Leaves of Water-Germander. This is highly eſteemed as a great Alexipharmic in the Small-Pox and Meaſles, in malignant, contagious, and peſtilential Fevers; it is alſo praiſed in Catarrhs of the Breaſt, obſtinate Coughs, internal Ulcers, Looſeneſſes and the Bloody-Flux; in the Stone, Dropſy, Suppreſſion of the Menſes, and the Bites of venomous Beaſts, It is beſt uſed in the Manner of Tea: Some give the Powder from a Dram to two Drams; or the Juice from half an Ounce to an Ounce.

Scincorum Ventres, the Bellies of Skinks. They are uſed in making Mithridate.

Scorzonera, *Vipers-Graſs*; the Root. This excites Urine, ſtrengthens the Stomach, promotes Sweat and the Menſes; it is eſteemed for its good Effects in the Small-Pox and Plague, and for reſiſting Poiſons. *Boerhaave* would have Perſons that are afraid of being poiſoned, take three Ounces of the Juice of this Root every Morning; and recommends it as an excellent Remedy in hypochondriac Diſeaſes and Obſtructions of the Viſcera. *Simon Pauli* ſays, he has cured Obſtructions of the Liver with it; as alſo obſtinate

ſtinate Jaundices, and Dropſies when they are not confirmed. The *Doſe* of the Powder is from half a Dram to a Dram: In Infuſion from two Pugils to four. But *Boerhaave* ſays, you ſhould only bruiſe them, and by pouring Barley-Water upon them, and beating them together, extract the Virtues.

Scrophularia vulgaris, *common knobby-rooted Figwort*; the Herb and Root. The Leaves are emollient and reſolvent, detergent and vulnerary; they are praiſed for their Efficacy againſt the King's Evil, and the Pains of the blind Piles. The *Doſe* of the Root in Powder is a Dram; of the Leaves in Decoction from two Pugils to four. Externally, a Poultice of the freſh Leaves, as it is affirmed, will cure the King's Evil in ſix Weeks, if applied before the Swellings are broken. The Juice of the Leaves will cleanſe the foulеſt, nay, even cancerous Ulcers.

Scrophularia, Aquatica major, *Water-Figwort* or *Water-Betony*; the Leaves. This has much the ſame Virtues as the former.

Sebeſten, the *Sebeſten*. It is a Kind of Plum which grows in *Egypt* and *Aſia*. The common Uſe of it is to blunt the Acrimony of ſalt Humours; particularly in Coughs, Difficulty of Breathing, Pleuriſies, Inflammations of the Lungs, Hoarſeneſs, and Heat of Urine. The *Doſe* is from twelve Grains to twenty in Decoction, taken ſeveral Times a Day.

Secale, *Rye*; the Seed. Many make Bread of this Corn, or mix it with Wheat for the ſame Purpoſe, which ſome are very fond of even in *London*. It is not ſo nouriſhing as Wheat, and agrees beſt with Perſons of ſtrong Stomachs. It is ſaid to keep the Body open, and is good for thoſe who are ſubject to the Piles, Giddineſs in the Head, and Palpitation of the Heart. The Meal is applied in Poultices to diſcuſs Tumours and eaſe Pain. Some uſe it in Bags to eaſe the Pain of the Gout.

Sedum majus, *Houſe-Leek*; the Herb. This is very cooling and ſomewhat aſtringent. Its principle internal Uſe is in bilious Fevers. It quenches Thirſt and allays Heat. *Boerhaave* recommends this in burning Fevers and Inflammations which threaten a Gangrene, and in all Caſes wherein the Heat is exceſſive. For theſe Purpoſes he would have the Leaves ſteeped in Water. In ſome Parts of *Africa* they give

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ten Ounces of the Juice, in a Bloody-Flux, with Succeſs. *Etmuller* ſays, when the Tongue is exceſſively dry and chopped, in burning Fevers, if the Juice is applied to the Parts, without ſwallowing it, it will cool and heal them. *Apinus* mentions a Man who had a running, ichorous Ulcer in his Leg for above a Year, which would yield to no Remedies; at laſt, he ſprinkled the Powder of dried Houſe-Leek thereon, which cured it in twenty-four Hours, to the aſtoniſhment of all.

Seneka, *Rattle-Snake-Root*. This has been found effectual againſt the Bite of a Rattle-Snake; as alſo in Inflammations of the Pleura and Lungs. If the Patient is plethoric and has a Fever, he muſt bleed in the Arm oppoſite to the pained Side, to ten Ounces. If there is a Pain in both Sides, bleed in the Ancle; then three Spoonfuls of the following Tincture muſt be taken every ſixth Hour, giving the firſt *Doſe* immediately after Bleeding, and continuing the Remedy till there is a Remiſſion of the Symptoms. Take three Ounces of Rattle-Snake-Root, and an Ounce and a half of Wild Valerian; pound them together in a Mortar, then add a Quart of good old Sack; digeſt them ſix Hours in a Sand-Heat, in a cloſe Veſſel, and then decant the Tincture for Uſe. Then take fifteen Drops of Balſam Capivi, and as many of Sal Volatile Oleoſum, and give them in a convenient Vehicle every ſecond Hour, between the Doſes of the Tincture. The Vehicle may be a Decoction of three Ounces of the Roots of Marſhmallows, boiled in a Quart of Water to a Pint. Thirty-five Grains of the Root may be given in Powder, but is not ſo efficacious as the Tincture. If the Patient has been ill ſome Days before the Tincture is uſed, the Balſam muſt be continued tho' he ſeems much mended. If the Fever does not remit, Bleeding muſt be repeated the ſecond Day: But there is ſeldom Occaſion for it. Sometimes this Remedy will purge and vomit, which may be ſtopped with the teſtaceous Powders, or twelve Grains of Salt of Tartar. In nervous Fevers which imitate the Pleuriſy or Peripneumony, the Tincture is alone ſufficient for the Cure.

Senæ Folia, the Leaves of Sena. Sena Alexandrina, *Alexandrian Sena*. This is a very common and a

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safe Purge; it carries off thick, gross Humours, and is good in Melancholy, the Epilepsy, and all Diseases of the Skin. It is apt to gripe, and is therefore corrected with Carminatives or alkaline Salts. The *Dose* in Substance is from a Scruple to a Dram, but this is seldom prescribed. In Infusion or a slight Decoction it is given from a Dram to half an Ounce.

Sepia, the *Cuttle-Fish*; the Bone. It is a white testaceous Substance, a little convex on both Sides; the upper is a little hard, the lower fungous, rough and brittle. It grows on the Back of the Fish, and tastes a little Saltish, but has no Smell. It is given in the benign Gonorrhœa, the Whites and other Fluxes. The *Dose* is from one Scruple to two. *Junker* justly observes, there is Danger in stopping Fluxes of any Sort by this Medicine, unless proper Remedies have been premised. Some use the Powder to clean the Teeth.

Serpentariæ Virginianæ Radix, Virginian Snake-Root. This is a fibrous, slender, light Root; brown externally, and yellowish within. The Smell is fragrant and aromatic, and the Taste subacrid and bitterish. It is diuretic, diaphoretic and alexipharmic. It kills Worms and expels the verminous Putrefaction. Besides, it has a febrifuge and antihysteric Virtue, and is often prescribed in most Kinds of Fevers, especially the malignant Sort. It is very useful in nervous and paralytic Cases which proceed from cold pituitous Humours. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to a Scruple; of the Infusion of an Ounce in a Quart of Brandy, the *Dose* is a Glass.

Serpyllum, the *common Mother of Thyme*; the Herb. A small creeping Plant common on Heaths and dry Pasture-Grounds. Its Taste, Smell, and medicinal Virtues are similar to those of Thyme, but weaker.

Seseli, Siler Montanum, common Hartwort.

Seseli Massilienſe, *French Hartwort*; the Seed. The Seeds and Roots of both these Plants have an agreeable aromatic Smell and Taste, but are nevertheless very little regarded in Practice.

Sevum Ovillum, Sheeps-Suet, serves to give a Consistence of an Unguent to Oils and the more fluid resinous Substances.

Simarouba, the Bark of an unknown Tree, brought from *Guiana*, in long Pieces, of a yellowish white Colour,

lour, light, tough, and of a fibrous Texture, ſtrongly recommended by ſeveral foreign Phyſicians, as an efficacious Remedy, in certain Dyſenteries of the ſerous, bilious, bloody, and mucous Kind. The *Doſe* is ſaid to be two Drams boiled in a Quart of Water, to a Conſumption of one Third, divided into four Doſes, and taken warm at Intervals of three Hours.

Sinapis Semen, Muſtard-Seed. This attenuates groſs, viſcid Humours, and greatly ſtimulates the urinary Paſſages. It is very uſeful in all Diſeaſes proceeding from tough Phlegm, and Crudities in the firſt Paſſages; in obſtinate Agues, hypochondriac Diſorders, Affections of the Spleen, the Jaundice, Dropſy, Cachexy, Green-Sickneſs, moiſt Aſthmas, cold Catarrhs, and ſleepy Diſeaſes. It provokes the Appetite, helps Digeſtion, and is excellent for Perſons in Years. Bruiſed and mixed with White-Wine it is excellent againſt the Scurvy. Applied outwardly it is good for the Hip-Gout; if laid to the Feet with Horſe-Radiſh, in Fevers with a Delirium, it relieves the Head. The expreſſed Oil is ſerviceable in the Rheumatiſm and Palſy, if the Part affected is anointed therewith. The uſual *Doſe* is from half a Dram to a Dram; but, Dr. *Bates*, as I have ſeen in a Manuſcript of his, orders a Spoonful of the bruiſed Seed to be taken every Day for a Month together, in ſleepy and paralytic Diſtempers, drinking a Draught of Beer after each Doſe.

Sigillum Solomonis, *Solomon's Seal*; the Root. This is ſeldom taken inwardly, but applied outwardly it is good in Bruiſes, and the black and blue Marks ariſing therefrom, which it is ſaid to take away in a Night's Time.

Solanum vulgare, *common Night-Shade*; the Herb and Berries. It cools exceſſively; whence ſome uſe it externally in the Eryſipelas, Pain in the Head, Swelling of the Glands behind the Ears, and the Swelling of the Piles. But this is no radical Cure, and may be attended with bad Conſequences.

Solanum Lethale, *Deadly Night-Shade*. This taken inwardly is poiſonous eſpecially the Berries, which induce Sleepineſs, a Lethargy, and Madneſs. Externally it is applied to the Breaſts to ſoften hard Tumors; and it is ſaid to cure thoſe of the cancerous

Sort;

Sort; but it must be used with great Circumspection.

Sophia Chirurgorum, *Flix-Weed*; the Seed. It is drying and binding, and stops Looseness, the Bloody-Flux, and the Menses. The *Dose* of the Seed is from half a Dram to a Dram. *Herman* says, it promotes Urine and expels Gravel.

Sorbus Sylvestris, the *Quicken-Tree*; the Bark.

Sperma Ceti dictum, Sperma Ceti; so called. It is got out of the Brain of a Whale, called the Parmasitty-Whale. The Brain is boiled in a Lixivium of Pot-Ashes till all the Humidity is extracted, and it changes into a thick Consistence like Soap, which they put into suitable Pots till it is cold; then they melt the solid Mass over again, and when it is cold, they cut it with Knives into thin Flakes. It is used in acrimonious Catarrhs of the Breast, Coughs, Asthmas, Heat of Urine and the Gravel; nor does it want Efficacy in the Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs, if seasonably taken. It has an anodyne Virtue, allays Spasms, eases Colic Pains, Pains of the Joints, spasmodic Pains of the Abdomen, and dissolves congrumated Blood. It is excellent in the suffocating Catarrh, if the Patient first of all is let blood. It is likewise good in the Hysteric Passion, and to attenuate coagulated Milk; as also to cure all internal Ulcers, and to restore the Mucus of the Bowels when abraded in Diarrhœas and Dysenteries. Outwardly, it resolves the hard Tumors of Women's Breasts; and used in Time prevents the Pitting of the Small-Pox by destroying the Acrimony of the hardened Pustules. Mixed with Oil of Tartar it is a Cosmetic, and takes away Spots from the Skin and renders it clear. The *Dose* is a Dram. It may be taken in a Bolus, or in hot Broth, or with a pectoral Syrup, or may be reduced into Powder with Sugar.

Spina alba, the *white Thorn* or *Hawthorn*; the Flowers and Berries, have been formerly recommended in nephritic Cases, but at present are accounted insignificant.

Spinæ Cervinæ Baccæ, Buckthorn Berries. These purge bilious and serous Humours, and are good in the Cachexy, Dropsy, and other Diseases of the like Kind. The *Dose* of the ripe Berries is from ten to twenty. When they are dried and reduced to Powder,

der, a Dram and a half. The Extract is given from half an Ounce to ſix Drams, and the Syrup from one Ounce to two.

Spiritus vinoſus rectificatus, rectified Spirit of Wine.

Spiritus vinoſus tenuior, the ſame Spirit mixt with one half Water. This is commonly called proof Spirit; the beſt is made of *French* Brandy; but for common Uſes a Melaſſes Spirit will do well enough. See *Vitis*.

Spongia, Spunge. This, when burnt, has been given of late in the King's Evil with Succeſs. The *Doſe* is half a Dram Morning and Evening. Some get the moſt gritty Spunges they poſſibly can, and dry them in an Oven till they are fit to Powder. *Turner* gave a Spoonful of this Night and Morning.

Staphyſagria, *Staves-Acre*; the Seed. This vomits and purges, and is ſo hot and pungent that it burns the Throat and almoſt ſtrangles the Patient; wherefore its internal Uſe is not ſafe. Some ſprinkle the Powder of them on the Head to kill Vermin.

Stannum, Tin. This is the lighteſt of all Metals, and is, with regard to Gold, as 3 to 8. It melts readily, and may be reduced into a whitiſh Calx. This was ſeldom given inwardly, but the Filings are now preſcribed often for the Worms. The *Doſe* is from a Scruple to a Dram. Some mix it with the ſame Quantity of red Coral, and give a Dram of the Mixture in the Conſerve of Sea-Wormwood. Dr. *Alſton* gives half an Ounce in two Ounces of Treacle. It cures the Pain of the Stomach cauſed by Worms immediately, but the Worms do not come away till ſome Days after. It kills the Tape-Worm.

Stœchas Arabica, French Lavender; the Flowers. It grows naturally in the ſouth Parts of *France* and in *Spain*. It is reckoned good in cold Diſorders of the Head and Nerves, promotes the Urine and Menſes, and reſiſts Poiſons. The *Doſe* is from half a Dram to a Dram; in Infuſion from two Pugils to half a Handful.

Styrax calamita, Storax, or Cane-Storax. This uſed to be brought from *Pamphylia* in Reeds or hollow Canes, whence it had its Name. It is a ſolid, roſinous Subſtance, clear and ſomewhat fat, ſoftens between the Teeth, and conſiſts of whitiſh and reddiſh Grumes. It is of a roſinous, ſubacrid Taſte, and a moſt

moſt fragrant Smell. It takes fire readily and gives a clear light. The common Storax is of a yellowiſh Red, and is fat, ſhines, is a little ſoft, and mixed with whitiſh Specks; it is of the ſame Taſte and Smell with the former; it comes from *Syria* and the *Eaſt Indies*. That which is commonly ſold is full of Saw-Duſt and good for little. It ſtrengthens the Brain, chears the Spirits, and reſtrains their inordinate Motions; it has an anodyne Virtue, eaſes Pains of the Head, and allays an inveterate Cough by deſtroying the Acrimony of the Humours. It is not ſo detergent as Benjamin, and therefore is not ſo good in the moiſt Aſthma, or to diſcuſs the Infarctions of the Lungs, or to reſolve their Tubercles. It cures Hoarſeneſs and is excellent in Catarrhs. The *Doſe* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram. Applied outwardly, it ſtrengthens the Stomach and helps Digeſtion. It is prevalent in the Palſy, and Pains from a cold Cauſe.

Styrax Liquida, *liquid Storax*; a Roſin. The beſt is a Juice of the Conſiſtence of Honey, and ſemi-tranſparent like Turpentine. It is of a yellowiſh Red, and of a ſtrong Smell ſomewhat like Cane-Storax, but diſagreeable. The Taſte is a little acrid, aromatic and oily. Another Sort is full of Dregs and more of an Aſh-Colour. It ſeems to be the Settling of the former, and is not fit for Uſe till cleanſed. It hath the ſame Virtues as other Balſams, and is given inwardly from three Drops to twelve, to heal internal Ulcers. It is greatly recommended for Bruiſes, Wounds and external Ulcers, eſpecially the ſcorbutic; as alſo to reſiſt Putrefaction, and to ſtop a Gangrene.

Suber, the *Cork-Tree*; its Bark. This is aſtringent and detergent; it is good in Hæmorrhages, the Looſeneſs and Bloody-Flux, in the Gonorrhœa and Whites. The *Doſe* in Powder is from half a Dram to a Dram; in Decoction from half an Ounce to an Ounce. A Dram of the Aſhes of *Cork* is extolled for the ſtopping of Hæmorrhages, and for the curing the Colic. *Chomel* has experienced the Aſhes mixt with Oil of ſweet Almonds for aſſwaging the external Piles, and reducing them inſenſibly.

Succinum, Amber; *white* and *yellow*. They are found in *Poliſh Pruſſia* and *Pomerania*, near the *Baltic*; and

and even that which is thrown upon the Shore by the Sea, ſeems to be detached from the Hills by the boiſterous Waves of that ſtormy Element. It is very remarkable that generally wherever Amber is diſcovered, there is a Kind of foſſil Wood which conſiſts of ſeveral Laminæ laid flat upon each other; not like vegetable Wood, whoſe Fibres are variouſly contorted and interwoven among themſelves. This is thought to be the Matrix of Amber, becauſe it is plentifully found in its Veins. It is diſſolvable in Spirit of Wine, as alſo in Oil of Spike, Oil of Lavender, and Linſeed Oil, tho' with more Difficulty. Amber is reckoned excellent in a cold Intemperies of the Brain, and to be a Specific in Catarrhs. It is prevalent alſo in Pains of the Head, ſleepy and convulſive Diſeaſes, in Suppreſſion of the Menſes, in the hyſteric and hypochodriac Paſſions, in a Gonorrhœa, in the Whites, and in Hæmorrhages. The *Doſe* is from a Scruple to a Dram in a poached Egg, or any other proper Vehicle. It is to be reduced into an impalpable Powder by Levigation.

Sulphur, Brimſtone. It is a mineral concreted Juice, which is ſolid, dry, brittle, melts at the Fire, is readily kindled, and yields a bluiſh Flame and a ſtrong Smell; it emits a ſubtle Acid which is offenſive to the Noſe and Lungs. It is divided into native and factitious. The latter is that which has been purified by fire. The Native is either tranſparent or opake. The Opake is the moſt common, and is dug up in hard Maſſes at the Feet of burning Mountains, or near ſulphureous Springs, and in other Places. The internal Uſe of Sulphur is commended againſt Diſeaſes of the Lungs; it promotes Expectoration, and is very prevalent in Conſumptions, Aſthmas, Catarrhs and the Piles. It has always been in high Eſteem for its Efficacy in almoſt all Diſeaſes of the Skin, internally taken or externally applied. It looſens the Body and promotes Perſpiration to a great Degree, inſomuch that it will diſcolour the Money in one's Pocket. By its being ſuddenly diffuſed throughout the Body, it, as it were, lays hold of and deſtroys the acrimonious Salts, and reſtores the balſamic Quality of the Blood; whence the little Ulcers of the Skin and Lungs are eaſily cured. For the Itch, two Drams of the Flowers

may

may be taken Morning and Evening in Milk or a poached Egg, and the Body may be anointed with Flowers of Sulphur mixed with fresh Butter. The some *Dose* may be taken in the Piles and other Disorders.

Sumach, sive Rhus Absoniorum, Sumach; the Leaves and Berries. These were formerly used for restraining bilious Fluxes, and Hæmorrhages, and colliquative hectic Sweats.

T.

TAcamahaca, *Tacamahac*; a Rosin. There are two Sorts; but that which is common in the Shops is in Grains or Clots of various Colours, *viz.* white, yellowish, greenish, reddish or variegated. They are semi-transparent, of a fragrant Smell, and a bitterish, aromatic Taste. It is brought from *Mexico* and *New-Spain*. Its Use is only external, in resolving Tumours and easing Pain. A Plaster of Tacamahac is good in Luxations, Pains in the Stomach, Flatulencies, the Colic, and a Looseness. It eases all Pains arising from cold Humours and Flatulencies. Laid to the Temples or behind the Ears, it prevents and cures Defluxions on the Eyes and other Parts of the Face, and cures the Tooth-ach. Applied to the Navel it abates Hysteric Fits. *Poterus* affirms, it is a Specific in Pains of the Stomach, when laid to that Region. *Michael* used it with Success in malignant Fevers, when the Patient complained of an Anxiety about the Præcordia; and *Etmuller* commends it against Vomiting. *Hoefleter* declares, he cured himself of Deafness by applying it to his Head when shaved. It is good in Wounds of the Nerves and Tendons.

Talcum, *Talck*; a Stone. It is shining, transparent, fissile, and divides into thin, flexible Laminæ or Plates. It neither melts in the Fire nor loses its Colour. Many Attempts have been made to gain the Oil of Talck, but without Success. What has been produced is the Offspring of the Things which were added, not of the Stone itself.

Tamarindus, the Tamarind. This is the Fruit of a Tree formerly brought from *Arabia*, but now from the *West*

Weſt Indies and other Parts. They have a gentle purgative Quality, temperate the Acrimony of the Humours, and abate the Heat of the Bile and Blood. They quench Thirſt, ſtop Vomiting, allay the Heat of the Stomach, Liver and Inteſtines, and are good in the Jaundice, burning Fevers, and the Plague. They are found by Experience to be good in the Piles, Inflammations, bilious Diarrhœas, Diſeaſes of the Kidneys and the Gonorrhœa. The *Doſe* of the Pulp paſſed through a Sieve, is from one Ounce to two; in Decoction as a Purge from two Ounces to four.

Tanaceti Folia, the Leaves of Tanſy; alſo the *Flowers* and *Seed*. *Ceſalpinus* affirms, the Infuſion of the Leaves in Wine promotes the Menſes; and that two Drams of the Juice, with four Ounces of Plantain-Water, cure Agues. Three or four Ounces of the Juice taken at once are excellent in the Cachexy, Whites and Dropſy. The Seed is good againſt Wind, the Worms and Dropſy. The *Doſe* is from half a Dram to a Dram; of the Leaves in Infuſion or Decoction from two Pugils to a Handful.

Tapſus Barbatus, or Verbaſcum, *Mullain*; the Leaves and Flowers; the Leaves have a glutinous quality and hence are recommended among the *Italians* as uſeful Emollients in Conſumptions.

Tartarum, Tartar.

Tartari Chryſtalli, Cream of Tartar. Theſe incide groſs, viſcid Humours, are aperitive, and purge gently, They are good in Obſtructions of the Viſcera, the hypochondriac Paſſion, the Cachexy, Dropſy and Fevers. They temperate the Heat and Acrimony of the Bile, appeaſe Thirſt in burning Fevers and reſtore a loſt Appetite. The *Doſe*, when taken as an Aperitive, is from half a Dram to a Dram; as a Purge from half an Ounce to an Ounce.

Terebinthina Argentoratenſis, Straſburgh Turpentine; from the Fir-Tree.

Terebinthina Chio, Chio Turpentine; from the Turpentine-Tree.

Terebinthina communis, *common Turpentine*; from the Pine-Tree.

Terebinthina Cypria, *Cyprus Turpentine*; from the Turpentine-Tree.

Terebinthina Veneta, *Venice Turpentine*; from the Larch-Tree. The *Chio* or *Cyprus* Turpentine has a remarkable Efficacy in cleanſing and abſterging internal Ulcers, and is preſcribed in Ulcers of the Lungs, Bladder, Kidneys, and of all the Viſcera. It is good in an obſtinate Cough, purulent Spitting, and the Beginning of a Conſumption. It promotes Urine and gives it a Violet Smell; is prevalent in Heat and Suppreſſion of Urine, Fits of the Gravel, and to prevent them by expelling the Cauſe. It is praiſed in the Gout and all Diſeaſes of the Joints. The *Doſe* is from half a Dram to a Dram and a half in a Bolus, or in any convenient Vehicle diſſolved with the Aſſiſtance of the Yolk of an Egg. *Venice Turpentine* has the ſame Virtues as the former, and is preferred by ſome for internal Uſe. It is of great Uſe in a Gonorrhœa and the Whites; as alſo for reſolving or ripening internal Impoſthumes. Some ſay it removes the purulent Matter from the Part affected, and carries it off by Urine. The *Doſe* is the ſame as the former. *Turpentine* is very properly added to Clyſters, in the Bloody-Flux, Ulcers of the Inteſtines, Pains from the Gravel, and in Suppreſſion of Urine; for which Purpoſe half an Ounce may be diſſolved in the Yolk of an Egg, and mixt with an Ounce of Honey of Roſes and half a Pint of Milk. *Straſburgh Turpentine* is thought to conſiſt of finer Parts, and is therefore oftner preſcribed in internal Ulcers. Some allow from two Drams to half an Ounce for a Doſe.

Terra Japonica vel Catechu, Japan Earth; the inſpiſſated Juice of the Fruit, as is ſuppoſed, of an *Eaſt India* Palm-Tree. It is a gentle Aſtringent, heals the Apthæ and Ulcers of the Mouth when held therein; is ſerviceable in the Quinſey, and ſtops Spitting of Blood; it checks Catarrhs, and is good in a Cough and Hoarſeneſs; it corrects ſharp Phlegm, ſtrengthens the Stomach, helps Digeſtion, cures a Looſeneſs and Diabetes, leſſens the Overflowings of the Menſes, and ſtops Hæmorrhages. The *Doſe* is from half a Scruple to a Dram.

Thea, *Tea*. It has a gentle Aſtriction whereby it ſtrengthens the Stomach and prevents the hot Water from relaxing it too much. By the ſame Virtue it opens ſlight Obſtructions of the Viſcera, and reſtores the

the Tone and Oscillation of the Fibres. It is good in Loosenesses and the Bloody-Flux, and will hinder the Working of a gentle Purge. It tends to thin the Blood and to attenuate the viscid Lympha; it promotes Urine and insensible Perspiration, eases Pains of the Head and prevents Sleep. It likewise cures Catarrhs, if after drinking it plentifully the Patient endeavours to sweat. It is good to prevent the Gravel, but that may perhaps be owing to the hot Water that dissolves the Salts of the Blood, which are the Cause of Gravel and Stones, and fits them to pass off by Urine. In the Looseness or Bloody-Flux half an Ounce of Tea must be infused in half a Pint of Milk, and sweetened with two Ounces of fine Sugar for a *Dose*.

Thlaspis Semen, the Seed of Treacle-Mustard, agree in their pharmaceutic Properties with the Seed of common Mustard.

Thus vulgare, common Frankincense; the dried Rosin of the Pine-Tree.

Thymelæa, *Spurge-Flax*; the Berries. They burn the Mouth and Fauces, and are a very unsafe Purge.

Thymus, *Thyme*; the Leaves. This Herb is a moderately warm pungent Aromatic.

Thymi citrati Folia, Lemon-Thyme; the Leaves. This Sort is more grateful than the common Thyme and somewhat less pungent.

Tiliæ Flores, the Flowers of the Lime-Tree. These are commended in Disorders of the Head, Nerves, and Spirits, particularly in the Vertigo, Convulsions, Epilepsies and hypochondriac Fits. They are greatly extolled for the convulsive Fits of Children. They are best drank as Tea.

Tormentillæ Radix, the Root of Tormentil. This is of Use in Diseases which require Astringents; and may be very serviceable in Loosenesses, the Bloody-Flux, and Hæmorrhages, but must be used with Caution; for these Fluxes are not to be stopped too hastily. The *Dose* in Powder is from a Scruple to a Dram; in Decoction from two Drams to half an Ounce.

Tragacantha, Gum Tragacanth. It is a gummy Juice, brought to us sometimes in small, slender Pieces variously contorted like Worms, or wound up like Tape; sometimes in concreted Clots, semi-transparent, of a white Colour, or of a light or deeper Yel-

low. The red and black are not esteemed. It thickens the Humours, lessens their Motion, and temperates their Acrimony. It mitigates Pain by covering the raw, excoriated Parts with a Mucus; whence it is prescribed in a dry sharp Cough, in a Hoarseness and in other Disorders of the Breast proceeding from an acrid Lympha. It is also good in all Cases attended with an Acrimony of Urine, in a Dysury, Strangury, and Ulcers of the Kidneys. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to two Drams.

Trichomanes Folia, the Leaves of English, black Maiden-Hair. All the *Maiden-Hairs* abate the Sharpness of the Crudities of the Stomach, and cure Hiccuping and Diarrhœas depending thereon. They promote Expectoration and are prevalent in an obstinate Cough, the Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, the Pleurisy and Peripneumony. They cleanse the Viscera from inspissated Humours which create Obstructions; cure the Jaundice and open the Glands of the Liver and Mesentery. They are a great Friend to the Spleen, and are thought to be a Specific in all its Disorders. In short, by their gentle Astriction they strengthen the Fibres, enliven the Functions, quicken the Circulation, and promote the Excretions. The *Dose* in Decoction is from a Handful to a Handful and a half; or they may be drank as Tea.

Trifolii paludosi Folia, the Leaves of Marsh-Trefoil, or Buck-Beans. This incides gross, tartareous Humours residing in the Stomach, Lungs, Livers, Spleen, and Pancreas, and then digests and expels them, opens, and by its balsamic Virtue strengthens the Viscera. It cures the Jaundice, is good in Obstructions of the Menses, is excellent in the Asthma, hypochondriac Passion, the Cachexy, and other chronic Diseases; especially those wherein an Acid and acid Humours are predominant, through the Sluggishness or Defect of the Bile. It is likewise extolled in the Dropsy and wandering Gout, but chiefly against the Scurvy; in which Case *Simon Pauli* prefers it to Scurvy-Grass, as being more agreeable to the Stomach, and as having had Proofs of its extraordinary Efficacy. It is good in a scorbutic Consumption, in the Itch, and other cutaneous Diseases. It is used in Gargles for the Rottenness of the

the Gums, and to faſten the Teeth. It is given in Powder from a Scruple to a Dram and upwards. In Broth, Water, or Whey, a Handful or two when decocted.

Tritici Farina et Amylum, Wheat-Flower, Starch, and *Bran*. Wheat, whether in the Flower or in Starch, is, perhaps, the moſt glutinous of all the Farinacea, and is ſerviceable medicinally in Fluxes and Catarrhs, *&c.*

Tuſſilago, *Colts-Foot*; the Herb and Flowers. Theſe are dedicated to the Lungs; they are reckoned excellent in Coughs, Shortneſs of Breathing, Ulcers and Impoſtumes in the Lungs, Catarrhs from ſalt Serum, and by ſome in the Pleuriſy. The Leaves and Flowers are to be drank as Tea.

Turpethum, *Turbith*; the Root. It not only reſolves and melts down the Humours, but powerfully ſtimulates the Paſſages; hence it is placed in the Claſs of ſtrong Purges. However, it is not to be given but to robuſt Patients and in obſtinate Diſeaſes, ſuch as the Dropſy and Leproſy. The *Doſe* in Subſtance is from one Scruple to two; in Infuſion from a Dram and a half to three Drams.

Tutia, Tutty. This is not a Recrement of Copper but Braſs, or rather of Lapis Calaminaris melted with Copper. It is ſublimed to the upper Part of the Furnace, where it ſticks to the Iron Bars in thick Cruſts. When it is knocked off it has ſomewhat the Appearance of Bark, ſmooth and yellowiſh on the Inſide, but outwardly ſprinkled with Grains of an Aſh-Colour, inclining to blue. It is reckoned a good Medicine for the Eyes, becauſe it cleanſes and dries without Corroſion or Sharpneſs; whence it is ſucceſsfully preſcribed in Ulcers of the Cornea and Eye-Lids, in Itching of the Eyes, in obſtinate Opthalmias or Inflammation of the Eyes, and to ſtop their Weeping, and in their Fiſtulas. It is prepared by heating it red-hot and quenching it in Roſe-Water three or four Times, and then levigating it on a Marble. A Dram of this may be mixt with an Ounce of Roſe-Water, or Eye-Bright-Water; or with half an Ounce of each, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

V.

VAleriana Hortensis major, the *greater Garden Valerian*; the Root.

Valerianæ Sylvestris Radix, the Root of the greater Wild Valerian. This is esteemed as a good Remedy against the Epilepsy, and is sudorific, uterine, and proper to promote the Menses. Several Authors concur in declaring its admirable Effects in the Epilepsy or Falling-Sickness, from their own Experience. The *Dose* is a Dram in Powder, to be continued several Days. Some give a Dram and a half in a Spoonful or two of White-Wine. Children may take half a Dram in the same Manner, or in Milk. When they fall into a Sweat, or purge downwards, or void Worms, it is a Sign of a Cure. *Lentilius* declares, he has tried its Virtues in hysteric Fits or Convulsions from a Stoppage of the Menses. *Tournefort* says, he has seen wonderful Effects from it in the most violent Paroxysms of an Asthma, and in hysteric Fits. He orders a Pint of boiling Water to be poured on an Ounce of the Root, which is to be covered up close, and to give it the Patient by Glassfuls. *Simon Pauli* affirms, its Decoction in Wine is good in the Strangury, and that it promotes the Lochia in childbed Women.

Verbena, *Vervain*; the Herb and Root. This, Authors recommend in many Distempers; but as they are unsupported by any proper Experiments, we justly doubt whether it is to be depended upon or not.

Veronica Mas, *Male-Speedwell*; the Herb. This is called by some, the *European Tea*, and is greatly celebrated by various Writers. It cleanses the Blood, promotes Sweat, is a great Cephalic, Carminative and Alexipharmic. It is good in Crudities of the first Passages, in the hypochondriac Disease, the Jaundice, Scurvy, Itch, in the Gravel with bloody Urine, the Asthma, Empyema, Hectic and all Obstructions and Ulcers of the Viscera, if not too inveterate, and in intermitting Fevers. *Sthal* says, if you macerate this Herb ten or twelve Days in Wine, and then distil off a small Spirit, it will be very efficacious in Diseases of the Breast, Hectics, Consumptions of the Lungs, Hoarseness, and the Asthma in old

old Persons. We are told, daily Experience shews its good Effects in the Gravel, Retention of Urine, and the nephritic Colic, and that it renders the Head clear and more fit for Application and Study. The best Method of taking it is to drink it commonly as Tea; or a small Handful may be drank in Decoction.

Veronica Fœmina, or Elatine, *Female Fluellin*; the Herb. This Herb is in great Esteem among the Germans; in Disorders of the Breast, both catarrhous and ulcerous, and for purifying the Blood and Humours. Infusions of the Leaves, which are not unpalatable, are drank as Tea, and are found to operate sensibly by Urine.

Vincetoxicum, Hirundinaria, or Asclepias, *Swallow-wort*; the Root. This is alexipharmic and sudorific; and is commended in the Plague and other malignant Diseases. It promotes Urine and the Menses. The *Dose* in Powder is a Dram; in Infusion and Decoction from half an Ounce to an Ounce. When it is fresh it will sometimes vomit. *Tournefort* would have the Decoction, that is, an Ounce to a Quart of Water, serve for common Drink, in the Small-Pox, Measles, and malignant Fevers, to promote a Diaphoresis and a Sweat. The same Decoction is useful in the Suppression of the Menses and the King's-Evil. *Tragus* says, half a Pound of the Root steeped in Wine over Night, and boiled to the Consumption of one Third in the Morning, and then drank hot on an empty Stomach, will strangely drive out the Water by Sweat in a Dropsy, insomuch that it will break out at the Soals of the Feet.

Vinum Album, White, or Mountain-Wine.

Vinum Canarinum, Sack, or Canary Wine.

Vinum Rhenanum, Rhenish Wine.

Vinum rubrum, *Red Port Wine*. Generous Wine used with Moderation is one of the greatest Cordials in the World; and in low, nervous and Hospital-Fevers it performs Wonders. It strengthens the Viscera, helps Digestion, chears the Spirits, invigorates the Blood, and assists Nature in performing all her Functions; but drank to Excess it heats the Blood, disturbs the Secretions, corrupts the Fluids, causes Drunkenness, creates Fevers, and many chronic

Diſeaſes; the Palſy, the Dropſy, the Lethargy, and the Apoplexy.

Viola, Purple Sweet Violets; the *Leaves*, *Flowers*, and *Seed*. Theſe Flowers taken to the Quantity of a Dram or two are ſaid to be gently laxative or purgative; and the Seeds, which have more Taſte than the Flowers, to be more purgative and ſometimes emetic.

Vipra, the Viper or Adder. The Fleſh of Vipers is looked upon as a great Reſtorative, to be very balſamic, an Enemy to all Malignity, and excellent to purify the Blood: Hence it is given to prolong life, to reſiſt Poiſons, to deſtroy Malignity in Diſeaſes; in the French Pox, Conſumptions, ferine Itch, the Leproſy, and inveterate Ulcers. Viper-Broth is recommended in all theſe Caſes; the half of one is ſufficient for a Day. The Fat will cauſe a Sweat, if taken to a Dram. It is extolled againſt the Itch, ſtrumous Swellings, the King's-Evil, Wrinkles, and Spots in the Skin, uſed alone or with Balſam of Peru. It clears the Sight if the Eyelids are anointed with it, or if it be dropt into the Eyes twice or thrice in a Day. *Hoffman* ſays, it is a Specific againſt Films which obſtruct the Sight. It takes away Spots in the Eyes occaſioned by the Small-Pox, and is an excellent Remedy when they are wounded.

Virga Aurea, *Golden-Rod*; the Herb. Its principal Uſe is in Difficulty of Urine, in the Gravel, nephritic Colic, and in the Beginning of a Dropſy. *Hoffman* and *Boerhaave* commend it from Experience in theſe Caſes, becauſe it is detergent and ſtrengthens the Tone of the Viſcera. The *Doſe* in Powder is two Drams; in Decoction a Handful, or a Handful and a half.

Viſcus Quernus, *Miſletoe of the Oak*; the Wood and Leaves. This is commended as an excellent Remedy againſt the Epilepſy or Falling-Sickneſs. The Wood is to be dried and given from one Dram to two; or it may be infuſed in White-Wine; half an Ounce of the Wood ſliced in ſix Ounces of the Wine is a *Doſe*. It is alſo good in the Vertigo, and to prevent an Apoplexy. *Simon Pauli* values it greatly in the Pleuriſy, and orders a Dram of the Powder in four Ounces of Barley-Water, which promotes a plentiful Sweat. *Ray* ſays, if taken in White-Wine it

it will cure Quartans. *J. Bauhinus* recommends it againſt Worms.

Vitriolum album, white Vitriol.

Vitriolum cæruleum, blue, or Roman Vitriol.

Vitriolum viride, green, or Engliſh Vitriol, or Copperas.

White Vitriol is got out of the vitriolic Mines at *Goſlar* in *Germany*, and appears like a Kind of Lanugo, which diſſolved in Water is boiled to a proper Thickneſs till it coagulates into a white Maſs like Loaf-Sugar. Sometimes there are ſhining Pieces like Cryſtal found in theſe Mines. *Blue Vitriol* is dry to the Touch, and formed into blue Cryſtals like Saphire-Stones, of a rhomboidal Figure, and like a depreſſed Decahedra. It is prepared in ſeveral Places, but chiefly in *Cyprus* and *Hungary*; whence it is called *Cyprian* and *Hungarian* Vitriol. It abounds with Copper, is of a bright blue Colour, and of an auſtere and very biting Taſte; this is uſually but improperly called Roman Vitriol. *Green Vitriol* is made in ſeveral Places, particularly in *England*, at *Deptford*. That which comes from abroad is in large Cryſtals of a rhomboidal Figure; ours is a Coarcervation of various cryſtalline Grains, which ſometimes are a little unctuous and ſtick to the Fingers when handled. The Taſte is ſtyptic and ſharp; it partakes of Iron. The medical Uſe of Vitriol is to cauſe Vomiting, to kill Worms, to ſtop Hæmorrhages, to deterge Ulcers, and to reſtrain Inflammations. But it is ſeldom uſed internally without Preparation. Externally, the White is in high Eſteem to make Collyriums for the Eyes, to temperate and diſcuſs Inflammations and to prevent Fluxions. A Scruple or half a Dram of white Vitriol may be diſſolved in four Ounces of Roſe or Plaintain-Water, which muſt be ſtrained through a Cloth and dropped into the Eyes. If this ſhould vellicate too much, an Egg may be boiled hard and the Yolk taken out, and while it is yet very hot the Vitriol may be put in its Room, where it will diſſolve; this being put into a Cup, together with the Egg, pour the Roſe-Water to it, and then ſtrain the Liquor through a Cloth as before.

Vitis Vinifera, the *Vine*; the *Leaves*, *Tears* or *Sap*, *Raiſins*, *Currants*, *Wine*, *Brandy*, *Vinegar*, *unripe Juice*, and *Tartar*. We ſhall take notice of ſuch

Things only as are not mentioned elsewhere. The Leavrs are a little astringent and restore the Tone of the Fibres; whence they are good in Diarrhœas, Lienteries, the Bloody-Flux, Vomiting, and recover a lost Appetite. Two or three Ounces of the Juice are good in the above Complaints, and to prevent or cure the Longing of pregnant Women. Some dry the Leaves in the Shade, and give a Dram of the Powder. The Tears are the Sap which distils from the Vines in the Spring after they are pruned, which are aperitive and good for the Gravel; if the Eyes are washed with them, they take off the Gum and clear the Sight. Raisins, when stoned, relax the Belly, and are good for the Breast, Lungs, Windpipe, Kidneys, Bladder, and Liver. They soften the Roughness of the Mouth and Throat, promote Expectoration and are good in all Diseases of the Breast and Lungs; but if eaten with the Stones they are binding, help Digestion, and are prevalent in all Fluxes of the Belly. They are prescribed in pectoral Decoctions; one Ounce of Raisins to a Pint of Liquor. They are not good in inflammatory Fevers, nor when there is an Effervescence of the Humours. Being eaten too frequently, they corrupt the Gums and dispose them to Putrefaction. Brandy, Rum, and other wholesome Spirits taken moderately, and more out of Necessity than for Pleasure, may contribute much to Health; for they assist Digestion, and are distributed into all Parts with Facility, as being very subtile. They repair the Strength, give fresh Vigour to the Blood, and readily restore by their volatile and exalted Particles, the Dissipation of the Spirits exhausted by too great a Fatigue or long Watching; wherefore they are good for Persons advanced in Years, greatly debilitated, or who have a cold phlegmatic Constitution. These Spirits serve for a Menstruum for almost all Medicines where a Stimulus is required, and which are used in the Palsy, Lethargy, and Apoplexy, and the like Diseases, wherein thick, gross Humours are to be attenuated. Outwardly they are employed to open the Pores, because they dissolve and rarify whatever obstructs the Passages; hence they are proper in cold, oedematous Tumours, Bruises, and other Disorders where Resolvents are necessary, and when the Oscillations of the Fibres are to be restored. When these

inflammatory Liquors are drank too freely, they are pernicious to Health, by throwing the Humours into an exceſſive Agitation, and ſo deſtroying the balſamic Parts of the Blood. Hence the Solids wanting a due Reparation, ceaſe to perform their Functions, which cauſes a Want of Appetite, Atrophies, Cachexies, Obſtructions of the Viſcera, eſpecially of the Liver, and Dropſies. The Spirits flag for Want of a regular Supply, and obliges the unhappy Wretches to have conſtant Recourſe to their Bane for Aſſiſtance, whence they become weak, dull, ſtupid, forgetful, and at length fall into a Lethargy, Palſy, or Apoplexy, or the Diſeaſes before mentioned. The UNRIPE JUICE is aſtringent and ſerves to temperate the Heat of the Stomach, to ſtop a bilious Looſeneſs, and to reſtore the Appetite. In the Heat of Summer with Water and Sugar, it makes a refreſhing Beverage, eſpecially for bilious Conſtitutions.

Uvæ paſſæ minores, ſeu Corinthicæ.

Uvæ paſſæ majores. Raiſins of the Sun. Theſe Fruits are uſed as agreeable acefcent Sweets, in Pectoral Decoctions, and for obtunding the Acrimony of other Medicines and rendering them acceptable to the Palate and Stomach. See *Vitis Vinifera.*

Ulmaria, *Meadow-Sweet*; the Leaves have been ſuppoſed mild Aſtringents, but diſcover little Foundation for any medical Virtues. The Flowers have a ſtrong pleaſant Smell, and are reckoned antiſpaſmodic and diaphoretic.

Ulmus, the *Elm-Tree*; the Bark. It is ſubaſtringent, ſtrengthens the Fibres, and incides Phlegm. An Ounce infuſed in Water or Wine is ſaid to be purgative. In the *German Ephemerides* for 1727, *Erneſt Gothod Struvius* affirms, he has cured ſeveral Perſons of the Dropſy Aſcites, with the Decoction of this Bark given for common Drink for five or ſix Weeks. He adds, that we muſt not be aſtoniſhed if the Remedy ſhould not have any Effect on the firſt Days, or even if the Swelling ſhould increaſe; for after ſome Days the urinary Paſſages will be opened and ſuch a Flux of Urine enſue as will be a Forerunner of a happy cure. *Ray* ſays, if you boil the Bark in Water to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup, and then add one third Part of Brandy, it will cure the Hip-Gout, if you bathe the Part affected with it before the Fire. For common Drink an Ounce or an

Ounce and a half of the Bark may be allowed to a Quart of Water.

Urtica major vulgaris, the *greater common Nettle*; the Herb and Seed.

Urtica Romana, the *Roman Nettle*; the Herb and Seed. The depurated Juice of Nettles ſtops Spitting of Blood, Bleeding at the Noſe, and the Flux of the Hæmorrhoids; it is likewiſe good for the Bloody-Flux and for the Whites. The *Doſe* is from two Ounces to four, a little warm. Drank as Tea it is good for the Rheumatiſm, Gout, Stone, and Gravel. The Juice is alſo good to promote Expectoration, in an obſtinate Cough, in the moiſt Aſthma, and is a good Remedy againſt the Jaundice and the Pleuriſy, if in this laſt Place a Cataplaſm of the Leaves is alſo laid to the Side.

W.

WInteranus Cortex, *Winter's-Bark.* This is good againſt the Scurvy, Cachexy, Obſtructions of the Viſcera, Diſorders of the Stomach and Irregularity of the Menſes. The *Doſe* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Z.

Zedoaria, Zedoary; a Root. The beſt is large, thick, compact, weighty, not wrinkled, nor worm-eaten, and of a ſtrong aromatic Smell and Taſte. It is an Alexipharmic, promotes Sweat, and powerfully incides Phlegm in the Lungs when there is a Shortneſs of Breath, and in an Aſthma. It diſſolves viſcid Phlegm in the Stomach, diſcuſſes Wind, and cures the Colic proceeding from Flatulence. It ſtrengthens the Stomach, helps Digeſtion, ſtops Vomiting, reſtrains Looſeneſſes, reſtores the Tone of the Viſcera and renders the Oſcillation of their Fibres more vivid; it gives freſh Life to a vapid Blood, and is good in the Scurvy, Palſy, Apoplexy. The *Doſe* is from ſix Grains to half a Dram; or two Drams may be infuſed in hot Water and drank as Tea.

Zingiber ejuſque Conditura, Ginger and Candied Ginger. Theſe ſtrengthen the Stomach, promote Digeſtion, diſſipate Phlegm in the Stomach and Lungs by drying up the ſuperfluous Moiſture; ſtrengthen the

the Brain and Memory, and are good in Weakneſs of Sight proceeding from Moiſture. They ſtimulate to Venery and diſcuſs Wind. *Boerhaave* ſays, Ginger is good in all Diſorders proceeding from Acids; and where there is a thick, cold, groſs Phlegm. It is hurtful to hot Conſtitutions and when there is a Fervour of the Blood; in melancholic Diſeaſes too large a Doſe tends to render the thick, fixed Humours more immoveable, as *Herman* obſerves.

The Medicinal Simples *of the* Hoſpital Diſpenſatory *of* Edinburgh.

Radices, Roots of

Allii, *Garlick.*
Althææ, *Marſhmallows.*
Angelica *Angelica.*
Ari, *Cuckow-Pint.*
Ariſtolochiæ long. *Long-Birthwort.*
Bardanæ maj. *Greater Burdock.*
Bryonia alba, *white Briony.*
Calomi aromat. *Sweet Smelling Flag.*
Conſolidæ maj. *Comfrey.*
Contrayervæ, *Contrayerva.*
Curcumæ, *Turmeric.*
Fœniculi, Fennel.
Gentianæ, *Gentian.*
Glycyrrhizæ, Liquorice.
Helenii, *Elecampane.*
Hellebori nigri, *Black Hellebore.*
Hellebori albi, *white Hellebore.*
Jalappa, *Jalap.*
Imperatoriæ, *Maſterwort.*
Ipecacuanhæ, *Ipecacuanha.*
Iridis Florent. *Florentine Orris.*
Oxylapathi, *Sharp-pointed Dock.*
Petroſelini, *Parſley.*
Rhabarbari, *Rhubarb.*
Sarſaparilla, *Sarſaparilla.*
Scillæ, *Squill.*
Senekæ, *Senegaw, Rattle-Snake-Root.*
Serpentariæ Virg. *Virginian Snake-Root.*
Tormentillæ, *Tormentil.*
Valerianæ Sylv. *Wild Valerian.*
Zedoariæ, *Zedoary.*
Zingiberi, *Ginger.*

Herbæ,

Herbæ, Folia, Flores, Summitates.
Herbs, Leaves, Flowers, Tops.

Abſinthium vulg. *common Wormwood.*
Aſarum, *Aſarabacca.*
Carduus bened. *Bleſſed Thiſtle.*
Centaurium min. *leſſer Centaury.*
Chamæmeli flor. *Camomile Flowers.*
Crocus, *Saffron.*
Hedera, terr. *Ground-Ivy.*
Lavendulæ flor. *Lavender-Flowers.*
Lichen ciner. terr. *Aſh-Coloured Ground Liverwort.*
Majorana, *Marjoram.*
Malva, *Mallows.*
Marrubium alb. *white Horehound.*
Mentha Peperitis, *Pepper-Mint.*
Mentha ſativa, *Garden-Mint.*
Parietaria, *Pellitory of the Wall.*
Plantago latif. *Plantain.*
Roſæ rubræ, red Roſes.
Roſmarinus cum flor. *Roſemary and Flowers.*
Ruta, *Rue.*
Sabina, *Savine.*
Salvia, *Sage.*
Sambuci flor. *Elder Flowers.*
Scordium, *Water-Germander.*
Senna, *Senna.*
Solanum Lethale, *deadly Nightſhade.*
Solanum Hortenſe, *Garden Nightſhade.*
Tanaceti, flor. *Flowers of Tanſy.*
Trichomanes, *Engliſh black Maidenhair.*
Trifolium, aquat. *Water-Trefoil.*
Tuſſilago cum flor. *Colts-Foot and Flowers.*

Semina, Baccæ, Fructus, &c.
Seeds, Berries, Fruits, &c.

Amygdalæ, dulc. *Sweet-Almonds.*
Angelicæ Sem. *Seeds of Angelica.*
Aurantia Curaſſavenſia, *Seville Oranges.*
Cardamomum min. *leſſer Cardamoms.*
Caricæ, *Figs.*
Caryophylli aromat. *Cloves.*
Colocynthis, *Coloquintida.*
Coriandri ſem. *Coriander-Seed.*
Cubebæ, *Cubebs.*
Cumini ſem. *Cummin-Seed.*
Dauci ſilv. ſem. *wild Carrot.*
Fœniculi dulc. ſem. *ſweet Fennel-Seed.*

Fœni.

Fœni Græci ſem. *Fenugreek-Seed.*
Juniperi baccæ, *Juniper-Berries.*
Lauri baccæ, *Bay-Berries.*
Leviſtici ſem. *Lovage-Seed.*
Lini ſem. *Linſeed.*
Macis, *Mace.*
Nux moſch. *Nutmegs.*
Papav. hort. capita, *white Poppy Heads.*
Paſſula maj. *Raiſins of the Sun.*
Piper Jamaicenſe, *Jamaica Pepper.*
Piper nigrum, *black Pepper.*
Pruna Gallica, *French Prunes.*
Santonicum ſem. *Wormwood.*
Sinapi ſem. *Muſtard-Seed.*
Tamarindi, *Tamarindi.*

Ligna, Woods.

Campechenſe, *Logwood.*
Guaiacum cum cort. *Guaiacum, Wood and Bark.*
Santalum rubrum, *Red Sanders.*
Saſſafras cum cort. *Saſſafras, Wood and Bark.*

Cortices, Barks.

Canella alba, *white Cinnamon.*
Cinnamomum, *Cinnamon.*
Granatorum, *Pomegranate-Bark.*
Peruvianus, *Peruvian Bark.*
Quercus, *Oak-Bark.*

Gummi, Reſinæ, Olea, Succi, aliaque ex vegetabilibus provenientia.

Gums, Roſins, Oils, Juices, and other Things proceeding from Vegetables.

Acetum, *Vinegar.*
Aloë hepatica, *Hepatic Aloes.*
Aloe Succotrina, *Succotrine Aloes.*
G. Ammoniacum, *Gum Ammoniac.*
Amylum Starch.
G. Arabicum, *Gum Arabic.*
Aſſa Fœtida, *Aſſa Fœtida.*
Balſ. Peruvianum, *Peruvian Balſam.*
Balſ. copaiba, *Balſam Capivi.*
Benzoinum, *Benjamin.*
Camphora, *Camphire.*
Catechu, ſeu terr. Japon, *Japan-Earth.*

Cineres

Cineres clavellati, *Pot-aſh.*
G. Elemi, *Gum Elemi.*
Fuligo ligni, *Wood-Soot.*
Galbanum, *Galbanum.*
Glycyrrhizæ, ſucc. Hiſpan. *Juice of Spaniſh Liquorice.*
G. Guaiaci, *Gum Guaiacum.*
Manna, *Manna.*
Myrrha, *Myrrh.*
Oleum laurinum, *Oil of Bays.*
Oleum lini, *Linſeed-Oil.*
Oleum macis expreſſ. *Oil of Mace by Expreſſion.*
Oleum Olivarum, *Oil of Olives.*
Oleum palmæ, *Palm-Oil.*
Olibanum, *Olibanum.*
Opium, *Opium.*
Pix Burgundica, *Burgundy-Pitch.*
Pix liquida, *Tar.*
Pix ficca, *Pitch.*
Reſina Alba, white Roſin.
Saccharum album, *white Sugar.*
Sanguis draconis, *Dragons Blood.*
Sapo albus Hiſpan. *Alicant Soap.*
Sarcocollæ, *Sarcocolla.*
Scammonium, *Scammony.*
Tacamahaca, *Tacamahac.*
Tartari Cryſtali, *Cryſtals of Tartar.*
Terebinthina Ven. *Venice Turpentine.*
Tragacantha, *Gum Tragacanth.*

Animalia, et ex iis deſumpta.
Animals and their Parts.

Axungia porc. præp. *Lard.*
Cantharides, *Spaniſh Flies.*
Caſtoreum Ruſſ. *Ruſſian Caſtor.*
Cera flava et alba, *white and yellow Wax.*
Cochinilla, *Cochineal.*
Mel, *Honey.*
Millepedæ præp. *Hoglice prepared.*
Moſchus, *Muſk.*
Oſtreorum teſt. præp. *prepared Oyſter-ſhells.*
Sal Ammoniacum, *Sal Ammoniac.*
Sevum Ovillum, *Sheeps Suet.*
Sperma cæti, *Sperma Ceti.*

Mineralia et Foſſilia.
Minerals and Foſſils.

Ærugo, *Verdigreaſe.*
Alumen rupeum, *Roch-Alum.*
Antimonium *Antimony.*
Bolus Armena præp. *prepared Bole Armeniac.*
Borax, *Borax.*
Calamin. lap. præp. *prepared Calamin.*

Calx

Calx viva, *Quick-Lime.*
Ceruſſa, *White Lead.*
Creta alba, *Chalk.*
Ferri limatura et rubigo, *Filings and Ruſt of Iron.*
Hydrargyrus, *Quickſilver.*
Lithargyrus præp. *Litharge prepared.*
Minium, *Red Lead.*
Nitrum, *Salt-Petre.*
Stanni pulv. *Powder of Tin.*
Sulphur, *Brimſtone.*
Vitriolum album, *white Vitriol.*
Vitriolum cœruleum.
Vitriolum viride, *Copperas.*
Tutia præp. *prepared Tutty.*

Troy WEIGHTS, *and Wine* MEASURES.

A Pound	contains	Twelve Ounces.
An Ounce		Eight Drams.
A Dram		Three Scruples.
A Scruple		Twenty Grains.

A Pint	contains	Sixteen Ounces,
An Ounce		Eight Drachms,
A Gallon		Eight Pints.

A Spoonful is the Meaſure of half an Ounce.

E.

GENERAL TITLES *including ſeveral* SIMPLES.

The five opening Roots.

Smallage, Aſparagus, Fennel, Parſley, Butchers-Broom.

The five emollient Herbs.

Marſhmallows Mallows, Mercury, Pellitory of the Wall, Violets.

The four cordial Flowers.

Flowers of Borage, Bugloſs, Roſes, Violets.

The four greater hot Seeds.

Aniſeed, Caraway-Seed, Cummin-Seed, Fennel-Seed.

The

The four leſſer hot Seeds.

Seeds of Biſhops-Weed, Stone-Parſley, Smallage, Wild-Carrot.

The four greater cold Seeds.

Seeds of Water-Melons, Cucumbers, Gourds, Melons.

The four leſſer cold Seeds.

Seeds of Succory, Endive, Lettuce, Purſlain.

E. General Rules *for the Collection of* Simples.

I. *Annual Roots* ſhould be plucked up before the Appearance of Stalks or Flowers. The *Biennial*, or thoſe that continue two Years, ſhould be generally gathered in the Autumn of the ſame Year in which the Seed was ſown. The *Perenial*, when the Leaves fall off, which is generally in the Autumn. The Roots ſhould be cleanſed from Filth, and the withered and corrupted Fibres taken off; after which they ſhould be hung up in the Shade where the Wind has a free Paſſage, that they may dry moderately. The thicker Roots ſhould be cut lengthways, or tranſverſly into Slices; then the Pith or Heart ſhould be taken out, and the cortical Part preſerved. Thoſe Roots which loſe their Virtue by being dried, ſhould be covered with dry ſand and carefully preſerved.

II. *Herbs* ſhould be gathered in their full Vigour, when the Leaves are Perfect, and before the Flowers are blown; except thoſe whoſe Tops in Flower are directed to be uſed together, as having then moſt Virtue. They are to be dried as the Roots.

III. *Flowers* ſhould be cropped before they are fully blown, before Noon, on a bright, clear Day. *Roſes* for Conſerves, ſhould be gathered before they are blown.

IV. *Seeds* ſhould be gathered when ripe, and begin to be dry, but before they begin to fall off of themſelves. The ſame Rule muſt be obſerved with regard to *Fruits*, unleſs when the *unripe* are preſcribed.

V.

V. *Woods* are beſt which are felled in the Winter-Time; and the *Barks* which are then taken off.

VI. *Animals* and *Minerals* ſhould be as perfect as poſſible, unleſs when otherwiſe preſcribed.

The MORE SIMPLE PREPARATIONS.

Adeps Præparatus.

The Preparation of Fat.

E. AFTER taking out the Membranes, Blood-Veſſels and Fibres, the Fat muſt be waſhed often in Water till it ceaſes to be bloody, or is colourleſs; then it muſt be melted and ſtrained, and kept from the Injuries of the Air.

L. Axungiæ Porcinæ, Sevique Ovilli Curatio.

The Purification or Trying of Hogs-Lard and Mutton-Suet.

Theſe being chopt into ſmall Pieces, melt them at a gentle Fire, with the Addition of a little Water; then ſtrain them that they may be ſeparated from the Membranes that are intermixed.

L. Axungiæ Viperinæ Curatio.

The Purification of Vipers Fat.

After the Fat is ſeparated from the Inteſtines, melt it in a gentle Fire; then expreſs it through a fine, thin Linen-Cloth.

E. Aloë preparata, ſeu lota.

Aloes prepared, or waſhed.

Diſſolve Aloes in a ſufficient Quantity of Spring-Water with a gentle Heat; then ſtrain it, and rejecting the Fæces, evaporate to the Thickneſs of Honey. Very fine Aloes need no waſhing.

E. Antimonium Preparatum.

Preparation of Antimony.

Let the Antimony be powdered, and levigated on a Marble with Water; let them be afterwards ſhook together in a wide Veſſel, and pour off the Water when ſufficiently ſaturated with the impalpable Powder, and let it reſt that this Powder may fall to the Bottom. The groſs Powder, which the Water could not ſuſtain, muſt

muſt be again levigated and the ſame Treatment repeated.

E. Calaminaris Lapis præparatus.

Calamine prepared.

Make Calamine red hot three Times, and quench it as often in Spring-Water; then reduce it into Powder, and levigate it on a Marble, and by the Affuſion of Water get a very fine Powder in the ſame Manner as Antimony.

L. Terreorum aliorumque, quæ Aquâ non diſſolvuntur, Corporum Præparatio.

The Preparation of earthy and other Bodies that will not diſſolve in Water.

Powder theſe Bodies firſt of all in a Mortar, then levigate them into an impalpable Powder upon a hard and ſmooth Marble with a little Water; afterwards dry them upon a Chalk-ſtone; and laſtly, let them be put in a warm Place, or at leaſt one that is very dry, for ſome Days.

In the ſame Manner may be powdered, *Amber*, *Antimony*, *Bezoar*, which muſt be levigated with Spirit of Wine inſtead of Water: *Blood-ſtone*, firſt calcined by the Makers of Braſs: *Chalk*, *Coral*, *Crabs-Claws*, *Crab-Eyes*, ſo called, *Egg-Shells*, firſt freed from their Skins or Membranes by boilings: *Oyſter-ſhells*, firſt cleanſed; *Pearls*, *Verdigreaſe*, *Tutty*.

In *Antimony*, *Calamy*, and *Tutty*, great Care ought to be taken to reduce them into a moſt impalpable Powder.

E. Chælæ Cancrorum præparatæ.

Crabs-Claws prepared.

They are to be powdered as in the laſt Article, as well as the other earthy and teſtaceous Powders.

E. Cornu Cervi calcinatum.

Calcined Hartſhorn.

E. Creta alba præparata.

Prepared Chalk.

E. Hematites et Lazuli Lapides præparati.

Blood-ſtone and Lapis Lazuli prepared.

Theſe three laſt Subſtances are prepared in the ſame Manner as Antimony.

E.

E. Corallium preparatum.

Prepared Coral.

It is prepared in the ſame Manner as Crabs-Claws.

E. Oculi Cancrorum præparati.

Prepared Crabs-Eyes.

Theſe are prepared in the ſame Manner as the Claws.

L. Cornu Cervi calcinatum.

Burnt Hartſhorn.

Burn Pieces of Hartſhorn in a Potter's Furnace, till they are perfectly white; then reduce them into Powder in the ſame Manner as the reſt of the earthy Bodies.

E. Martis Limatura præparata.

Prepared Filings of Iron.

Put Filings of Iron, cleanſed by the Help of a Magnet, into a moiſt Place that it may be turned into Ruſt, which is to be reduced into an impalpable Powder. It is likewiſe prepared by moiſtening it with Vinegar.

* This Method ordered by the College is not only tedious but uncertain, and therefore need not be uſed; eſpecially as they may be had of the Smiths, free enough from any other Mixture. They ſhould be powdered in an Iron Mortar with an Iron Peſtle.

L. Millepedarum præparatio.

Hog-Lice prepared.

Include the Hog-Lice in a thin, Canvas Cloth, and ſuſpend them in a covered Veſſel, over heated Spirit of Wine, ſo that being killed by the Vapours, they may be rendered criſp and fit to Powder. Let the Hog-Lice be put in a proper Veſſel and dried with a very gentle Heat.

L. Mellis deſpumatio.

The Clarifying of Honey.

Melt the Honey, by ſetting the Pot that contains it into hot Water; then take off the Scum as it riſes.

E. Opium præparatum, vulgo Extractum Opii.

Prepared Opium; or, Extract of Opium.

This is to be done in the ſame Manner as Aloes.

L.

L. Opium colatum vel Extractum Thebaicum.

Strained Opium; or, the Thebaic Extract.

Take a Pound of Opium cut into Bits, let it be diſſolved into a Pulp with a Pint of boiling Water, and carefully avoid letting it burn to; while it continues hot preſs it ſtrongly through a Linen-Cloth, to ſeparate it from the Dregs. Laſtly, by the Help of a Balneum, or rather gentle Heat, let the Opium be reduced to its firſt Conſiſtence.

Opium being ſoftened with a little Water, paſſes the Strainer unaltered in its Subſtance, leaving only the Dregs behind; but if it is diſſolved in a large Quantity of Water, the gummy Part will be ſeparated from the roſinous.

After the ſame Manner the reſt of the Gums may be purified; ſuch as, Gum Ammoniac, Aſſa Fœtida, Galbanum, and the like; but a greater Quantity of Water may be ſafely uſed without Danger; for if the roſinous Part ſinks to the Bottom, it may be taken out and added again towards the End of the Inſpiſſation, and then it may be united into one Maſs with the reſt.

Any Gum that melts eaſily, as Galbanum, may be purified by putting it into an Ox-Bladder, and holding it in boiling Water till it is ſoft, and then preſſing it from the Dregs through a Canvas Strainer.

L. Pulpy Fruits, if unripe: or if ripe, being dry, ſhould be boiled with a little Water that they may grow ſoft; then preſs the Pulp through a Hair-Sieve, and afterwards boil it over a gentle Fire in an earthen Veſſel, taking care to ſtir it often that it does not burn, till it is reduced to a proper Thickneſs.

In like Manner the Pulp of Caſſia Fiſtula is to be extracted from the bruiſed Pod by Boiling, and then it is to be reduced to a Proper Thickneſs by evaporating the Water.

Fruits when they are ripe and freſh, are to be preſſed through a Sieve without boiling.

L. Rhabarbari et Nucis Moſchatæ Torrefactio.

The roaſting of Rhubarb and Nutmeg.

Roaſt them with a gentle Heat till they become brittle and fit to powder.

L.

L. Spongiæ Uſtio.

The burning of Spunge.

Burn the Spunge in a cloſe earthen Veſſel till it grows criſp and blackiſh. Then reduce it to a Powder in a Glaſs or Marble Mortar.

L. Styracis Collatio.

The Straining of Storax.

Boil Storax in Water till it is ſoft, then preſs it out between warm Iron-Plates, that the purified Storax may be ſeparated from the Water.

L. Scillæ Coctio.

The baking of Squills.

Having ſeparated the outer Skin, and the hard Part to which the fibrous Roots grow, put the Squill into a Paſte made of Wheat-Flower, then bake it in an Oven till the Paſte is very dry and the Squill tender quite through.

L. Scillæ Exſiccatio.

The drying of Squills.

After taking off the outward Skin, cut the Squill tranſverſly into thin Slices, and dry it in a very gentle Heat.

E. Plumbum Uſtum.

Burnt Lead.

Let the Lead be melted over a ſlow Fire, conſtantly ſtirring it with an Iron Spatula, till it falls into a Powder.

E. Stanni Pulvis.

Powdered Tin.

Let the melted Tin be poured into an Iron Mortar made warm, and be conſtantly rubbed with an Iron Peſtle till the Tin grows cold and falls into a Powder, which is to be ſeparated from the larger Pieces of the Metal.

E. Succinum Præparatum.

Prepared Amber.

This is done in the ſame Manner as Crabs-Claws.

E.

E. Testæ Ostreorum præparata.

Prepared Oyster-Shells.

Let some deep Oyster-Shells (for the flat must be thrown away) be well washed and cleared from Filth: then dried for some Days in the Sun, and ground in a Mortar till reduced to a Kind of Paste, which must be again exposed to the Sun, and then reduced to an exceeding fine Powder.

E. Testæ Ovorum præparata.

Prepared Egg-Shells.

The inner Skin, after boiling, being taken away, they are to be prepared as Crabs-Claws.

E. Tutia præparata.

Prepared Tutty.

This is done in the same Manner as Calamine.

E. Whenever these occur in the Dispensatory, the prepared ones are always understood, unless otherwise ordered.

DISTILLED WATERS.

E. Aquæ stillatitiæ Simplices,	*Simple distilled Waters of,*
Chamæmeli, *Flor.*	Camomile-Flowers,
Fœniculi,	Fennel,
Hyssopus,	Hyssop,
Melissæ,	Balm,
Menthæ,	Mint,
Pulegii,	Pennyroyal,
Rosarum pallidar.	Roses.

General Rules *for the Distillation of Simple Waters.*

I. THE Plants and all their Parts ought to be fresh gathered.

II. When they have been a little bruised, pour on a triple Quantity of Spring-Water: The more dry require more, the succulent less. Let them be distilled in

in an Alembic with a Refrigeratory, the Joints being luted; which may continue as long as the Water has any Taste or Smell, taking care to prevent an *Empyreuma*.

III. If any Drops of Oil swim a-top they must be carefully taken off.

E. Aqua Cinnamomi sine Vino.

Cinnamon Water without Wine.

Take of Cinnamon, one Pound; Spring-Water, a Gallon and a half; let it steep for two Days, and then distil off the Water till it ceases to be whitish.

L. Aqua Cinnamomi simplex.

Simple Cinnamon Water.

Take of Cinnamon, one Pound; of Water, enough to prevent it burning to; distil off a Gallon.

E. Aqua Cinnamomi cum Vino.

Cinnamon Water with French *Brandy.*

Take of Cinnamon a Pound; of *French* Brandy a Gallon; let it steep for two Days, and then distil off a Gallon.

E. Aqua Alexiteria.

Alexiterial Water.

Take of Elder Flowers moderately dried, two Pounds; of the fresh Leaves of Angelica, a Pound; Spring-Water, a sufficient Quantity; draw off three Gallons.

H. Aqua Alexiteria.

Alexiterial Water.

Take of the Flowers of Elder, moderately dried, three Pounds; of the fresh Leaves of Angelica, two Pounds; Spring-Water, a sufficient Quantity. Distil off three Gallons.

L. Aqua Alexiteria simplex.

Simple Alexiterial Water.

Take of the fresh or green Leaves of Spear-Mint, a Pound and a half; of the fresh Tops of Sea-Wormwood; of the fresh Leaves of Angelica, of each a Pound; of Water enough to prevent the burning to; distil off three Gallons.

L. Aqua Seminum Anethi.

Water of the Seeds of Dill.

Take of the Seeds of Dill one Pound; of Water, sufficient to prevent the burning to; distil off one Gallon.

* This Seed is good in the Colic and windy Disorders of the Intestines, which proceed from a cold Cause, from the *Atonia* of the Fibres, or the Viscidity of the Humours. It helps Digestion, cures the Hiccup and Vomiting, provided they arise from thick, acrid Humours adhering to the Coats of the Stomach which vellicate the Membranes. It promotes Urine and the Menses, cleanses the Kidneys in the Womb, encreases the Milk in Nurses by rendering the Chyle more fluid, and has an anodyne Virtue. The *Dose* of the Seed is a Dram. The Water has the same Virtues, but weaker. The essential Oil is excellent, given from two Drops to four. This was before omitted.

L. Aqua Corticum Aurantiorum simplex.

Simple Water of Orange-Peel.

Take of the dried outward yellow Peel of *Seville* Oranges * four Ounces; of Water sufficient to prevent the burning to; distil off a Gallon.

L. Aqua Castorei.

Water of Castor.

Take of *Russian* Castor, an Ounce; of Water, sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma; distil off a Quart.

L. Aqua Fœniculi.

Fennel Water.

Take of Seeds of Sweet-Fennel a Pound; of Water, sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma; distil off a Gallon.

L. Aqua Menthæ Piperitidis simplex.

Simple Pepper-Mint Water.

Take of the dried Leaves of Pepper-Mint, a Pound

* *Pemberton* directs the yellow outward Rind of *fresh Seville* Oranges; I suppose with a Design to amend the Original.

and

and a half; of Water, sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma; distil off a Gallon.

L. Aqua Menthæ vulgaris simplex.

Simple Spear-Mint Water.

Take of the Leaves of dried Spear-Mint, a Pound and a half; of Water, sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma; distil off a Gallon.

L. Aqua Piperis Jamaicensis.

Water of Jamaica Pepper.

Take of *Jamaica* Pepper half a Pound; of Water, sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma; distil off a Gallon.

L. Aqua Pulegii simplex.

Simple Pennyroyal Water.

Take of the dried Leaves of Pennyroyal, a Pound and a half; of Water, sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma; distil off a Gallon.

E. Aqua Reginæ Hungarii.

Hungary Water.

Take of the Flowers of Rosemary, two Pounds; of rectified Spirit of Wine two Quarts; let the Flowers be quite fresh, and distilled immediately.

L. Aqua Rosarum Damascenarum.

Damask-Rose-Water.

Take of fresh Damask-Roses six Pounds; of Water, sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma; distil off one Gallon.

L. NOTE.

That all these Waters may keep the better, it will be proper to add, after Distillation, about a twentieth Part of Proof Spirit.

These, and the spirituous Waters which follow, are best distilled in an Alembic, with a large Refrigeratory, as is used in obtaining essential Oils.

The Herbs, if they are very good, ought to be taken according to the prescribed Weight Where the fresh are ordered, such only should be used. Some dried Herbs are directed to be used, because they are always to be had; tho' at the same time it must be owned, the Green would make more elegant Waters. All the Weights must be varied when the Green are substituted

inſtead of the Dry, which muſt be left to the Judgment of the Operator; as alſo, when through the Inclemency of the Seaſon the Herbs are weaker in Virtue than in more favourable Years.

* All Simple Waters have the Virtues of the Subſtances from whence they are drawn, tho' in a much weaker Degree. For which Reaſon, they are not to be depended upon for the Cure of any Diſtempers, eſpecially where efficacious Medicines are required. Their principal Uſes are for Juleps and Draughts, which ſerve only as Auxiliaries, and to keep up the Spirits of the Patient. Draughts, indeed, are ſeldom preſcribed, unleſs it be neceſſary to determine the Doſe, as in Vomits, Purges, and ſleeping Potions; and then theſe Waters are uſed chiefly as a Vehicle, from an Ounce to two or three. Juleps are generally compounded of ſix, ſeven or eight Ounces of a ſimple Water, two Ounces, or two Ounces and a half of a ſpirituous Water, and an Ounce of Syrup. The ſtrong or ſpirituous Waters are ſeldom given alone, and then not above two three or four Spoonfuls at a Time. Indeed, the common Uſe of theſe Waters, the Hyſteric eſpecially, has brought many of the Fair Sex into a Habit of drinking Drams, which they have been never able to vanquiſh. However, when they are properly applied, and ſufficiently diluted, they are not without a deſirable Effect, if the Languor of the Patient and the Nature of the Diſeaſe conſpire to render them neceſſary; and in ſome Caſes, a ſmall Glaſs of theſe Waters alone may be indulged or preſcribed at ſome particular Times, when Nature wants to be rouſed by a very powerful Stimulus. But the Phyſician is the propereſt Perſon to determine when they are uſeful and when not.

Spirituous Diſtilled Waters *and* Spirits.

L. Aqua Alexiteria Spirituoſa.

Spirituous Alexiterial Water.

TAke freſh Leaves of Spear-Mint, a Pound; freſh Leaves of Angelica, freſh Tops of Sea-Wormwood, of

of each four Ounces; proof Spirit a Gallon; Water ſufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Diſtil off one Gallon.

L. Aqua Alexiteria ſpirituoſa cum Aceto.

Spirituous Alexiterial Water with Vinegar.

Take freſh Leaves of Spear-Mint, the freſh Leaves of Angelica, of each half a Pound; the freſh Tops of Sea-Wormwood four Ounces; proof Spirit one Gallon; Water ſufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Diſtil off a Gallon, and then add a Pint of Vinegar.

* Theſe Sort of Waters are deſigned againſt all Fevers where there is a Malignity of the Humours, or a Tendency to Putrefaction, or when a Diaphoreſis is to be promoted. But in putrid Fevers, when the Blood is receding from a natural State, or actually appears to be mere Gore, if any is inadvertently taken away; then acidulated Waters are beſt, which may be made ſo with Vinegar, Juice of Lemons, or Elixir of Vitriol. But if the Strength is very low and the Circulation languid, then, beſides Bliſters, generous Alexipharmics muſt be added. Of the two following, that with Vinegar is beſt to mix up in Juleps for Caſes of this Sort, not neglecting Boluſes, with the Root of Contrayerva, Saffron, the Cordial Confection, *&c.*

L. Aqua Seminum Aniſi compoſita.

Compound Aniſeed-Water.

Take Aniſeeds and Angelica Seeds, of each half a Pound; proof Spirit a Gallon; Water, ſufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Diſtil off a Gallon.

* This is a very elegant Aniſeed-Water, the Angelica-Seeds greatly improving the Flavour of the Aniſe: It is apt to turn out milky, if drawn ſo low as here ordered.

H. Aqua Aromatica.

Aromatic Water.

Take of Winter's Bark half a Pound; of the external Part of freſh Lemon-Peel four Ounces; *Jamaica* Pepper, two Ounces; freſh Angelica Root, one Ounce; of *French* Brandy, two Gallons; let them ſteep for four Days, and then diſtil off two Gallons.

E. Aqua Aromatica vulgo Mirabilis.

Aromatic Water.

Take two Ounces of Cinnamon, freſh Lemon Peel, and Angelica Seeds, of each an Ounce; Pepper-Mint, three Ounces; *French* Brandy, one Gallon. Digeſt the Ingredients together for two Days, and diſtil off one Gallon.

Theſe are very pleaſant, warm, cordial and carminative ſpirituous Waters, and ſeldom fail to give Relief in Flatulencies of the Stomach, colicky Pains, and ſuch Kind of Complaints.

L. Aqua Corticum Aurantiorum ſpirituoſa.

Spirituous Water of Orange-Peel.

Take of the outward Part of dried *Seville* Oranges, half a Pound; of proof Spirit a Gallon; Water ſufficient to prevent burning to. Diſtil off a Gallon.

* Here *Pemberton* again directs the Peel of freſh Oranges, which is certainly beſt, becauſe in drying, the fine aromatic Parts fly off which abound in the freſh. This is a good cordial, aromatic Water, and may be preſcribed in Juleps as an Aſſiſtant in cold, pituitous, and flatulent Diſeaſes.

L. Aqua Seminum Cardamomi.

Water of Cardamom Seeds.

Take of the decorticated Seeds of the leſſer Cardamoms four Ounces; of proof Spirit a Gallon; Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Diſtil off a Gallon.

* This Water is a grateful Cordial and Carminative, the Cardamom Seeds giving over in this Proceſs the whole of their Flavour.

L. Aqua Seminum Carui.

Water of Caraway-Seeds.

Take of Caraway-Seeds half a Pound; of proof Spirit a Gallon; Water, ſufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Diſtil off a Gallon.

* This is a Cordial in common Uſe: It contains the Flavour of the Caraway Seeds in Perfection.

L. Aqua

L. Aqua Cinnamomi ſpirituoſa.

Spirituous Cinnamon-Water.

Take of Cinnamon a Pound; of proof Spirit a Gallon; Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent an Empyreuma.

* This is a very agreeable and uſeful cordial Water, but not ſo ſtrong of the Cinnamon as might be expected; for very little of the Virtues of the Spice ariſe till after the pure ſpirituous Part has diſtilled.

E. Aqua Epidemia.

Plague Water.

Take of the Roots of Maſterwort, a Pound and a half; Seeds of Angelica, and Flowers of Elder, of each half a Pound; of *French* Brandy three Gallons. Let them ſteep four Days, and diſtil off two Gallons and a half. Then add of diſtilled Vinegar two Quarts; mix them.

* This Compoſition is intended to ſupply the Place of the Treacle-Water, and may be of Uſe in putrid malignant Fevers, where a cordial [illegible] Way.

L. Aqua Juniperi compoſita.

Compound Juniper-Water.

Take of Juniper Berries a Pound; Seeds of Caraway and Sweet-Fenel, of each an Ounce and a half; of proof Spirit a Gallon; Water ſufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Diſtil off a Gallon.

* This is a good Water in all cold Diſorders of the Stomach and Inteſtines, in the Wind-Colic, and other Complaints proceeding from Flatulencies. It is alſo proper to expel Sand and Gravel from the Kidneys.

L. Aqua Menthæ Piperitidis ſpirituoſa.

Spirituous Pepper-Mint Water.

Take of the Leaves of dried Pepper-Mint a Pound and a half; of proof Spirit a Gallon; Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Diſtil off a Gallon.

* This Water is made Uſe of in flatulent Colics, and other like Diſorders; in which it oftentimes gives immediate Relief. It is not near ſo ſtrong of the Pepper-Mint as the Simple Water, though the ſame Quantity of the Herb is employed in both.

L. Aqua Nucis Moschatæ.

Nutmeg Water.

Take of Nutmegs two Ounces; of proof Spirit a Gallon; of Water, sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Distil off a Gallon. See *Nux Moschata.*

L. Aqua Pulegii spirituosa.

Spirituous Pennyroyal Water.

Take of the dried Leaves of Pennyroyal a Pound and a half; of proof Spirit a Gallon; Water, sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Distil off a Gallon.

* This Water has a good Share of the Flavour of the Pennyroyal, and is pretty much in Use as a carminative and antihysteric.

L. Aqua Raphani composita.

Compound Horse-Radish-Water.

Take of the Leaves of fresh Garden Scurvy-Grass four Pounds; the fresh Roots of Horse-Radish, the yellow Part of the Peel of fresh *Seville* Oranges, of each Spirit two Gallons; Water, as much as is sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Distil off two Gallons.

E. Aqua Raphani composita.

Compound Horse-Radish-Water.

Take Roots of fresh Horse-Radish, Garden Scurvy-Grass, of each three Pounds; the outward Part of the Peel of fresh *Seville* Oranges, Juniper-Berries, Canella alba, of each four Ounces; of *French* Brandy two Gallons. Steep the Canella and the Berries in the Brandy for four Days, and then distil off two Gallons.

* By Canella alba, in the *London Dispensatory*, is meant, *Winter's Bark*; but *Geoffroy* says, it is not the original Bark of that Name, but is commonly substituted it its Room, as being most common. The College of *Edinburgh* keeps to the same Distinction, and calls it Spurious Winter's Bark. It is looked upon as an Antiscorbutic, and falls in very well with the Intention of this Water, which is evidently designed against the Scurvy; it is likewise diuretic, and cleanses the Stomach, Kidneys, and Lungs. It is a proper Auxiliary in all Disorders proceeding from a cold, viscous Phlegm; in the Jaundice, Palsy, and sleepy Diseases.

E. Aqua

E. Aqua Valeriana compoſita.

Compound Valerian Water.

Take of wild Valerian, a Pound and a half; Seeds of Lovage, half a Pound; Leaves of Pennyroyal, four Ounces; Tops of Savin, two Ounces; *French* Brandy, two Gallons. Digeſt theſe Ingredients together for two Days, then diſtil off three Gallons, which may ſupply the Place of the Bryony Water.

* This Water is intended as a nervous, cephalic and antihyſteric Medicine, for which Purpoſes it ſeems to be very well contrived.

E. *General Rules for the Diſtillation of* Compound Waters.

I. LET the Herbs and their Parts be moderately and newly dried, unleſs when they are ordered to be freſh.

II. After they have been ſteeped as long as directed, add as much Spring-Water as is rather more than ſufficient to prevent their burning to.

III. The firſt Liquor that comes off is put by, by ſome, and kept under the Title of a Spirit, and the Remainder is by Art deprived of its milky Colour; but it is better to mix them all together, without any Depuration at all, that the Waters may contain the Virtues of the Plants entire, without having any Regard to their Clearneſs or Sightlineſs.

E. Spiritus Vini rectificatus.

Rectified Spirit of Wine.

Take any Quantity of *French* Brandy, and diſtil it to one half with a very gentle Fire; to this add a fourth Part of Salt of Tartar, well dried and finely powdered, and digeſt them for two Days; then diſtil the Spirit in a Glaſs Cucurbit with a very gentle Heat, and ſo it will become Alcohol.

E. Spiritus Cochleariæ.

Spirit of Scurvy-Graſs.

Take of Scurvy-Graſs freſh gathered and bruiſed, ten Pounds; of rectified Spirit of Wine five Pints. Let them ſteep for twelve Hours, and diſtil off five Pints with the Heat of a Water-Bath.

* For the Virtues, see *Cochlearia*. The *Dose* of this Spirit is from twenty to forty Drops two or three Times a Day. It is observable that this Spirit does not agree with all Constitutions, because it raises Commotions in the Blood, brings on Anxieties, the Headach, and throws out the Spots in the Scurvy too fast. Therefore *Etmuller* would always have this Spirit mixt with acid Liquors. It is also bad for those who have a red Face and are subject to Palpitations of the Heart.

L. Spiritus Lavendulæ simplex.

Simple Spirit of Lavender.

Take of fresh Flowers of Lavender a Pound and a half; of proof Spirit a Gallon. Distil off five Pints in the Heat of a Water-Bath.

* For the Virtues, see *Lavendulæ*. The *Dose* is from thirty to fifty Drops two or three Times in a Day. In a Palsy some enlarge the Dose to an hundred and upwards, and repeat it oftener.

L. Spiritus Lavendulæ compositus.

Compound Spirit of Lavender.

Take of simple Spirit of Lavender three Pints; of Spirit of Rosemary one Pint; Cinnamon and Nutmegs, of each half an Ounce; of red Sanders three Drams. Digest them together, and then strain off the Spirit.

E. Spiritus Lavendulæ compositus.

Compound Spirit of Lavender.

Take of fresh Flowers of Lavender a Pound and a half; of fresh Flowers of Rosemary half a Pound; of the outward Part of the Peel of fresh Lemons three Ounces; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Gallon and a half. Distil in a Water-Bath to a Dryness; then steep in it for two Days, Cinnamon, three Ounces; Cloves, Cubebs, each one Ounce; Raspings of red Sanders, two Ounces, and strain off the Spirit.

* These compound Spirits are good in the Palsy, Vertigo, Lethargy, and other Diseases of the Brain and Nerves from a cold Cause; as also in a Suppression of the Menses from a Sluggishness of mucous Humours, and the Laxity of the Vessels. They are likewise carminative, and prevalent in Disorders of the Stomach and hysteric Diseases. But the Use of these Spirits is

not

not proper in hot Constitutions, nor in hot Disorders, for they have a Tendency, when used immoderately, to heat the Blood and irritate and inflame the external Parts. They are also bad when the Patient is full of Humours, unless their Use is preceded by Bleeding and Purging. Their Strength is very different. The *Dose* may be from twenty to forty, fifty or sixty Drops.

L. Spiritus Rorismarini.

Spirit of Rosemary.

Take of fresh Rosemary-Tops a Pound and a half; of proof Spirit, a Gallon. Distil off five Pints in the Heat of a Water-Bath.

* This is of the same Nature as the Hungary-Water of the *Edinburgh* Dispensatory; but that is made with the Flowers, this with the Tops. *Bates* directed the *Dose* of the stronger Sort to be a Spoonful at a Time, twice a Week, against the Wandering and Hip-Gout. It is diaphoretic, and good in Disorders of the Head, Brain, and Nerves from a cold Cause; in Convulsions, Cramps, Palsies, Lethargies, and hysterical Disorders. Its *Dose* is from one Dram to two or three in a proper Vehicle.

Infused Waters *and* Vinegars.

L. Aqua Aluminosa.

Alum-Water of Bates.

TAKE Alum and White Vitriol, of each half an Ounce; of Water a Quart. Dissolve the Salts by boiling them in the Water, and when the Fæces are subsided, filtre through Paper.

* This is proper to wash Wounds, Ulcers, and Fistulas; and will cure Ringworms, Tetters, and other Breakings out in any Part of the Body.

E. Aqua Aluminosa.

Alum-Water.

Take Corrosive sublimated Mercury, and Roch-Alum, of each two Drams. Let them be ground to Powder, and boiled in a Glass Vessel to the Consumption of

one half; after the Liquor is settled, decant off what is clear.

* This is stronger than the former, and must be used with greater Caution, on account of the Mercury. It is better adopted for venereal Sores, Ulcers, and Cancers. Some use it to prevent a Gangrene.

E. Aqua Calcis.

Lime-Water.

Take of Quick-Lime, a Pound; of hot Spring-Water, two Gallons. After the Lime has been stirred in the Water, let it settle; then decant off the clear Liquor, which must be kept in Bottles well corked. It may be made in the same Manner with calcined *Oyster-shells.*

L. Aqua Calcis simplex.

Simple Lime-Water.

Take of Quick-Lime a Pound; of Water a Gallon and a half. Pour on the Water by Degrees. After the Ebullition, let the Lime settle, and filtre the Liquor.

L. Aqua Calcis minus composita.

The lesser compounded Lime-Water.

Take of Liquorice, an Ounce; of Sassafras-Bark, half an Ounce; of simple Lime-Water, three Quarts. Steep them for two Days without Heat, and then strain.

L. Aqua Calcis magis composita.

The greater compounded Lime-Water.

Take of the Raspings of the Wood of Guaiacum, half a Pound; of Liquorice an Ounce; of Bark of Sassafras, half an Ounce; of Coriander Seed, three Drams; of simple Lime-Water, three Quarts. Let them steep as before, and then strain off.

E. Aqua Calcis composita.

Compound Lime-Water.

Take Raspings of the Wood and Bark of Sassafras, two Ounces; of Nutmegs, three Drams; of Liquorice, thinly sliced, an Ounce; of fresh Lime-Water, four Quarts. Digest for two Days in a Vessel well stopped; and strain the Liquor.

* Lime-Water in general is an excellent Medicine to sweeten the Blood and render it balsamic; it is prevalent

lent in the King's-Evil, the Empyema, in watery Tumours of the Scrotum, the Whites, Diabetes, and the moiſt Aſthma. *Morton* affirms, it is good in external and internal Ulcers, particularly in thoſe of the Lungs; as alſo in the ſtrumous Swellings that ſucceed the Meaſles. The common *Doſe* is from four to eight Ounces, three Times a Day. *Whytt* prefers the Lime-Water made of Cockle or Oyſter-ſhells, which he has found by Experience to do Wonders in the Stone, if three Pints are taken in a Day, with an Ounce of *Alicant* Soap. If the Soap is taken in Pills, it muſt be divided into three Doſes; the largeſt muſt be taken early in the Morning, faſting; the ſecond at Eleven before Noon; and the third at Five in the Afternoon, drinking after each Doſe a large Draught of Lime-Water; the Remainder of which may be drank at Meals. If the Patient cannot take Soap, he may drink larger Quantities of the Lime-Water alone, beginning with ſmaller Quantities at firſt. *Mead* confirms the Virtues of this Lime-Water taken alone. It muſt be continued for Months, and if the Stone be large, for Years.

E. Aqua Vitriolica.

Vitriolic Water.

Take of white Vitriol, half an Ounce; of Spring-Water, two Quarts. Boil them till they are diſſolved, and then ſiltre the Water.

* This dropped into the Eyes is good againſt Inflammations, and to cure Fluxions. It is more ſimple than the former, but not leſs efficacious.

L. Aqua Vitriolica cærulea.

The blue Vitriolic Water.

Take of blue Vitriol, three Ounces; Alum, and the ſtrong Spirit or Oil of Vitriol, of each two Ounces; of Water a Pint and a half. Boil the Salts in the Water till they are diſſolved; then add the Oil of Vitriol, and filtre the Mixture through Paper.

* This is originally *Weber*'s; but he directs two Quarts of the Phlegm of Vitriol, inſtead of Water; and the Oil of Vitriol is only one Ounce to twelve Ounces of the Vitriol and Alum together. He orders Pieces of Linen ſeveral Times doubled, to be dipped in the Water, and then applied to the Orifice of a bleeding Artery, or to the Trunk of a Limb after Amputation, with

with a proper Ligature; he says it immediately coagulates the Blood and stops the Hæmorrhage. *Sydenham* advises it to stop Bleeding at the Nose.

L. Aqua Vitriolica camphorata.

Camphorated Vitriolic Water.

Take of white Vitriol, half an Ounce; of Camphire, two Drams; of boiling Water, a Quart. Mix them, that the Vitriol may be dissolved, and when the Fæces have subsided, filtre through Paper.

* This is stronger than the former, but not so strong as some Surgeons use it. The Camphire renders it more discutient than that of the *Hospital*; tho' some will hardly allow it communicates any Virtue to the Water at all. It was called a Styptic Water in the first Draught of the *Dispensatory*; but the College have thought proper to alter that Title.

E. Aqua Styptica.

Styptic Water.

Take blue Vitriol and Roch Alum, of each three Ounces; of Spring-Water, two Quarts. Boil till the Salts are dissolved, and then filtre the Liquor; to every Pint of which add two Drams of the Oil of Vitriol.

* In this the Proportion of the Oil of Vitriol is less, by one half, than in *Weber*'s original Prescription.

E. Aqua Phagædenica.

Phagedenic Water.

Take of Lime-Water, a Pint; of corrosive sublimated Mercury half a Dram, which dissolve in the Water.

* This is used to cleanse old Ulcers, to consume fungous or proud Flesh, and to stop a Gangrene.

H. Aqua Phagedænica.

Phagedenic Water.

Take a Pint of Spring-Water in which dissolve ten Grains of the corrosive Sublimate.

L. Aqua Sapphirina.

Sapphire-coloured Water.

Take of Lime-Water, a Pint; of Sal-Ammoniac, a Dram. Let them stand in a Copper Vessel; or with Bits of Copper, till the Water has gained a Sapphire Colour.

E. Aqua Sapphirina.

Sapphire-coloured Water.

Take of fresh Lime-Water, a Pint; of Sal Ammoniac, two

two Drams. After it is diſſolved, let the Liquor ſtand in a Braſs Veſſel till it has acquired a blue Colour.

* *Le Febure* aſſerts, this Water has ſcarce an Equal in all Diſorders of the Eyes; to which *Etmuller* aſſents, and declares it cures the *Pterygium* or *Unguis* of the Eye. *Bate* ſays, it is a Remedy for all Ulcers, Fluxions, Puſtules and Suffuſions of the Eye, three or four Drops, being dropped therein at a Time.

H. Aqua Picea.

Tar-Water.

Take of Tar, two Pounds; of Spring-Water, a Gallon. Let them be well ſtirred together with a Stick, and after ſtanding for two Days, the Water may be poured off.

* Tar Water, ſome Years ago, upon the Recommendation of the Biſhop of *Cloyne*, became a Medicine very highly in vogue. It was celebrated as a Remedy for almoſt all Diſeaſes. Although far inferior to the Character given of it, it is nevertheleſs capable of anſwering uſeful Purpoſes as a deobſtruent, balſamic Solution; moderately warm and ſtimulating. It ſenſibly raiſes the Pulſe, and increaſes either Perſpiration or the groſſer Evacuations. It may be drank either cold or warm. As to the Quantity in common chronical Indiſpoſitions, a Pint a Day may ſuffice, taken on an empty Stomach at different Times; more may be taken by ſtrong Stomachs. But thoſe, ſays the Biſhop, who labour under great and inveterate Maladies, muſt drink a greater Quantity, at leaſt a Quart every twenty-four Hours.

L. Lotio Saponacea.

The Saponaceous Lotion or Waſh.

Take of the Water of Damaſk Roſes, twelve Ounces; of Oil-Olive, four Ounces; of the Lye of Tartar, half an Ounce. Rub the Lye of Tartar and the Oil together till they are mixt, and then add the Water by little and little.

E. Acetum diſtillatum, ſeu Spiritus Aceti.

Diſtilled Vinegar, or the Spirit of Vinegar.

Put what Quantity you pleaſe of the beſt Vinegar into a glazed earthen Veſſel, and in a gentle Water-Bath evaporate about a fourth Part; then diſtil the Remainder

mainder in an Alembic with a Glass Head, with a Fire increased gradually as long as the Spirit comes off clear.

L. Acetum distillatum, seu Spiritus Aceti.

Distilled Vinegar, or the Spirit of Vinegar.

Distil the Vinegar with a gentle Heat, as long as the Drops come off free from an Empyreuma. If some of the Spirit that comes off first be rejected, the Remainder will be stronger.

L. Acetum Scilliticum.

Vinegar of Squills.

Take of dried Squills, a Pound; of Vinegar, three Quarts. Steep the Squills in the Vinegar in a gentle Heat; then press it out and set it by, that the Fæces may settle. Lastly, add to the depurated Vinegar about a twelfth Part of proof Spirit, that it may keep the longer from growing fæculent.

E. Acetum Scilliticum.

Vinegar of Squills.

Take of Squills, cut into small Bits, a Pound; of distilled Vinegar, three Quarts; let them be set in the Sun in a Vessel well stopped, for forty Days, and then press out the Liquor.

* This is good in all Cases where tough, gross, viscid Phlegm is to be incided; particularly in the Paroxysms of the moist Asthma, for it greatly promotes Expectoration. It is likewise serviceable in the Cachexy, Dropsy, Jaundice, and Quartan Agues. The *Dose* is from one Ounce to three.

E. Acetum Rosaceum.

Vinegar of Roses.

Take of Red Roses, with the white Heels cut off and dried, one Pound; of the best Vinegar, a Gallon. Set them in the Sun for forty Days in a Vessel well stopped, and then strain off the Liquor.

* This is scarce otherwise made use of than for embrocating the Head and Temples, in some Kinds of Headaches, *&c.* in which it has now and then done good Service.

E. Acetum

E. Acetum Theriacale.

Treacle Vinegar.

Take of *Edinburgh* Treacle, a Pound; of the beſt Vinegar, two Quarts. Digeſt them in a very gentle Heat for three Days, and then ſtrain off the Liquor.

* This may be uſeful when contagious, malignant, and peſtilential Fevers are common, if a Spoonful is taken in a Morning faſting, as a Preſervative againſt them, and to prevent Infection. Some rub their Temples and Noſtrils with Vinegars of this Kind.

E. Acetum Lethargyrites.

Letharge Vinegar.

Take of Litharge, four Ounces; of the beſt Vinegar, a Pint. Digeſt them in a Sand-Heat for four Days, often ſhaking the Veſſel, and then filtre the Liquor.

* *Bate* ſays, it is intended againſt Redneſs and Puſtules of the Face. But all repelling Medicines muſt be uſed with great Caution.

Tincturæ, Elixiria, & Vina Medicata.

Tinctures, Elixirs, and Medicated Wines.

L. Tinctura Amara.

The bitter Tincture.

TAKE of Gentian Roots, two Ounces; of the yellow Part of dried *Seville* Orange-Peel, an Ounce; of the leſſer Cardamoms huſked, half an Ounce; proof Spirit, a Quart. Digeſt without Heat, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

* This is a very elegant ſpirituous Bitter, and is of uſe to ſtrengthen the Stomach, create an Appetite and help Digeſtion. The *Doſe* is from half a Spoonful to a Spoonful. It is alſo good in the Scurvy.

L. Tinctura Antimonii.

Tincture of Antimony.

Take of any fixed Alkaline Salt, a Pound; of Antimony,

mony, half a Pound; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart. Powder the Antimony and mix it with the Salt; then melt them together in a ſtrong Fire for an Hour; pour out the mixture and reduce it to Powder, and pouring on the Spirit digeſt them for three or four Days; at laſt ſtrain off the Tincture.

* This Tincture is ſudorific; ſometimes it is a little purgative and promotes Urine. It purifies the Blood, abſorbs Acids, and removes Obſtructions; it is good in Obſtructions of the Menſes, in the hypochondriac Melancholy, the hyſteric Paſſion, the Itch and the Scurvy. It is likewiſe commended by *Wilſon* and *Geoffroy* in malignant Fevers. The *Doſe* is from twenty Drops to fifty or ſixty, twice in a Day.

E. Tinctura Antimonii.

Tincture of Antimony.

Take of Antimony, four Ounces; Salt of Tartar, ſix Ounces; mix them together, and then throw in the Powder by little and little into a Crucible placed in a ſtrong Fire, and let the whole remain in Fuſion for half an Hour. Then pour out the [illegible] hot, from Mortar. Powder the Maſs while it is hot, and put it into a heated Matraſs; afterwards pour in a Quart of rectified Spirit of Wine, and digeſt them in a Sand-Heat for three Days, and then pour off the Tincture.

* This has much the ſame Virtues as the former. The *Doſe* is forty Drops and upwards twice in a Day.

E. Tinctura antiphthiſica.

The antiphthiſical Tincture.

Take of Sugar of Lead, an Ounce and a half; of Vitriol of Iron, an Ounce; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint. Extract a Tincture without Heat.

* All Preparations of Lead taken internally are juſtly to be ſuſpected. This Tincture is deſigned againſt Diſorders of the Lungs, hectic Fevers, Spitting of Blood, *&c.* but I am afraid the Vitriol of Iron will not entirely prevent the pernicious Effects of the Lead; for it often occaſions terrible Gripes, obſtinate Coſtiveneſs, Suppreſſion of Urine, Trembling of the Limbs *&c.* The *Doſe* is from five Drops to thirty, twice in a Day.

L. Tinctura

L. Tinctura Aromatica.

The Aromatic Tincture.

Take of Cinnamon, ſix Drams; of the leſſer Cardamoms huſked, three Drams; Long Pepper and Ginger, of each two Drams; of proof Spirit, a Quart. Digeſt without Heat, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

E. Tinctura Aromatica vulgo Salutifera.

The Aromatic, or Salutiferous Tincture.

Take of Calamus Aromaticus and Cinnamon, of each half an Ounce; Leſſer Cardamom Seeds, and Angelica Seeds, each three Drams; Long Pepper, a Dram; *French* Brandy, a Quart. Macerate the Ingredients in the Brandy for three Days, then filtre the Tincture.

* Theſe have a Carminative Virtue, and are good in Sickneſs of the Stomach, Wind, Vomiting, Faintings, Colic from a cold cauſe, and in cold Diſorders of the Head, Breaſt, and Womb; they ſtrengthen the relaxed Fibres of the Viſcera, excite an Oſcillation therein, chear the Spirits, and increaſe the Motion of the Blood. The *Doſe* is from thirty to ſixty Drops, in any convenient Vehicle; but the too frequent Uſe of Spices is noxious, and therefore they ſhould be always uſed with Caution. With this the Elixir of Vitriol is made.

E. Tinctura Balſamica.

The Balſamic Tincture.

Take of Balſam of Capivi, an Ounce and a half; of Balſam of *Peru*, half an Ounce; of Saffron, a Dram; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint. Digeſt them for four Days, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

* This is an excellent Pectoral, and is good in Coughs, Colds, and Aſthmas when the Lungs are ſtuffed with a viſcid Phlegm, and in the Beginning of Conſumptions. It is an Antiſpaſmodic, and is good in Cramps, Stitches, and Colics. It is a Friend to the Nerves, cleanſes the Kidneys, and expels the Gravel. Outwardly it cures Wounds, and heals Ulcers if not too foul. The *Doſe* is from twenty Drops to forty, three or four Times in a Day.

L. Balſamum Traumaticum.

The vulnerary Balſam.

Take of Benjamin, three Ounces; of Storax Calamite ſtrained, two Ounces; of the Balſam of Tolu, one Ounce;

Ounce; of Aloes Succotrine, half an Ounce; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart.

* This has all the Virtues of the Balſamic Tincture, and is very effectual for the ſame Purpoſes. The *Doſe* is from fifteen Drops to thirty. It cures the Tooth-ach by applying it to the Tooth with a Bit of Cotton-Wool.

E. Elixir Pectorale.

The Pectoral Elixir.

Take of Balſam of Tolu, two Ounces; Balſam of *Peru*, one Ounce; Flowers of Benjamin and Saffron, each half an Ounce; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart. Digeſt for four Days, and then ſtrain off the Elixir.

* The Title ſhews for what it is deſigned. It may be taken from twenty Drops to forty.

L. Tinctura Cantharidum.

Tincture of Cantharides.

Take of Cantharides, bruiſed two Drams; of Cochineal, half a Dram; of proof Spirit, a Pint and a half. Digeſt, and filtre the Tincture through Paper.

* This and the following are ſtimulating Diuretics, and are good to cleanſe the Kidneys, Bladder, and urinary Paſſages. They are given againſt the Gravel, in the virulent Gonorrhœa, the Whites, Ulcers of the Bladder, and venereal Impotency. The *Doſe* may be from thirty to ſixty Drops, twice in a Day. If it ſhould cauſe the Strangury, half a Scruple of Camphire will take it off, repeating it in ſix Hours Time if there be Occaſion.

E. Tinctura Cantharidum.

Tincture of Cantharides.

Take of Cantharides, two Drams; Balſam of Capivi, an Ounce and a half; Cochineal, one Dram; rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint and a half. Digeſt the Cantharides in the Spirit for two Days; then ſtrain off the Liquor, and add to it the Balſam and Cochineal; digeſt again in a Sand-Heat for four Days, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

H. Tinctura Epiſpaſtica.

Epiſpaſtic Tincture.

Take of Cantharides, reduced to Powder, two Ounces; rectified

rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint. Digeſt them for two Days, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

* This is intended as an acrid Stimulant for external Uſe.

L. Tinctura Cardamomi.

Tincture of Cardamoms.

Take of leſſer Cardamoms, huſked, half a Pound; of proof Spirit, a Quart. Digeſt without Heat, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

* This is cordial, ſtomachic, carminative, cephalic, and uterine. It helps Digeſtion, is good for a ſtinking Breath, promotes Urine and the Menſes, helps in Obſtructions of the Viſcera, and excites the venereal Appetite. It may be taken from a Dram to half an Ounce.

L. Tinctura Caſtorei.

Tincture of Caſtor.

Take of *Ruſſian* Caſtor, reduced into Powder, two Ounces; of proof Spirit, a Quart. Digeſt for ten Days without Heat, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

E. Tinctura Caſtorei.

Tincture of Caſtor.

Take of *Ruſſian* Caſtor, an Ounce and a half; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint. Digeſt in a gentle Heat for four Days, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

* Theſe Tinctures are good in ſleepy Diſorders, the Lethargy, Colic, hyſteric Diſeaſes, and Fits, the Green-Sickneſs, Hiccuping, the Pain in the Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Palſy, and Epilepſy. The *Doſe* of the firſt is from forty Drops to ſixty, two or three Times in a Day; of the latter from thirty to fifty.

E. Tinctura Caſtorei compoſita.

Compound Tincture of Caſtor.

Take of *Ruſſia* Caſtor, an Ounce; of Aſſa Fœtida, half an Ounce; of the volatile oily Spirit, a Pint. Digeſt them together in a cloſe Matraſs for ſix Days, ſhaking them frequently, then ſtrain off the Tincture.

* This is an efficacious Medicine in all hyſteric Faintings and Lowneſſes, *&c.* and may be given in any convenient Vehicle, from twenty to fifty Drops.

E. Tinctura

E. Tinctura Cephalica.

Cephalic Tincture.

Take of wild Valerian Root, four Ounces; Snakeroot, an Ounce; Rosemary Flowers, half an Ounce; White Wine, three Quarts. Digest them together for three Days, and then filtre the Tincture.

* This Tincture is now very well adapted to the Intention expressed in the Title. It may be given in Doses from half an Ounce to three or four.

E. Tinctura Cephalica purgans.

Purging Cephalic Tincture.

This is made by adding to the preceding Tincture, two Ounces of Sena; an Ounce of black Hellebore Root; and a Quart of White Wine.

* This Medicine is but weakly purgative.

L. Tinctura Cinnamoni.

Tincture of Cinnamon.

Take of Cinnamon, an Ounce and a half; of proof Spirit, a Pint. Digest without Heat, and strain off the Tincture.

* This may be given from half an Ounce to an Ounce.

L. Tinctura Corticis Peruviani simplex.

The simple Tincture of Peruvian Bark.

Take of the Peruvian Bark, four Ounces; of proof Spirit, a Quart. Digest and strain off the Tincture.

* The *Dose* is a large Spoonful in a Glass of generous Wine, repeated several Times in a Day.

E. Tinctura Corticis Peruviani.

Tincture of Peruvian Bark.

Take of Peruvian Bark in Powder, three Ounces; Virginian Snakeroot and Gentian, of each two Drams; of *French* Brandy, a Quart. Steep them for four Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

* The *Dose* is a large Spoonful every four Hours, or two Spoonfuls every six Hours. It is a warmer Medicine than the simple Tincture.

L. Tinctura Corticis Peruviani volatilis.

Volatile Tincture of Peruvian Bark.

Take of Peruvian Bark, four Ounces; of Spirit of Sal

Ammoniac, a Quart. Digeſt without Heat in a Veſſel well ſtopped, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

* The *Doſe* of the Spirit of Sal Ammoniac alone, according to *Wilſon* and *Geoffroy*, is from ſix Drops to a Dram: and in this Tincture there are ſeven Grains and a half of the Bark to a Dram of the Spirit. The Spirit itſelf promotes a Diaphoreſis and Sweating, corrects the acid Juices lurking in the Body, aſſiſts the Circulation of the Blood, excites the Oſcillation of the Nerves, and opens Obſtructions. Hence it is evident in what Caſes the united force of the Spirit and Bark are likely to do any Service.

E. Tinctura Croci.

Tincture of Saffron.

Take of Saffron, an Ounce; of *French* Brandy, a Pint. Digeſt for three Days, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

* The *Doſe* is forty Drops, twice or thrice in a Day. See *Crocus*.

L. Vinum Croceum.

Saffron Wine.

Take of Saffron, an Ounce; of Canary, a Pint. Steep without Heat, and then ſtrain off the Wine.

* The *Hoſpital Diſpenſatory* directs forty Drops of the above Tincture for a *Doſe*; but as there is but ſeven Grains and a half of Saffron to two Drams of the Brandy or Wine, the *Doſe* may be regulated and enlarged accordingly.

L. Tinctura Fœtida.

The Fœtid Tincture.

Take of Aſſa Fœtida, four Ounces; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart. Digeſt and ſtrain off the Tincture.

* This is good in hyſteric Fits, in Diſorders of the Womb, and Swellings of the Spleen. The *Doſe* is from a Dram to two Drams, in any proper Vehicle.

L. E. Tinctura Fuliginis.

Tincture of Wood-Soot.

Take of ſhining Wood-Soot, two Ounces; of Aſſa Fœtida, an Ounce; of proof Spirit, or *French* Brandy, a Quart. Digeſt, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

Note,

Note, The Proportion of the Ingredients is the ſame in the *Edinburgh Diſpenſatory*, but ordered in only half the Quantity.

* Soot has been eſteemed to be of great Efficacy in the Falling-Sickneſs; and the meaner Sort of Women in *Germany* uſe it frequently in hyſteric Fits with Succeſs. It is accounted good in Diſeaſes of the Head, Brain, and Womb. The *Doſe* is from twelve Grains to two Scruples. Hence it appears for what Purpoſe this Tincture may be given. In the Epilepſy it muſt be taken three or four Days before the New and Full Moon. The *Doſe*, *Sculzius*, and the *Hoſpital Diſpenſatory* ſay, is thirty Drops; but as half an Ounce of the Tincture does not contain much above a Scruple of the Ingredients, it may certainly be preſcribed in a larger Quantity.

E. Elixir Guaiacinum.

Elixir of Gum Guaiacum.

Take of Gum Guaiacum, reduced to Powder, two Ounces; Balſam of *Peru*, two Drams; Volatile, oily Spirit, a Pint. Digeſt them for ſix Days in a Phial cloſely ſtopt, ſhaking it frequently; then ſtrain off the Tincture, and add a Dram of eſſential Oil of Saſſafras.

L. Balſamum Guaiacinum.

Balſam of Gum Guaiacum.

Take of Gum Guaiacum, a Pound; of Balſam of *Peru*, three Drams; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart and half a Pint. Digeſt, that the Gum may be diſſolved, and then ſtrain off the Balſam.

L. Tinctura Guaiacina volatilis.

Volatile Tincture of Gum Guaiacum.

Take of Gum Guaiacum, four Ounces; of volatile, aromatic Spirit, a Pint and a half. Digeſt without Heat in a Veſſel well ſtopped, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

* Theſe Tinctures are good in many obſtinate, chronic Caſes, particularly the Rheumatiſm. They have been preſcribed from twenty to thirty Drops, two or three Times in a Day; but this is too little, for they may be given from ſeventy or eighty as an Alterative, and as a Purge to a Spoonful or half an Ounce, in any proper

proper Vehicle. It has all the Virtues of *Guaiacum*, which ſee.

E. Tinctura Hellebori nigri.

Tincture of black Hellebore.

Take of the Roots of black Hellebore, four Ounces; of Cochineal half a Dram. Theſe being bruiſed, pour on them a Quart of *French* Brandy. Digeſt three Days, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

L. Tinctura Melampodii.

Tincture of black Hellebore.

Take of the Root of black Hellebore, four Ounces; of Cochineal, two Scruples; of proof Spirit, a Quart. Digeſt, and filtre through Paper.

* There is a Dram of the Hellebore to every Ounce of the Spirit. It is given in obſtinate, chronic Diſeaſes, in the hypochondriac Paſſion, Jaundice, Gout, Scurvy, Melancholy, and Madneſs. The *Doſe* is a Spoonful.

L. Tinctura Jalapii.

Tincture of Jalap.

Take of the Root of Jalap, eight Ounces; of proof Spirit, a Quart. Digeſt, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

E. Tinctura Jalappæ.

Tincture of Jalap.

Take of groſs Powder of the Roots of Jalap three Ounces, on which pour a Pint of *French* Brandy. Digeſt for three Days, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

* Both theſe Tinctures are uſeful and mild Purgatives, and may be taken alone from a Dram to half an Ounce; or mixed in ſmaller Quantities with cathartic Infuſions or the like.

E. Tinctura Jalappæ compoſita.

Compound Tincture of Jalap.

Take of the Roots of Jalap, ſix Drams; of the Roots of black Hellebore, three Drams; Juniper Berries and Raſpings of Guaiacum, of each half an Ounce; of *French* Brandy a Pint and a half. Digeſt for three Days, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

L. Tinctura Japonica.

Tincture of Japan Earth.

Take of Japan Earth, three Ounces; of Cinnamon, two Ounces; of proof Spirit a Quart. Digeſt, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

* The Cinnamon in this Tincture renders it more effectual in Fluxes, and to reſtore the Tone of the Stomach and Inteſtines, as well as in cold Diſorders and Imbecility. It may be taken from twenty to ſixty Drops. See *Terra Japonica.*

E. Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ.

Tincture of Ipecacuanha.

Take of the Powder of Ipecacuanha-Root, an Ounce; of *Spaniſh* White-Wine, a Pint. Digeſt for two Days, and filtre the Tincture.

L. Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.

Ipecacuanha Wine.

Take of Ipecacuanha Root, two Ounces; of the yellow Part of the Peel of *Seville* Oranges dried, half an Ounce; of Canary, a Quart. Steep without Heat, and ſtrain off the Wine.

* An Ounce, or an Ounce and a half, of either of theſe may be given as a Vomit. See *Ipecacuanha.*

L. Tinctura Florum Martialium.

Tincture of Ens Veneris, *or the Martial Flowers.*

Take of the Martial Flowers, four Ounces; of proof Spirit, a Pint. Digeſt, and ſtrain.

* It may be given from forty to ſixty Drops. See *Flores Martiales.*

E. Tinctura Laccæ.

Tincture of Gum Lac.

Take of Gum Lac, reduced to Powder, an Ounce; of Myrrh, powdered, half an Ounce; Spirit of Scurvygraſs, a Pint and a half. Digeſt in a Water-Bath for ſix Days, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

* This rubbed upon the Gums cures the Scurvy, heals ſcorbutic Ulcers of the Mouth, and faſtens looſe Teeth.

L. Tinctura Martis in Spiritu Salis.

Tincture of Iron in Spirit of Salt.

Take of Filings of Iron, half a Pound; of *Glauber's* Spirit

Spirit of Sea Salt, three Pints; of rectified Spirit of Wine, three Pints. Steep the Filings in the Spirit of Salt without Heat, as long as the Spirit will eat the Iron. After the Fæces have settled, evaporate the Liquor to a Pint; then to the Remainder add the Spirit of Wine.

* This Tincture is excellent against Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Womb, and biliary Ducts. It is prevalent against the Jaundice, Cachexy, and Green-Sickness; it cures Loosenes which proceed from the Laxity of the intestinal Fibres, and is the Alexipharmic of the hypochondriac Passion. The *Dose* is about forty Drops twice a-Day.

E. Tinctura Martis.

Tincture of Iron.

Take of Filings of Iron, unprepared, three Ounces; of dulcified Spirit of Salt, a Quart. Digest in a Sand-Heat gently heated for three Days, and then filtre the Tincture.

* This has the same Virtues as the former, and is to be taken in the same Dose.

E. Tinctura Menthæ.

Tincture of Mint.

Take of Mint-Water, a Pint; of the Leaves of Mint, dried, an Ounce. Steep in a Bottle close corked, in a warm Place for four Hours, and then strain off the Tincture.

* The *Dose* is a Spoonful, pretty often. This is good to stop Vomiting. See *Mentha*.

E. Tinctura Myrrhæ.

Tincture of Myrrh.

Take of Powder of Myrrh, an Ounce and a half; a Pint of rectified Spirit of Wine. Digest in a Sand-Heat for six Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

L. Tinctura Myrrhæ.

Tincture of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh, three Ounces; of proof Spirit, a Quart. Digest, and strain off the Tincture.

* *Boerhaave* says, this Tincture, by a detergent and antiseptic Virtue, cures Ulcers of the Mouth, Nostrils, Gums, and other Parts of the Body, if applied thereto. Internally, it gives Vigour to those that are dull and

heavy; it is likewise prevalent against those Diseases of the Fair-sex that proceed from watery, mucous, sluggish Humours, and from a Laxity of the Fibres; particularly it is excellent for Diseases of the Womb and the Whites. To this may be added, that it is good in Obstructions of the Viscera, Stoppage of the Menses, promotes the Flux of the Hæmorrhoids, expels the dead Child, is good in the Asthma, Coughs, Infarction of the Lungs, resolves Tubercles therein, and is useful in the Jaundice, Scurvy, and Cachexy. The *Dose* is forty Drops twice in a Day. See *Myrrh*.

E. Tinctura Myrrhæ et Aloës.

Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.

Take of powdered Myrrh, an Ounce and a half; Spirit of Wine, a Quart. Digest them in a Sand-Heat for six Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

* This is very good, used externally for Wounds, Ulcers, &c.

E. Tinctura Opii, vulgo Laudanum Liquidum.

Tincture of Opium, or liquid Laudanum.

Take of Opium unprepared, two Ounces; of Saffron, an Ounce; Aromatic Water, or strong Cinnamon Water, twenty Ounces. Extract a Tincture with a gentle Sand-Heat, and then strain it.

* Twenty-five Drops of this Tincture contain a Grain of Opium. See *Opium*.

L. Tinctura Thebaica.

The Thebaic Tincture.

Take of strained *Opium*, two Ounces; Cinnamon and Cloves, of each a Dram; of White Wine, a Pint. Steep them for a Week without Heat, and then filtre the Tincture through Paper.

* The Addition of the Spices is not to communicate their Virtues, but to correct the Smell of the Opium. The *Dose* of this Tincture is from fifteen to thirty Drops.

E. Elixir Paregoricum.

Paregoric Elixir.

Take of Flowers of Benzoine and *English* Saffron, each three Drams; crude Opium, two Drams; of the volatile, oily Spirit, a Pint. Digest them for four Days in a close stopped Phial, and shake it frequently;

ly; then ſtrain it off, and mix with it half a Dram of the Eſſential Oil of Aniſe.

L. Elixir Paregoricum.

The Paregoric Elixir.

Take Flowers of Benjamin and ſtrained Opium, of each two Drams; of Camphire, two Scruples; of the eſſential Oil of Aniſeed, half a Dram; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart; digeſt, and ſtrain off the Elixir.

* This is originally from *Le Mort*, and was publiſhed by *Quincy*, with four Ounces of Liquorice, and four of Honey, which the College have omitted. It is anodyne and diaphoretic, and greatly contributes to allay tickling Coughs, to open the Breaſt, to give a Freedom of Breathing, to cure an Aſthma and the Hooping Cough in Children. The *Doſe* for Children is from five to twenty Drops; and to grown Perſons from twenty to an hundred, at Night going to bed. The Menſtruum employed in the firſt of theſe Compoſitions ſeems to improve the Virtues of the Medicine; while the omiſſion of the Camphor may cauſe it to ſit eaſier on the Stomach.

E. Elixir Pectorale.

Pectoral Elixir.

Take of the Balſam of Tolu, two Ounces; that of *Peru*, an Ounce; Flowers of Benzoine and *Engliſh* Saffron, of each half an Ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart. Digeſt them in a Sand Heat for three Days, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

* The Title of this Medicine expreſſes its Virtues.

E. Elixir Proprietatis.

Elixir of Property.

Take of Myrrh in Powder, two Ounces; a Quart of rectified Spirit of Wine. Digeſt in a Sand-Heat for four Days; then add of Succotrine Aloes in Powder, an Ounce and a half; of Saffron, an Ounce; digeſt again for two Days, and pour off the Elixir free from the Dregs.

* The Doſe is a ſmall Spoonful once or twice in a Day.

E. Elixir Proprietatis cum Acido.

Elixir of Property with an Acid.

Take of Myrrh in Powder, an Ounce and a half; of

Succotrine Aloes in Powder, an Ounce; of Saffron, half an Ounce; of rectified Spirit of Wine, twenty-four Ounces; of dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, six Ounces. Digeſt in a Sand-Heat for four Days, and then pour off the Elixir free from Dregs.

* The *Doſe* of this is the ſame as of the former.

L. Elixir Aloës.

Elixir of Aloes.

Take of the Tincture of Myrrh, a Quart; Succotrine Aloes and Saffron, of each three Ounces. Digeſt, and ſtrain off the Elixir.

L. Vinum Aloeticum Alkalinum.

Alkaline Aloetic Wine.

Take of any Alkaline fixed Salt, eight Ounces; Succotrine Aloes, Myrrh, and Saffron, of each an Ounce; of purified Sal Ammoniac, ſix Drams; of White-Wine, a Quart. Steep them without Heat for a Week or longer, and then filtre through Paper.

* The above Elixirs purify the Blood and promote a Diaphoreſis; they help Digeſtion, ſtrengthen the Stomach, and are good for Palpitations of the Heart; they are aperitive and diſſolve groſs Humours, and are therefore good in many chronic Diſeaſes, becauſe they gently ſtimulate the nervous Syſtem and ſo promote the Expulſion of the noxious Matter already attenuated. Hence they reſiſt Putrefaction, open Obſtructions of the Viſcera, reſtore their Tone, and reſolve Tumours. They looſen the Belly, kill Worms, cure the Green-Sickneſs, promote the Menſes and the Hæmorrhoids; they are a Preſervative againſt infectious and peſtilential Fevers, eſpecially that with the Acid. The Elixir of Aloes as an Alterative, may be taken two or three Times in a Day, from thirty to ſixty Drops; as a Laxative, from one Dram to two or three; for to three Drams of the Menſtruum there are only five Grains of Saffron.

The *Alkaline Aloetic Wine* is good in all cold, watery, acid, and pituitous Diſeaſes, it cleanſes the Kidneys, cures the Gravel, is of great Uſe in Agues, opens Obſtructions, and carries off the morbific Matter through every Emunctory of the Body. It is friendly to the Nerves and chears the Spirits; it promotes the Menſes, encreaſes Milk, kills Worms, creates an Appetite, and ſupplies

ſupplies the Defect of the Bile. In ſhort, it is a very uſeful Medicine. There is a Dram of the Alkaline Salt, which is the prevailing Ingredient, to every half Ounce of Wine. The Salt is given from a Scruple to half a Dram. It will be proper to repeat the Dose two or three Times in a Day.

E. Tinctura Rhei amara.

Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb an Ounce; of Gentian, a Dram and a half; of Virginian Snakeroot, a Dram; of Cochineal, a Scruple; of *French* Brandy, a Pint. Digeſt for two Days, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

* This may be alſo made with *Spaniſh* White-Wine.

H. Omit the Cochineal.

* The *Doſe* of this is two Spoonfuls, which may be ſufficient in ſome Caſes; but in this there is but one Dram of Rhubarb to two Ounces of the Menſtruum.

E. Tinctura Rhei dulcis.

Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take choice Rhubarb, two Ounces; Leſſer Cardamoms, half an Ounce; of *French* Brandy, a Quart; digeſt for two Days; and then add to the ſtrained Tincture, Sugar-Candy, in Powder, four Ounces; digeſt again till it is diſſolved.

* This, with a ſmall Alteration, is taken from *Bate*. He recommends it againſt the Colic and the Gripes. The *Doſe* is from two Spoonfuls to four, in the Morning.

L. Tinctura Rhabarbari Vinoſa.

The Vinous Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb, two Ounces; of the Leſſer Cardamom Seeds, huſked, half an Ounce; of Saffron, two Drams; of White-Wine, two Quarts. Steep them without Heat, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

L. Tinctura Rhubarbari Spirituoſa.

Spirituous Tincture of Rhubarb.

* This is the ſame as the former, only the Wine is changed for the ſame Quantity of proof Spirit. The *Doſes* are the ſame as of the former Tinctures.

L. Tinctura Saturnina.

The Saturnine Tincture.

Take Sugar of Lead and green Vitriol, of each two Ounces; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart. Powder the Salts separately and put them into the Spirit; then digeft without Heat and filtre through Paper.

* See the *Tinctura Antiphthifica.*

L. Tinctura Rofarum.

Tincture of Rofes.

Take of red Rofe-Buds, with the white Heels cut off, half an Ounce; of the ftrong Spirit or Oil of Vitriol, a Scruple; of boiling Water, two Pints and a half; of double-refined Sugar, an Ounce and a half; mix the Spirit of Vitriol firft with the Water in a Glafs-Veffel or a glazed earthen one, and fteep the Rofes in the Mixture. When the Liquor is cold ftrain it, and then add the Sugar.

E. Tinctura Rofarum.

Tincture of Rofes.

Take of red Rofes, dried, an Ounce; of Spirit of Vitriol, a Dram; of boiling Spring-Water, two Quarts. Infufe them for four Hours, and filtre the Tincture; to which add of white Sugar, two Ounces.

* Red Rofes are aftringent, deterfive, and proper to ftrengthen the Stomach, to ftop Vomiting, Looffneffes, and Hæmorrhages. Being acidulated, as in the above Tinctures, they make a cooling Liquor, proper in Fevers, the Small-Pox and Meafles, which checks Fluxes when the Time of the Difeafe will allow it. It is likewife good in malignant and peftilential Fevers, to amend the putrid State of the Humours; it alfo helps Digeftion; and reftrains the enormous Flux of the Menfes.

L. Tinctura Sacra.

The Sacred Tincture.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, eight Ounces; of Canella alba, two Ounces; of White-Wine, five Quarts. Powder the Aloes and the Canella feparately, and mix them before they are put into the Wine; then fteep them for a Week or longer without Heat, now and then fhaking the Veffel; and laftly ftrain off the Tincture. It will not be improper to put clean, white

white Sand among the Powders to prevent the clotting of the Aloes when wet.

E. Tinctura Sacra.

The Sacred Tincture.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, in Powder, an Ounce; Virginian Snakeroot and Ginger, of each a Dram; of Cochineal, a Scruple; of *Spaniſh* White-Wine, a Pint and a half. Digeſt for three Days, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

* This is a very common and a very uſeful Purge. The *Doſe* is an Ounce; whereof one half may be taken over Night, and the Remainder in the Morning; or it may be given in ſmaller Quantities, as an Alterative.

E. Elixir Sacrum.

The Sacred Elixir.

Take of Rhubarb ſliced, ten Drams; Soccotrine Aloes, in Powder, ſix Drams; leſſer Cardamoms, half an Ounce; *French* Brandy, a Quart. Digeſt for two Days, and then ſtrain off the Elixir.

* The *Hoſpital Diſpenſatory* orders Canella Alba inſtead of the Cardamom Seeds. The *Doſe* of this may be about an Ounce or an Ounce and a half.

E. Tinctura Senæ Compoſita, vulgo Elixir Salutis.

Compound Tincture of Sena, commonly called Elixir of Health.

Take of the Leaves of Sena, two Ounces; Rhubarb, an Ounce; ſweet Fennel Seeds, Juniper Berries, Raſpings of Guaiacum, of each half an Ounce; of *French* Brandy, three Pints. Digeſt for three Days, and add to the ſtrained Elixir, of Sugar-Candy, in Powder, three Ounces.

* This is much ſuch a Compoſition as *Daffy*'s Elixir, which, if you will believe the Venders of it, will cure all chronic Diſtempers. The *Hoſpital Diſpenſatory* orders Jalap inſtead of Rhubarb. The *Doſe* is a Spoonful or two over Night, and two or three in the Morning.

L. Tinctura Senæ.

Tincture of Sena.

Take of Raiſins, ſtoned, ſixteen Ounces; of the Leaves of Sena, a Pound; of Caraway-Seeds, an Ounce and a

half; of the Leſſer Cardamom Seeds, huſked, half an Ounce; of proof Spirit, a Gallon. Digeſt without Heat, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

* This is much of the ſame Nature as the *Elixir Salutis*, but is ſomewhat more purgative, and therefore the *Doſe* need not be quite ſo large.

L. Tinctura Serpentariæ.

The Tincture of Virginian Snakeroot.

Take of Virginian Snakeroot, three Ounces; of proof Spirit, a Quart. Digeſt without Heat, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

* This is alexiterial, cardiac, ſudorific, ſcorbutic, diuretic, and reſiſts Putrefaction; it is likewiſe good in Agues and hyſteric Diſeaſes; as alſo in malignant Fevers, the Small-Pox and Meaſles. The *Doſe* is from a Dram and a half to half an Ounce.

E. Tinctura Serpentariæ.

Tincture of Virginian Snakeroot.

Take of Virginian Snakeroot, two Ounces; of Cochineal, a Dram; of Plague-Water, a Quart. Digeſt in a gentle Heat for three Days, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

* The Virtues and *Doſe* are much the ſame as the former.

E. Tinctura ad Stomachicos.

The Tincture againſt Diſorders of the Stomach.

Take of the Roots of Calamus Aromaticus, and Gentian, an Ounce and a half; Peruvian Bark, three Ounces; Orange Peel, Seeds of Bleſſed Thiſtle, and the Tops of leſſer Centaury, of each an Ounce; White Wine, a Gallon; Filings of Iron tied up in a Linen Cloth, three Ounces. Digeſt for three Days, and filtre off the Tincture. It may likewiſe be made without the Filings of Iron.

* The Title of this Tincture requires Explanation. στομαχικοὶ, *Stomachichi* dicuntur qui morbo ventriculi et præcipuè orificii ejuſdem ſiniſtri laborant, unde varia ſymptomata conſequuntur, Inappetentia, Anxietas, Ructus, Vomitus, *&c.* uti prolixè hanc acceptionem explicavit *Galenus*. Stomachics are thoſe who labour under a Diſeaſe of the Stomach, and eſpecially of its left Orifice; whence various Symptoms proceed; ſuch as, Want of Appetite, Anxiety, Belching, Vomiting, *&c.*

&c. as is explained by *Galen* more at large. Hence it appears, what Diſeaſes of the Stomach this Tincture is deſigned againſt. It may be taken to an Ounce or upwards.

E. Tinctura Succini.

Tincture of Amber.

Take of yellow Amber, in fine Powder, two Ounces; ſweet Spirit of Vitriol, a Pint; and then digeſt in a Sand-Heat for four Days, and filtre off the Tincture.

* This is cordial and diaphoretic, and is efficacious in ſleepy Diſeaſes, Catarrhs, hyſteric Diſeaſes, Palpitation of the Heart, Faintings, Obſtruction of the Menſes, and the Palſy. The *Doſe* is from half a Dram to a Dram. The *Doſe* of *Bates*'s Tincture, which is nearly as ſtrong again as this, is from one Dram to two. It is cephalic, hyſteric, good againſt the Colic and Diſeaſes of the Nerves.

L. Tinctura Stomachica.

A Stomachic Tincture.

Take of Raiſins, ſtoned, four Ounces; of Cinnamon, half an Ounce; Carraway Seeds, the Leſſer Cardamoms, Cochineal, of each two Drams; of proof Spirit, a Quart. Digeſt without Heat, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

E. Elixir Stomachicum.

Stomach Elixir.

Take of Gentian Root, two Ounces; Orange Peel, an Ounce; Virginian Snakeroot, half an Ounce; Cochineal, half a Dram; *French* Brandy, a Quart. Infuſe the Ingredients for three Days, then filter the Elixir.

* Both theſe are warm Tinctures, and are good in cold Diſorders of the Stomach, Flatulencies, and the Gout in the Stomach; in which Caſe a ſmall Glaſs may be drank at a Time.

L. Tinctura Styptica.

The Styptic Tincture.

Take of green Vitriol, calcined, a Dram; of *French* Brandy, tinctured yellow by the Caſk, a Quart; mix them that the Spirit may turn blackiſh, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

* This Tincture (supposed to be much the same with that of *Eaton*) is recommended both for internal Use and for restraining external Hæmorrhages.

L. Tinctura Valerianæ.

Tincture of Valerian-Root.

Take of wild Valerian-Root, four Ounces; of proof Spirit, a Quart. Digest, and strain off the Tincture.

* There is a Dram of the Root to every Ounce of the Spirit; therefore the *Dose* of the Tincture may be from half an Ounce to an Ounce. See *Valerianæ Radix.*

L. Tinctura Valerianæ volatilis.

Volatile Tincture of Valerian.

Take of the Roots of Wild Valerian, four Ounces; of the volatile aromatic Spirit, a Quart Digest in a Vessel close stopped, without Heat, and then strain off the Tincture.

* The *Dose* of this Tincture depends on the Spirit with which it is made; which see.

E. Tinctura Sudorifica.

The Sudorific Tincture.

Take of Virginian Snakeroot, six Drams; of Cochineal and *English* Saffron, of each two Drams; of Opium, a Scruple; of *Mindererus*'s Spirit, a Pint. Digest for three Days in a gentle Heat, and then strain off the Tincture.

* When Sweating is thought necessary, about the Crisis, in putrid and malignant Fevers, this is a very proper Medicine; especially when the weak, low, and sinking State of the Patient requires something more warm and cordial than the Spirit alone. But in the Beginning of these Diseases, when a Diaphoresis is to be promoted, *Mindererus*'s Spirit is best given by itself; yet it generally happens that the Disease at this Time will not be expelled by sweating; and therefore unless it comes on easily and gives some Relief to the Patient, it ought not to be forced. Dr. *Clerk* of *Edinburgh*, gave half an Ounce of the Spirit alone at one Dose; in which Quantity there is somewhat more than half a Grain of Opium.

E. Tinctura

E. Tinctura Tolutana.

Tincture of Balsam of Tolu.

Take of Balsam of Tolu, an Ounce and a half; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint. Digest in a Sand-Heat till the Balsam is dissolved; then strain off the Tincture.

* The *Dose* of this may be from twenty to sixty Drops. It has the same Virtues as the Balsam itself; which see.

L. Tinctura Veratri.

Tincture of white Hellebore.

Take of the Roots of the white Hellebore, eight Ounces; of proof Spirit, a Quart. Digest, and filtre thro' Paper.

* White Hellebore has been given in Substance from half a Scruple to fifteen Grains, and that only to very robust Persons, or in a very furious Madness. *Junker* says, a Scruple of the Extract is a *Dose*, and that it is the last Refuge in Cases of Madness. But it is now seldom or never used in Substance, as not being safe. In this Tincture there is a Dram of the Root to every half Ounce of the Spirit, which some say is a *Dose*. But whenever this Tincture is judged to be necessary, I think it will be prudent to try the Effects of a much less Dose, and if that proves insufficient for the Purpose, it will be easy to enlarge it afterwards.

E. Elixir Vitrioli.

Elixir of Vitriol.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart; drop into it by degrees, six Ounces of Oil of Vitriol, and digest them together in a very gentle Sand-Heat for three Days; then add an Ounce and a half of Cinnamon; an Ounce of Ginger, and half an Ounce of the Leaves of Peppermint dried. Continue the Digestion in the same Degree of Heat for three Days longer, and then filter the Elixir in a Glass-Funnel.

L. Elixir Vitrioli Acidum.

The acid Elixir of Vitriol.

Take of the Aromatic Tincture, a Pint; of the strong Spirit, or Oil of Vitriol, four Ounces. Mix them gradually, and when the Fæces have subsided, filtre the Elixir through Paper.

L. Elixir

L. Elixir Vitrioli dulce.

The ſweet Elixir of Vitriol.

Take of the aromatic Tincture, a Pint; of dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, eight Ounces. Mix them.

* All theſe Elixirs agree with regard to their main Intention, though they differ as to their Ingredients. They ſerve to ſtrengthen the Stomach and Inteſtines, relaxed by hard Drinking; to create an Appetite; to dry up Catarrhs of the Head, and preſerve it from Pains; As alſo to purge the Brain, and to prevent the Falling-Sickneſs and Apoplexy. Some cry them up as friendly to the Nerves, and good againſt Palſies; but I never found any Acids good for that Purpoſe, however guarded by Aromatics. The *London* College have added the *Sweet Elixir*, becauſe ſome Stomachs cannot bear Acids; and I may add, that there are few Conſtitutions in theſe Parts that greatly need them; for our Way of Living is ſuch, that we have more Occaſion to guard againſt them, unleſs the Life is laborious, the Seaſon hot, and the Temperament bilious. Thoſe with the dulcified Oil of Vitriol are certainly the beſt for general Uſe. The *Doſe* is from twenty to forty Drops. *Bate* preſcribed his [the *London* is of the ſame Strength] from half a Scruple to a Scruple. It is beſt taken in the Morning faſting, an Hour before Dinner, and in the Afternoon.

L. Vinum Amarum.

Bitter Wine.

Take Gentian Root, and the yellow Part of Lemon-Peel, of each an Ounce; of Long-Pepper, two Drams; of White-Wine, a Quart. Steep them without Heat, and then ſtrain off the Wine.

* This Wine has the Virtues of the bitter Tincture and Stomach Elixir. The *Doſe* is from one Spoonful to two.

L. Vinum Antimoniale.

Antimonial Wine.

Take of the Saffron of Antimony waſhed, an Ounce; of White-Wine, a Pint and half. Let them ſteep without Heat, and then filtre the Wine through Paper.

E. Vinum

E. Vinum Emeticum.

Emetic Wine.

Take of *Crocus Metallorum*, an Ounce; of *Spaniſh* White-Wine, a Pint; let them be ſhaken well together, and then let them ſettle; after which the Wine is to be poured carefully off.

* The chief Difference between theſe two is in the Quantity of the Wine. It is given as a Vomit from one to three Ounces. *Huxham* ſays, twenty or thirty Drops will operate by gentle Sweats; and that a larger Doſe will purge very mildly. He recommends it as an excellent Medicine againſt an obſtinate Rheumatiſm, and ſays, it may be given in ſlow and intermittent Fevers with Succeſs, and in many chronical Diſeaſes; as alſo that it will purge the Primæ Viæ, open Obſtructions, and deterge the moſt intimate Receſſes of the Body. The Emetic Wine that he mentions, is made with Glaſs of Antimony, inſtead of the Crocus, with the Addition of a little ſpicy Stomachic.

L. Vinum Chalybeatum.

Chalybeate Wine.

Take of Filings of Iron, four Ounces; Cinnamon and Mace, of each half an Ounce; of Rheniſh Wine, two Quarts. Steep them without Heat for a Month, often ſhaking the Veſſel; and then ſtrain off the Wine.

* The *Doſe* is from half an Ounce to two Ounces.

E. Vinum Chalybeatum.

Chalybeate Wine.

Take of unprepared Filings of Iron, three Ounces; of Cochineal, half a Dram; of Rheniſh Wine, a Quart: Digeſt in a Sand-Heat for ten Days, and filtre off the Wine.

* The *Doſe* is from half an Ounce to an Ounce and a half. Theſe Wines are aperient, promote the Menſes, open Obſtructions of the Spleen, Pancreas, and Meſentery; and are ſerviceable in the Jaundice and Green-Sickneſs.

E. Vinum Millepedatum.

Hog-Lice Wine.

Take of Hog-Lice, alive, two Ounces; bruiſe them a little,

little, and then pour on Rheniſh Wine, a Pint. Let them ſteep for a Night, and preſs out the Liquor.

* The *Doſe* may be a Spoonful or two at a Time. See *Millepedæ*, for the Virtues.

L. Elixir Myrrhæ compoſitum.

Compound Elixir of Myrrh.

Take of Extract of Savine, an Ounce; of the Tincture of Caſtor, a Pint; of the Tincture of Myrrh, half a Pint. Digeſt, and ſtrain off the Elixir.

* This Elixir is well calculated againſt Womens Diſeaſes. It promotes the Menſes, Locnia, and Flux of the Hæmorrhoids; brings away the After-Birth and dead Child; opens Obſtructions of the Womb and Viſcera, and is good againſt the Green-Sickneſs and hyſteric Diſeaſes. It is uſeful in the Jaundice and Cachexy, ſtrengthens the Stomach and helps Digeſtion. The *Doſe* is from thirty Drops to fifty.

E. Vinum Viperinum.

Viper Wine.

Take of dried Vipers, two Ounces; of White-Wine, three Pints. Infuſe for a Week with a gentle Heat, and then ſtrain off the Wine.

* Vipers have been long uſed as a Reſtorative, and for the Leproſy, [ſee *Vipera*] but *Hoffman* thinks them quite inſignificant in that ſtubborn Diſeaſe. There is a Dram of the Fleſh to three Ounces of Wine; and therefore it may be taken from one Spoonful to four. It muſt be repeated two or three Times in a Day, and be continued for a long while.

E. *General Rules for the Extraction of* Tinctures.

I. VEgetables muſt be recently and moderately dried, unleſs they are ordered freſh. They ought alſo to be cut and bruiſed, before the Menſtruum is poured on them.

II. If the Digeſtion is to be performed in a Bath, the whole Succeſs depends upon regulating the Heat, for it ought to be gentle all the Time; but if the hard Texture of the Subſtance requires it, the Menſtruum ſhould be made to boil a little towards the End of the Proceſs.

III.

III. Very large circulating Veſſels ſhould be made uſe of, which muſt be heated before the Joints are luted together.

IV. During the Time of Digeſtion, the Veſſel ſhould be ſhaken frequently.

V. Tinctures ſhould be firſt depurated by Settling, before the are filtred or ſtrained.

VI. In the making of Tinctures, and the Diſtillation of Spirits deſigned for internal Uſe, no other Spirit muſt be uſed inſtead of the rectified Spirit preſcribed.

VII. Reſins and reſinous Gums, more readily yield their Tinctures, if they are mixed when reduced to Powder, with a proportion of white Sand, well waſhed and dried, to prevent their running into a Maſs by the Heat of the Bath. This is not neceſſary, if the Powder ordered in the Preſcription anſwer the ſame Purpoſe.

MIXTURES.

H. Julapium Ammoniacum.

Gum-Ammoniac Julep.

TAKE of the Milk of Gum-Ammoniac, four Ounces; Syrup of Squills, three Ounces. Mix them together.

* In aſthmatic Diſorders, Infarctions of the Lungs, *&c.* this Medicine promiſes, where the Stomach can bear it, to be of conſiderable Service. It is alſo powerfully deobſtruent. The *Doſe* is about two Spoonfuls at a Time.

H. Julapium Antihyſtericum.

The Antihyſteric Julep.

Take of Pennyroyal Water four Ounces; of compound Valerian Water, two Ounces; of the Tincture of Caſtor, two Drams; of the volatile ſalt of Hartſhorn, ten Grains, or of the Spirit of Amber, a Dram; of white Sugar ſix Drams. Mix them.

* This is deſigned againſt hyſteric and hypochondriac Complaints, as well as paralytic Diſorders, and to promote the Menſes. The *Doſe* is two Spoonfuls thrice in a Day.

L. Julepum e Camphora.

The Camphire Julep.

Take of Camphire, a Dram; of double-refined Sugar, half

half an Ounce; of boiling Water, a Pint. Let the Camphire be firſt rubbed with a little rectified Spirit of Wine to ſoften it, and then with Sugar till it is intimately mixed: Afterwards add the Water by Degrees; let the Mixture ſtand in a covered Veſſel till it is cool, and then ſtrain it.

* This is an Improvement of *Bate*, and was called by him, the *Hyſteric Camphorated Julep*; of which, four or five Spoonfuls was to be given in an hyſteric Fit pretty often. Camporated Medicines, when uſed too frequently, bring a Heavineſs on the Head, hinder Sleeping, and diſpoſe the Blood to Inflammations.

L. Julepum e Creta.

The Chalk Julep.

Take of the whiteſt Chalk, prepared, an Ounce; of double-refined Sugar, ſix Drams; of Gum Arabic, two Drams; of Water, a Quart. Mix them.

* Chalk deſtroys the Acidities of the Stomach, and conſequently cures all Diſorders occaſioned thereby. It is frequently given in the Heartburn with Succeſs; nor is leſs efficacious in Coughs proceeding from a ſharp Phlegm. It reſtrains the Heat of the Bile, and keeps the exorbitant Motions of the Salt and ſulphureous Parts of the Blood and Humours within due Bounds. In the Heartburn a Glaſs of this Julep may be drank at pleaſure, till the deſired Effect is obtained.

L. Julepum e Moſcho.

The Muſk Julep.

Take of Damaſk-Roſe-Water, ſix Ounces; of Muſk, twelve Grains; of double-refined Sugar, a Dram. Grind the Sugar and the Muſk together; and then add the Roſe-Water by Degrees.

* In *Bate*, there is an hyſteric Julep with half a Scruple of Muſk, a Scruple of Dragons-Blood, and ſix Ounces of Orange-Flower Water, which is deſigned for two Doſes in an hyſteric Fit. This and the following are deſigned for the ſame Purpoſe.

H. Julapium Moſchatum.

The Muſk Julep.

Take of Roſe-Water, ſix Ounces; of the volatile oleous Spirit, a Dram and a half; of Muſk, fifteen Grains; of white Sugar, half an Ounce. Grind the Muſk with the Sugar.

The

* The *Dose* of this, says the *Hospital Dispensatory*, is a Spoonful three or four Times in a Day. It is good in hysteric and hypochondriac Disorders, in Lowness of Spirits, the Vapours, Hiccuping and Convulsions. But the Dose may be greatly enlarged with more Probability of Success; for fifteen Grains of Musk is not now thought too much to take at one Time.

L. Lac Ammoniacum.

Milk of Gum-Ammoniac.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac, two Drams; of simple Pennyroyal-Water, half a Pint. Rub the Gum in a Mortar with the Water till it is dissolved.

H. Lac Ammoniacum.

Milk of Gum-Ammoniac.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac, an Ounce and a half; and dissolve it in a Quart of Hyssop-Water.

* This Milk is chiefly designed against Diseases of the Breast and Lungs, particularly the Asthma. Two or three Spoonfuls may be given now and then in the Fit, till the Difficulty of Breathing remits. In other Cases it may be taken twice a-Day. The latter is strongest. See *Ammoniacum.*

H. Julapium Ammoniacum.

The Julep of Gum-Ammoniac.

Take of the Milk of Gum-Ammoniac, four Ounces; of the Syrup of Squills, three Ounces. Mix them.

* This is a very good Medicine in the Fits of the moist Asthma, and two Spoonfuls may be taken at a Time. It also promotes the Menses.

H. Julapium Cardiacum.

The Cordial Julep.

Take of Alexiterial-Water, four Ounces; of the Aromatic Water, two Ounces; the volatile oleous Spirit, and the Tincture of Saffron, of each two Drams; of white Sugar, half an Ounce. Mix them.

* In Fevers, when the Spirits are low and sinking, with a quick, small, low, unequal Pulse, or the Patient is ready to faint, this Julep is a proper Cordial. The *Dose* is two Spoonfuls thrice in a Day. But when these Sorts of Medicines are required, Blisters are commonly necessary; and if there are Tremors and a Convulsive Motion of the Tendons, then ten Grains of Musk may be

be given every fifth, fixth, or eighth Hour in a Bolus, with good Succefs.

H. Julapium Diaphoreticum.

The Diaphoretic Julep.

Take of Alexiterial-Water and *Mindererus*'s Spirit, of each three Ounces; of volatile Salt of Hartfhorn, ten Grains; of white Sugar, fix Drams. Mix them.

* The *Dofe* is two Spoonfuls every two Hours; but to promote plentiful Sweating, as in rheumatic Diſeaſes, it may be given every Hour till the Sweat breaks out. It is good in the Pleuriſy and Inflammation of the Lungs.

H. Julapium Diaphoreticum acidum.

The acid Diaphoretic Julep.

Take of Alexiterial-Water, four Ounces; of Vinegar, an Ounce and a half; of the Tincture of Saffron and Treacle, of each half an Ounce; of white Sugar, an Ounce. Mix them.

* The *Dofe* and Uſe of this is the ſame as the former; but this is more ſuitable to Fevers of the malignant and infectious Sort, becauſe it tends to reſtrain the putrid Diſſolution of the Blood and Humours.

The Uſe of Diaphoretics in general is very extenſive; for in Diſeaſes whoſe Nature is not as yet rightly underſtood, theſe may be ſafely employed; becauſe they quicken the Circulation of the Blood, and render Perſpiration more copious; by which Means the morbific Matter is corrected, digeſted, reſolved, diſcuſſed, and the Diſeaſe ſafely cured. But their principal Uſe is in all acute Diſeaſes and Fevers; as alſo in Inflammations of every Kind; for if they are given in ſmall Doſes and are long continued, they anſwer all Intentions of Cure, and are the beſt Diſcutients and Cleanſers of the Maſs of Blood.

H. Julapium Diureticum.

The Diuretic Julep.

Take of *Mindererus*'s Spirit, four Ounces; of compound Spirit of Horſe-Radiſh, two Ounces; of the Syrup of Marſhmallows, three Ounces. Mix them. Sometimes a Dram of the Spirit of Amber may be added.

* This Julep is well deſigned to cleanſe the Kidneys and urinary Paſſages, and expel ſmall Stones and Gravel from thoſe Parts. It may be ſafely given in a Fit of

of the Gravel; for the Syrup will allay the Spasms, and render the Passages slippery; while the other Ingredients dissolve pituitous Concretions and promote the Exit of the irritating Matter. It is likewise excellent in the Dropsy, Palsy, oedematous Swellings, and a bloated Habit of Body. The *Dose* is two Spoonfuls three Times a-Day.

H. Julapium Fœtidum.

A Fœtid Julep.

Take of Pennyroyal-Water, six Ounces; in which dissolve of Assa Fœtida, a Dram and a half; then add of compound Valerian Water, two Ounces; volatile Salt of Hartshorn, twelve Grains. It may likewise be made without the Salt, by substituting, of the distilled Oil of Hartshorn, twenty Drops, united with ten Drams of White Sugar.

* The *Dose* is a Spoonful three or four Times in a Day. It is good in the Asthma, hysteric and hypochondriac Diseases, Disorders of the Head and Brain, Melancholy and Madness. It promotes the Menses and Lochia, procures a Diaphoresis, and is useful against Affections of the Nerves and Palsy.

H. Julapium Hydragogum.

A Julep to purge off watry Humours.

Take of Spearmint-Water, six Ounces; of emetic Tartar, ten Grains; of Syrup of Buckthorn-Berries, two Ounces.

* The *Dose* is two Spoonfuls every two Hours, till the desired Effect is obtained. It is particularly designed against the Dropsy.

H. Julapium salinum.

A saline Julep.

Take Mint-Water, three Ounces; Lemon Juice, an Ounce and a half; Salt of Tartar, a Dram; white Sugar, half an Ounce. Mix them.

* This is diuretic, is good against Sickness of the Stomach and stops Vomiting. As it will promote Urine, it is good in the Dropsy. The *Dose* is a Spoonful every Hour.

H. Julapium

H. Julapium Scilliticum.

A Julep of Squills.

Take of Pennyroal-Water, and Syrup of Squills, of each three Ounces. Mix them.

* This is diuretic, and pectoral, will incide a tough Phlegm, and open Obſtructions; therefore it is good in the Aſthma, Cachexy, Dropſy, and Jaundice. Two Spoonfuls may be taken twice in a Day.

H. Julapium ſiſtens.

An aſtringent Julep.

Take of the Alexiterial-Water, four Ounces; of the Aromatic-Water, two Ounces; of the Confection of Japan Earth, three Drams; of liquid Laudanum, forty Drops; of white Sugar, half an Ounce. Mix them.

* When Aſtringents are proper, this is good in all Fluxes of the Belly. The *Doſe* is two Spoonfuls three or four Times in a Day.

H. Hauſtus Diaphoreticus.

A Diaphoretic Draught.

Take the Spirit of *Mindererus* and Syrup of White Poppies, of each half an Ounce; of the volatile Salt of Hartſhorn, five Grains. Mix them.

H. Hauſtus Salinus.

The Saline Draught.

Take of Salt of Tartar, a Scruple; of the Juice of Lemons, half an Ounce; of white Sugar, a Dram.

* *Riverius* was the Inventor of this Draught; it is intended to ſtop Vomiting. See the *Saline Julep.*

L. Emulſio communis.

The common Emulſion.

Take of Sweet Almonds, blanched, an Ounce; of Gum Arabic, half an Ounce; of double-refined Sugar, ſix Drams; of Barley-Water, a Quart; heat the Water, in which diſſolve the Gum, and when it is quite cold, pour in the Water to the bruiſed Almonds with the Sugar by Degrees, rubbing them together at the ſame Time, that the Liquor may grow milky; then ſtrain it off.

* The Uſe of this Emulſion is to cool, moiſten, and appeaſe. It allays the Heat of the Stomach, heals

Erosions, and quenches Thirst. It is Useful in Heat of Urine and the Gonorrhœa; in Ebullitions, and Acrimony of the Blood; in inflammatory Fevers, the Pleurisy, Rheumatism, and Deliriums. It likewise restores the Deficiency of Serum in burning and hectic Fevers. A Draught of it may be taken at Pleasure.

E. L. Spiritus Vinosus camphoratus.

Spirit of Wine camphorated.

Take of Camphire, two Ounces; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart; mix so as to dissolve the Camphire.

* This, taken inwardly, is diaphoretic, cephalic, cordial, alexipharmic, and antiarthritic. There is fifteen Grains of Camphire to half an Ounce of Spirit. Its common Use is only external, where Discussion is necessary. It is good for Burns, the Palsy of the Limbs, in Pains of the Rheumatism, and to allay Inflammations; as also to resolve Tumours, to hinder Putrefaction, and prevent a Gangrene. Some Use it for Pains of the Joints, in St. Anthony's Fire, and to take away Spots of the Face.

DECOCTIONS *and* INFUSIONS.

L. Decoctum Album.

The white Decoction.

TAKE of burnt Hartshorn, prepared, two Ounces; of Gum Arabic, two Drams; of Water, three Pints. Boil to a Quart, and then strain the Liquor.

E. Decoctum Album.

The white Decoction.

Take of burnt Hartshorn, an Ounce; Gum Arabic, two Drams; of Spring-Water, three Pints; boil to a Quart without straining the Liquor; then add of Cinnamon, grossly powdered, and of white Sugar, two Drams. Mix them.

E. Decoctum album compositum.

The compound white Decoction.

Take of the Roots of Greater Comfrey and Tormentil, of each half an Ounce; of Spring-Water, three Pints.

Boil

Boil to a Quart, adding towards the End of the Boiling, of Cinnamon, grosly powdered, a Dram. Mix with the strained Liquor calcined Hartshorn, Chalk, and white Sugar, of each half an Ounce.

* The two first of these may be used as common Drink in a Looseness and Bloody-Flux; the third is more astringent, and has a greater Tendency to stop the Flux when it is judged seasonable; which in common Cases ought not to be too soon, and when it is critical, nothing of that Kind must be attempted The whole of the last may be drank in a Day. If two Ounces of the Syrup of the Juice of Lemons is added to the first, it will be an agreeable Drink to quench Thirst in Fevers, and to relieve the Sickness of the Stomach.

H. Decoctum antihecticum.

An antihectic Decoction.

Take the Roots of the Greater Comfrey, an Ounce; of the Conserve of Roses, two Ounces; of Spring-Water, three Pints; boil so long that a Quart of the strained Liquor may remain, to which add forty Drops of the Elixir of Vitriol.

* This is good to allay the Heat in Hectic Fevers, and to stop Spitting of Blood. The *Dose* is four Ounces twice or thrice in a Day. *Crugerus*, in the *German Ephemerides*, affirms, he has cured Patients in deep Consumptions with the Conserve of red Roses and Cows Milk continued for a long Time. One of them took thirty Pounds of the Conserve in two Months; which is about half a Pound in a Day. *Riverius* declares, that a consumptive Apothecary was cured with eating Sugar of Roses almost continually.

H. Decoctum Bardanæ.

A Decoction of Burdock-Root.

Take of the Roots of the Greater Burdock, two Ounces; of Spring-Water, three Pints; boil so long that a Quart of the strained Liquor may remain; to which add of vitriolated Tartar, a Dram.

* This Decoction is diuretic, and is excellent in the Rheumatism, Gout, and the venereal Disease. It is good in the Gravel, Pleurisy, and the spitting of purulent Matter. A Pint of it may be drank in a Day's Time.

H. Decoctum Campechenſe.

A Logwood Decoction.

Take of the Raſpings of Logwood, three Ounces; of Spring-Water, two Quarts. Boil to one half, adding towards the End two Drams of Cinnamon.

* This has been lately found to be an excellent Medicine in Looſeneſſes. A Tea-cupful may be taken every two Hours; or a quarter of a Pint three or four Times in a Day.

C. Miſtura Campechenſis.

A Logwood Mixture.

Take of the Extract of Logwood, three Drams; and diſſolve it in ſix Ounces of Spring-Water; and then add two Ounces of ſpirituous Cinnamon Water. There may be added, as Occaſion requires, thirty Drops of the Thebaic Tincture, or one Dram of the *London Philonium.*

* Two Ounces of this may be taken every three Hours; but if the Opiate is mixt with it, it will be beſt to give one large Spoonful every Hour.

L. Decoctum commune pro Clyſtere.

The common Decoction for a Clyſter.

Take of the dried Leaves of Mallows, an Ounce; dried Camomile-Flowers and Seeds of Sweet-Fennel, of each half an Ounce; of Water, a Pint; boil them and ſtrain the Liquor.

E. Decoctum commune.

The common Decoction.

Take Camomile-Flowers, an Ounce; Fennel-Seeds and Elder Flowers, of each half an Ounce; of Spring-Water, four Pints. Boil them a little and ſtrain off the Liquor. It will likewiſe be ſufficient if the Ingredients are infuſed for a few Hours in boiling Water.

* The Influence of Clyſters is not merely local, but extends to the whole circulating Maſs of Blood and Humours, as appears from the Change of the Pulſe and the Increaſe of Urine and Perſpiration after they have been injected. Their antiſpaſmodic Quality reaches to various Parts; and they are of excellent Uſe to divert Congeſtions of the Blood from the Head and Breaſt. They ſerve to ſoften the hardened Fæces, and to temperate the acrid, acid, and ſaline Recrements; to eva-

cuate the Contents of the groſs Inteſtines, to ſtrengthen their languid Fibres, to increaſe the periſtaltic Motion, to relax the Spaſms and Conſtrictions of their Coats, and to ſoften their Fibres when too tenſe and criſp; all which muſt be performed by the prudent Choice of proper Ingredients. Thus, when Evacuations are deſigned, half an Ounce of *Epſom* or other Salts, added to the Decoctions, will do more than whole Ounces of purging Electuaries given in Clyſters for the ſame Purpoſe. Now, though Clyſters, ſtrictly ſpeaking, reach no farther than the Limits of the groſs Inteſtines, yet as they affect the nervous Parts of the Guts, they muſt, by Conſent, influence the nervous Parts of the reſt of the Body. Beſides, the more ſubtile and active Particles of Clyſters inſinuate themſelves into the Blood and Lympha. Nor is this all, for the Colon, ſurrounding, as it were, the ſmall Guts, by the Vapours which paſs through its Pores, communicates the Virtues of Clyſters thereto, in the ſame Manner as a Bladder filled with an emollient Decoction and outwardly applied, is a preſent Help in violent Pains of the internal Parts, as well as in their Spaſms and Inflammations.

E. Decoctum Cretaceum.

Chalk Decoction.

Take of Chalk, an Ounce; Gum Arabic, two Drams; Spring-Water, three Pints; boil them together till the Water is reduced to two Pints, adding towards the End, a Dram of Nutmeg, bruiſed: Strain and diſſolve in the turbid Liquor half an Ounce of Sugar.

* This may be given in the ſame Intentions with the white Decoctions before-mentioned. The Compoſition is very inartificial, greatly inferior in this Reſpect to the *Julepum e Creta* of the *London Diſpenſatory*.

H. Enema de Amylo.

A Starch Clyſter.

Take of the Gelly of Starch, four Ounces. Liquify it over a gentle Fire, and mix of Linſeed Oil, half an Ounce. This is made alſo with adding forty Drops of Liquid Laudanum.

* It is the Property of Starch to correct the Acrimony of the Humours; hence, with Sugar and a little Saffron it is good in Coughs and Aſthmas, as alſo in Conſumptions with ſpitting of Blood. It is commended in ſharp Rheums,

Rheums, a Hoarseness, a dry Cough, a Looseness, Bloody-Flux, internal Ulcers and the Gonorrhœa. Externally it cures the Galling of Children and Chops of the Skin. Clysters made with it heal the ulcerated Intestines and destroy the Sharpness of the corroding Humours. This is therefore proper in the Bloody-Flux, because as far as it reaches, it supplies the Mucus which is abraded from the Intestines, and defends them against the acrimonious Matter of the Flux, and by appeasing the Irritation eases the Pain and lessens the Discharge.

C. Enema Dysentericum.

A Clyster against the Bloody-Flux.

Take of Starch, a Dram and a half; dissolve it by boiling it in Spring-Water, six Ounces; and then add two Drams, of Venice-Treacle. Mix, and make a Clyster to be injected immediately after a Stool.

* This was directed for the Use of the Army in the late War, and is of the same Nature with the former, with the Addition of the Laudanum.

H. Enema Anodynum.

An Anodyne Clyster.

Take of the Infusion of Linseed, six Ounces; of Liquid Laudanum, forty Drops. Mix them.

* This is emollient and sedative, and good to relax Spasms, and to ease Pains occasioned by the Piles. Sometimes a Costiveness arises from obstinate spasmodic Constrictions, or from indurated Fæces; in which Cases this is like to do great Service, as well as in the bilious Colic. In the Old and Weak, Opiates are to be avoided, lest they bring on a Palsy or Mortification of the internal Parts.

H. Enema Anticolicum.

A Clyster against the Colic.

Take of the common Decoction, half a Pint; of the Sacred Tincture, an Ounce; of common Salt, two Drams; of Linseed Oil, two Ounces. Mix them.

* This is good in Colics attended with Costiveness; for it will render the Intestines slippery, and soften and bring away the hardened Fæces lodged in the Valves of the Colon, which hinder the Wind and Excrements from making their Exit.

H. Enema aſtringens.

An aſtringent Clyſter.

Take of Lime-Water, ten Ounces; of the Japonic Confection, half an Ounce. Mix them.

H. Enema aſtringens balſamicum.

A balſamic aſtringent Clyſter.

Add to the former Clyſter half an Ounce of Locatellus's Balſam, diſſolved in the Yolk of an Egg. Both theſe will almoſt ſerve for twice.

* This is deſigned to ſtop a Diarrhœa, and heal the Excoriations of the Inteſtines.

C. Enema Commune.

A common Clyſter.

Take of Spring-Water, twelve Ounces; of the Lenitive Electuary, two Ounces; of common Salt, three Drams. Mix them.

H. Enema domeſticum.

The domeſtic Clyſter.

Take of Cows Milk, half a Pint; Muſcovado Sugar and Sallad-Oil, of each an Ounce. Mix them.

H. Enema emolliens.

An emollient Clyſter.

Take of Palm-Oil, an Ounce and a half; the Yolk of one Egg; when they are well mixed, add of Cows Milk, half a Pint.

* This and the former are proper to relax and looſen the Belly in Fevers; and this may be ſerviceable in Fits of the Gravel.

H. Enema Fœtidum.

A fœtid Clyſter.

Take Rue and Savine, of each half an Ounce; of Spring-Water, a Pint and a half; boil to a Pint, and to the ſtrained Liquor, add of Aſſa Fœtida, two Drams; of Sallad Oil, an Ounce; of the diſtilled Oil of Amber half a Dram. Mix them according to Art. This is to ſerve for twice.

* This is intended againſt hyſteric and hypochondriac Diſeaſes. It may likewiſe be of Service in Caſes of Worms.

H. Enema purgans.

A purging Clyster.

Take of the common Decoction, half a Pint; of white Soap, an Ounce; of Syrup of Buckthorn-Berries, an Ounce and a half. Mix them according to Art.

6. Enema Saponaceum.

A Soap Clyster.

Take of soft Soap, half an Ounce, which dissolve in ten Ounces of Spring-Water.

* This will dissolve Viscidities, correct Acids, soften hard Excrements, render the Intestines slippery, and is good in Fits of the Gravel, in Obstructions of the biliary Ducts, the Jaundice and dry Gripes.

H. Enema Terebinthinatum.

A Turpentine Clyster.

Take of the common Decoction, ten Ounces; of Turpentine, dissolved with the Yolk of an Egg, half an Ounce; of Linseed Oil, an Ounce. Mix them according to Art.

C. Enema Terebinthinatum.

A Turpentine Clyster.

Take of the Decoction of Camomile-Flowers; of Turpentine, dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg, half an Ounce; of Honey, half an Ounce. Mix them.

* Both these Clysters are emollient, opening, and antispasmodic, and are very good in Obstructions of the Kidneys, urinary Passages, and Fits of the Gravel. Nor are they ineffectual in the Gripes, humoral Colic, Bloody-Flux, Suppression of Urine, and Excoriations of the Intestines.

H. Decoctum diureticum.

A diuretic Decoction.

Take of Parsley or Fennel-Roots, an Ounce; of wild Carrot-Seeds, three Drams; of the Leaves of Pellitory of the Wall, half an Ounce; of Raisins, two Ounces; of Spring-Water, three Pints. Boil so long that there may remain a Quart of the strained Liquor; to which add of Salt-Petre, one Dram.

* This is good to carry off the Serum and saline Recrements of the Blood, to cleanse the Kidneys and urinary Passages, and to prevent fabulous Concretions therein.

therein. The *Dose* is four Ounces three or four Times in a Day.

H. Decoctum Hordei.

Decoction of Barley.

Take of Pearl-Barley, two Ounces; of Spring-Water, three Quarts; boil to two Quarts, and then ſtrain off the Decoction.

E. Decoctum Japonicum.

Japonic Decoction.

Take of the Japonic Confection, an Ounce; Spring-Water, a Pint and a half, boil them to a Pint; ſtrain the Liquor, and add to it while turbid, ſpirituous Cinnamon-Water and Syrup of white Poppies, of each an Ounce.

* After proper Evacuations, this Medicine may be given to check the Diſcharge, and allay the Pain in Fluxes of the Belly. The Quantity here preſcribed may be taken in twelve Hours.

E. Decoctum ad Ictericos.

A Decoction againſt the Jaundice.

Take the Roots of the Greater Celandine with the Leaves, Turmeric, the Roots of Madder, of each an Ounce; of Spring-Water, three Pints. Boil ſo long that a Quart of the ſtrained Liquor may remain; to which, when cold, add the Juice of two hundred Hog-Lice.

* The Title ſhows for what it is intended. The *Dose* is four Ounces twice in a Day, till the Diſeaſe is cured.

E. Decoctum Lignorum.

A Decoction of the Woods.

Take of the Raſpings of *Lignum Guaiacum*, three Ounces; of Raiſins ſtoned, two Ounces; of Spring-Water, a Gallon; boil them over a gentle Fire, to two Quarts, and towards the End, add of the Raſpings of Saſſafras-Wood, an Ounce; of the Shavings of Liquorice, half an Ounce. Strain off the Liquor, then let it ſettle till it is clear, and pour it off from the Fæces.

* This is diaphoretic, ſudorific, and drying; it is good in the venereal Diſeaſe, Catarrhs, Defluxions. Obſtructions of the Viſcera, Rheumatiſm, flying Gout, Leproſy,

Leprosy, and Palsy. For which Purposes, one Quart at least must be taken in a Day.

E. Decoctum ad Nephriticos.

A Nephritic Decoction.

Take the Roots of Marshmallows, an Ounce and a half; of stoned Raisins, two Ounces; of Spring-Water, three Quarts; boil them till two Quarts of the strained Liquor remain; adding towards the End, Liquorice Root and Linseed, of each half an Ounce; Pellitory of the Wall, an Ounce. Let the Fæces subside, and the clear Liquor be poured off.

* This is a smooth, slippery Decoction, and withal a little inciding and diuretic. It may be serviceable in the Strangury, and to facilitate the Passage of Gravel and small Stones. A Quarter of a Pint may serve for a *Dose*. There is no Danger in taking it in larger Quantities.

E. Decoctum Nitrosum.

A Decoction of Salt-Petre.

Take of purified Nitre, half an Ounce; of white Sugar, two Ounces; of Cochineal, a Scruple; of Spring-Water, a Quart, and half a Pint; boil to a Quart, and pour off the Decoction after it has settled.

* The various Uses of this Decoction may be seen under the Word *Nitrum*. The *Dose* is four Ounces thrice in a Day.

E. Decoctum pectorale.

The pectoral Decoction.

Take of stoned Raisins, and Barley, of each an Ounce; of plump Figs, in Number four; of Spring-Water, three Quarts; boil them to two Quarts, adding towards the End of the Decoction, the Roots of Florentine-Orris, Liquorice, and the Flowers of Colts-Foot, of each half an Ounce. Strain off the Decoction.

L. Decoctum Pectorale.

A pectoral Decoction.

Take common Barley, Raisins stoned, Figs, of each two Ounces; of Liquorice, half an Ounce; of Water, two Quarts. First boil the Barley, then put in the Raisins, afterwards the Figs and Liquorice

when the Decoction is almoſt ended, which is known by there being only a Quart of the ſtrained Liquor left.

* Theſe Decoctions, by the Softneſs and Smoothneſs of their Particles, tend to thicken the Blood, and blunt the Acrimony of the Serum, promote Expectorations and are uſeful in Coughs. For the ſame Reaſon they may be ſerviceable in the Gravel, Pleuriſy, and the Small-Pox. Either of them may be taken from three Ounces to ſix.

PRINGLE. Decoctum Corticis Peruviani Compoſitum.

A compound Decoction of the Bark.

Take the Peruvian Bark in Powder, and Virginian Snake-Root bruiſed, of each three Drams; boil them in a Pint of Spring-Water to one half. To the ſtrained Liquor add of ſpirituous Cinnamon-Water, an Ounce and a half; of the Syrup of Clove-July-Flowers, two Drams. The *Doſe* is four Spoonfuls every fourth or ſixth Hour.

* This he has given with Succeſs towards the Decline of malignant Fevers, when the Pulſe was low, the Voice ſlow and weak, and the Head affected with a Stupor, but with little Delirium. By Means of this, the *Vis Vitæ* was not only ſupported, but a *Diaphoreſis* promoted at the Criſis. Even after the Receſs of the Fever, the ſame Medicine being continued in a ſmaller Quantity, was a Strengthener and a Preſervative againſt a Relapſe. To this Decoction it was neceſſary to ſubjoin a Cordial conſiſting of the common Ingredients, with Salt of Harſhorn, ſo ordered that the Patient took half a Dram of the Salt in a Day.

HUXHAM. Tinctura Corticis Peruviani.

A Tincture of the Bark.

Take of Peruvian Bark in Powder, two Ounces; of the yellow Part of *Seville* Orange-Peel, an Ounce and a half; of Virginian Snake-Root, three Drams; of Saffron four Scruples; of *French* Brandy, twenty Ounces. Let them ſtand together in a cloſe Veſſel, at leaſt three or four Days, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

* Though this is out of Place, I have added it as a Confirmation of what is ſaid above. *Huxham* gave it with Succeſs in intermitting and ſlow nervous Fevers, and

and in the Decline of putrid, ſpotted, and peſtilential Fevers, though the Remiſſions were very obſcure It ſtrengthens the Solids, prevents the farther Diſſolution and Corruption of the Blood, and in the Event reſtores its *Craſis*. The *Doſe* is from a Dram to half an Ounce, every fourth, ſixth or eighth Hour.

H. Decoctum Sarſaparillæ.

Sarſaparilla Decoction.

Take of Sarſaparilla-Root, three Ounces. Boil it in three Quarts of Water over a ſlow Fire, till two thirds are waſted, then ſtrain off the Liquor.

* This Decoction is lately come into conſiderable Repute. It will effectually, it is ſaid, after a Courſe of Mercury by Unction, remove venereal Headaches, and nocturnal Pains; that in emaciated and Conſumptive Habits, from a venereal Cauſe, it is the greateſt Reſtorer of Appetite, Fleſh, Strength and Vigour; that, when the Throat, Noſe, Palate or the ſpongy Bones in general, are affected with a Slough or Caries; or in dry Blotches, or moiſt Sores, from the above Cauſe, and other Symptoms that do not readily give way to Mercury exhibited alone, this Decoction if long enough perſiſted in, will commonly compleat a Cure.

H. Decoctum Senekæ.

A Decoction of Rattleſnake-Root.

Take of Rattleſnake-Root, one Ounce; of Spring-Water, a Pint and a half. Boil to a Pint and ſtrain off the Decoction.

* This Decoction is diuretic, and is deſigned againſt the Dropſy. The *Doſe* is two Ounces three or four Times in a Day. For its other Virtues, ſee *Seneka*.

E. Decoctum Serpentariæ compoſitum.

A compound Decoction of Snake-Root.

Take of Virginian Snake-Root, ſix Drams; of Spring-Water, a Quart; boil away one half, and towards the End of the Decoction add of *Edinburgh* Theraica half an Ounce; of Cochineal, a Scruple. Strain the Liquor.

* The *Doſe* is two Spoonfuls three or four Times in a Day.

E. Decoctum Tamarindorum cum Senna.

A Decoction of Tamarinds with Senna.

Take of Tamarinds, six Drams; of Crystals of Tartar, two Drams; of Spring Water, a Pint and a half. Boil in an earthen Vessel so long that a Pint of the strained Liquor may remain; into which, while it is scalding-hot, infuse a Dram of Senna for one Night. To the strained Liquor add half an Ounce of Barley-Cinnamon-Water, and an Ounce of Syrup of Violets. The Senna may be doubled, tripled, *&c.*

H. Instead of the *Syrup of Violets*, add *Syrup of pale Roses*, and the Cinnamon-Water may be omitted.

* This is a Laxative with one Dram of Senna, and might be taken at one Dose; but from the Quantity of Water, I suppose, it was not so designed. It is not so strong as *Sydenham's common purging Potion*. However, it may serve two Purposes at once, *viz.* to quench Thirst and to loosen the Belly.

H. Decoctum vulnerarium.

A vulnerary Decoction.

Take the Leaves of Ground-Ivy and of Plantain, of each half an Ounce; of Spring-Water, three Pints. Boil so long that a Quart of the strained Liquor may remain to which add half an Ounce of white Sugar.

* This is good in inward Wounds and Ulcers; in Vomiting, spitting and pissing of Blood, and the Bloody-Flux. A Pint of it is to be taken in a Day. But if the Ingredients were doubled it would certainly be a better Medicine. In the *American* Antidote, the Decoction of an Ounce is given at a *Dose*.

L. Infusum amarum simplex.

The simple bitter Infusion.

Take the Roots of Gentian, and the yellow Part of Lemon-Peel carefully separated from the white, of each half an Ounce; of the yellow Part of dried Orange-Peel, carefully separated from the white, a Dram and a half; of boiling Water, twelve Ounces. After they have stood in Infusion for an Hour or two filtre through Paper, or let it pass through a Cloth without straining it.

* This restores the Appetite, takes away Loathing of Victuals, helps Digestion, opens Obstructions of the Viscera,

Viscera, and kills Worms. The *Dose* is four Ounces in a Morning fasting.

E. Infusum amarum.

The bitter Infusion.

Take of the Root of Gentian, two Drams; of the Tops of the Lesser Centaury, half an Ounce; of boiling Water, a Pint. Let them stand in Infusion for four Hours, and then filtre; adding of Aromatic or strong Cinnamon Water, an Ounce.

* Three Ounces may be taken twice in a Day in the same Intention as the former.

F. Infusum amarum cum Sena.

The bitter Infusion with Sena.

Take of Gentian Root, and sweet Fennel-Seeds, each half a Dram; Leaves of Sena, a Dram; Spring-Water, boiling hot, four Ounces. Infuse them for four Hours, and then strain off the Liquor. It may also be made with double, triple the Quantity of Sena.

L. Infusum amarum purgans.

The purgative bitter Infusion.

Take the Leaves of Sena, and the yellow Part of fresh Lemon Peel, of each three Drams; the Root of Gentian, the yellow Part of dried Peel of *Seville* Oranges, and the Lesser Cardamom-Seeds husked, of each one Dram; of boiling Water, five Ounces. When the Liquor has stood till it is cold, strain it off.

* Both these are useful purging Bitters. The Quantities here prescribed seem intended for a Dose; the first is the smallest, and the other the largest Dose that Sena is usually given in.

H. Infusum antiscorbuticum.

An antiscorbutic Infusion.

Take of Buck-bean or Marsh-Trefoil, two Ounces; of *Seville* Orange, half an Ounce; of boiling Water, two Quarts. Let them stand in Infusion for a Night in a close Vessel, and then add to the strained Liquor of compound Horse-Radish-Water, four Ounces.

* This is intended against the Scurvy. The *Dose* is four Ounces twice in a Day. See *Trifolium Paludosum.*

H. Infusum Cephalicum.

A Cephalic Infusion.

Take of Wild Valerian Roots, two Ounces; of Rosemary or Sage, half an Ounce; of boiling Water, two Quarts. Let them stand in Infusion for a Night in a close Vessel, and then add to the strained Liquor, of the compound Valerian-Water, four Ounces.

* The *Dose* is four Ounces twice in a Day. See *Valerianæ Sylvestris Radix.*

H. Infusum Lini.

A Linseed Infusion.

Take of Liquorice Juice, half an Ounce; Water, two Quarts. Boil it a little in the Water, then pour it hot on two Ounces of Linseed whole, and let it stand by the Fire for twelve Hours, and strain off the Liquor.

* A Pint of this may be taken in a Day. See *Lini Semen.*

H. Infusum Pectorale.

A Pectoral Infusion.

Add to the former Infusion an Ounce of the Leaves of Colts-Foot.

* This is good for Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Catarrhs from salt Serum, and the Pleurisy. The *Dose* is the same as above.

E. Infusum Rhabarbari.

Rhubarb Infusion.

Take of Rhubarb sliced, an Ounce; Cochineal, a Scruple; Water, boiling-hot, a Pint. Infuse them togegether for one Night, and to the strained Liquor add an Ounce of strong Cinnamon-Water.

* Where a Purge of Rhubarb is indicated the above may be given from an Ounce to two.

L. Infusum Senæ commune.

The common Infusion of Sena.

Take of the Leaves of Sena, an Ounce and a half; Crystals of Tartar, three Drams; the Seeds of the lesser Cardamoms husked, two Drams; of Water, a Pint. Dissolve the Crystals of Tartar by boiling them in the Water, and then when it is boiling hot pour

pour it on the other Ingredients, and when it is cold ſtrain off the Infuſion.

* There are three Drams of Sena to a quarter Part of the Water, which may ſerve for one *Doſe* to an Adult.

C. Mixtura purgans.

The purging Mixture.

Take of the common Infuſion of Sena, twelve Ounces; of the Tincture of Sena, two Ounces. The *Doſe* is three Ounces early in the Morning.

L. Infuſi Senæ Unciæ quatuor.

Four Ounces of the Infuſion of Sena.

Take of the Leaves of Sena, three Drams; of Water, Figwort or Water-Betony, two Drams; vitriolated Tartar and Ginger, of each ten Grains; of boiling Water, four Ounces. Let them ſtand in Infuſion for four Hours, and then ſtrain off the Liquor.

E. Infuſi Senæ Unciæ quatuor.

Four Ounces of the Infuſion of Sena.

Take of the Leaves of Sena, three Drams; Ginger, a Scruple; boiling Water, four Ounces. Infuſe them together for four Hours, and ſtrain off the Liquor.

* Each of theſe are intended for one *Doſe*, and will operate very efficaciouſly.

H. Infuſum Solani Lethalis.

Infuſion of deadly Nightſhade.

Take of the Leaves of deadly Nightſhade dried, four Grains; Water, boiling-hot, four Ounces. Infuſe them together for ſix Hours, and then ſtrain off the Liquor.

An Infuſion may, in the ſame Manner, be prepared with Garden Nightſhade.

* This Infuſion was recommended ſome Years ago as an efficacious Medicine in cancerous Caſes; but ſeems to have been quickly exploded. On what Experience it has been admitted into the *Hoſpital Diſpenſatory* we ſhall not pretend to determine.

E. Emulſio Camphorata.

A camphorated Emulſion.

Take of Camphire, half a Dram; of Almonds, in Number

Number fix; being rubbed together, add of Penny-royal-Water, by little and little, half a Pint, and make an Emulſion; to which add, of Sugar, half an Ounce.

* This is diaphoretic, ſudorific, alexipharmic, and proper in continual Fevers. The *Doſe* is a Spoonful every third or fourth Hour.

E. Emulſio communis.

The common Emulſion.

Take of ſweet Almonds, blanched, an Ounce. After they are well bruiſed in a Marble Mortar, pour on by little and little, a Quart of Spring-Water, rubbing them together at the ſame Time. To the ſtrained Liquor add, of Cinnamon-Water, without Brandy, an Ounce; of white Sugar, two Drams.

E. Emulſio Arabica.

The Arabic Emulſion.

This is made as the former, only three Drams of bruiſed Gum Arabic muſt firſt be boiled in the Water till it is perfectly diſſolved.

* See *Arabicum Gummi.*

E. *General Rules for making* Decoctions.

I. THE Vegetables muſt be recently and moderately dried, unleſs they are ordered to be freſh. They ſhould be ſliced and bruiſed before the Menſtruum is poured on.

II. All Ingredients of a more dry and hard Conſiſtence, ſuch as *Woods*, *Roots*, *Seeds*, ſhould be put in firſt, and the reſt added towards the End of the Decoction. Of the laſt Sort is Liquorice.

III. Decoctions ſhould be fined by ſtraining and ſetling, unleſs they are required to be turbid. Theſe are ſeldom paſſed through a Cloth.

Other MIXTURES.

L. Fotus communis.

The common Fomentation.

Take the dried Leaves of Southernwood or Lavender-Cotton,

Cotton, the dried Tops of Sea-Wormwood, dried Camomile-Flowers, of each one Ounce; of dried Bay-Leaves, half an Ounce; of Water, three Quarts; after a ſlight Boiling pour off the Water.

H. Fotus Anodynus.

An Anodyne Fomentation.

Take of the Roots of Garden Poppies, an Ounce; of Elder Flowers, half an Ounce; of Spring-Water, three Pints; boil to a Quart, and ſtrain off the Liquor.

* This Fomentation frequently gives Eaſe in the Piles, and other painful Swellings.

H. Fotus Aromaticus.

An Aromatic Fomentation.

Take Cloves and Mace, of each a Dram; of red Wine, a Pint; boil them a little and then ſtrain off the Wine.

H. Fotus emolliens.

An emollient Fomentation.

This is the ſame as the common Decoction.

H. Fotus roborans.

A ſtrengthening Fomentation.

Take of Oak-Bark, an Ounce and a half; of Spring-Water, three Pints; boil till a Quart of the ſtrained Liquor remains, to which add, of Roch Alum, three Drams.

* This is a powerful Aſtringent, and may be uſed as an Injection in the Fluor Albus and Relaxations of the Vagina and Uterus.

L. Jus Viperinum.

Viper Broth.

Take a middle-ſized Viper deprived of its Skin, Head, and Entrails; of Water, a Quart. Boil to about a Pint and a half; remove it from the Fire, and when it is cold, if the Viper is freſh, take away the congealed Fat. This done, take a middle-ſized Chicken drawn, ſtripped of its Skin and freed from Fat, but otherwiſe whole; put this into the cold Broth, and place it on the Fire ſo long as to boil; then take it off the Fire, and take out the Chicken that it may be

cut

cut into ſmall Pieces, which muſt be returned into the Liquor, and the Veſſel replaced on the Fire. Laſtly, as ſoon as it begins to boil, pour it out, the Scum being firſt taken carefully off.

* This is doubtleſs one of the beſt Preparations of the Viper; all the Benefit that can be expected from that Animal being by this Means obtained. See the Article *Viper*.

L. Aqua Hordeata.

Barley-Water.

Take of Pearl-Barley, two Ounces; of Water, two Quarts. Firſt waſh the Barley well in cold Water; then boil it a little in half a Pint of Water. This Water, which will be coloured, is to be thrown away, and the Barley be put in to the preſcribed Quantity of boiling Water, which muſt be continued on the Fire to the Conſumption of half.

* This is one of the moſt common, and, at the ſame time, the beſt diluting Drinks in Fevers and other inflammatory Diſtempers.

L. Mucilago Seminum Cydoniorum.

Mucilage of Quince-Seeds.

Take of Quince-Seeds, a Dram; of Water, ſix Ounces; boil over a gentle Fire till the Water grows ropy like the White of an Egg, and then ſtrain it through a Linen-Cloth.

* This Mucilage is proper to blunt the Acrimony of ſharp Humours; it is uſeful to abate the Dryneſs of the Tongue in burning Fevers; to make an Eye Water in Inflammations; to mix with Clyſters in the Bloody-Flux, and to eaſe the Pains of the Piles. Some recommend it in Chops for the Nipples, and to cure Burns and Scalds.

L. Serum Aluminoſum.

Alum Whey.

Take a Pint of Cows-Milk, and two Drams of powdered Alum; boil till the Milk turns, and then ſeparate carefully the Curd from the Whey.

* *Bate* ſays, three Drams of Alum to half a Pint of Milk will make a Vomit to be given before the Fit of an Ague. But the chief Uſe of this Whey is in a Diabetes. *Mead*, after *Bate*, has three Drams of Alum to two Quarts

Quarts of Milk, of which he prescribes four Ounces to be taken three Times in a Day, at least, in the said Disorder; that is, about eleven Grains of Alum for a Dose. Now, an Ounce and a half of the *College Whey* contains as much Alum as four Ounces of *Bate*'s, which is more likely to be offensive to the Stomach than when more diluted; but then on account of its Strength, it is more proper to mix it with other Liquids that fall in with the same Intention. Indeed, *Dover* says, that four Ounces of Alum Posset-Drink, made as strong as the Stomach will bear, taken first and last, is an infallible Cure for the Diabetes.

L. Succi Scorbutici.

The Scorbutic Juices.

Take of the Juice of Garden Scurvy-Grass, a Quart; the Juice of Brooklime and Water-Cresses, of each a Pint; of the Juice of *Seville* Oranges, a Pint and quarter. Let them settle, and then pour off the clear Liquor from the Fæces, or strain it off.

E. Succi Scorbutici.

The Scorbutic Juices.

Take the Juice of Garden Scurvey-Grass and of Oranges, of each a Pint and a half; the Juice of Brooklime and of Water-Cresses, of each a Pint; of white Sugar, ten Ounces. After they are mixt and depurated according to Art, add of compound Horse-Raddish-Water, half a Pint.

* The Juice of the Oranges, at the same Time that it improves the Flavour, renders these Juices a very safe and efficacious Medicine against the Scurvy. The Natives of *Greenland*, taught only by Experience, use Scurvy-grass and Sorrel promiscuously for the Cure of this Distemper. A Spoonful may be mixt with every Draught of Beer, or four Ounces, or even a larger Quantity, may be taken twice in a Day.

L. Serum Scorbuticum.

Scorbutic Whey.

Take of Cows Milk, a Pint; of the Scorbutic Juices, four Ounces; boil them together till the Milk turns, and the Curd is to be carefully separated from the Whey.

H. Cer-

H. Cervisia aperiens.

An opening Diet-Drink.

Take of Mustard Seed whole, ten Ounces; of the Root of Long Birthwort, six Ounces; of the Tops of the Lesser Centaury, two Ounces; of Savine, an Ounce; of new small Ale or Wort, ten Gallons.

* This is calculated against Womens Disorders arising from Obstructions; for it attenuates gross, viscid Humours, and warms the Blood; it is good in the Green-Sickness, Suppression of the Menses, and in a bloated Habit of Body. It provokes the Appetite, helps Digestion, is prevalent in hypochondriac Disorders, Affections of the Spleen, the Jaundice, cold Catarrhs, and the moist Asthma. The *Dose* is half a Pint twice in a Day.

H. Cervisia Cephalica.

A Cephalic Diet-Drink.

Take of Wild Valerian Root, ten Ounces; of whole Mustard-Seeds, six Ounces; of Virginian Snake-Root, two Ounces; of Rosemary or Sage, three Ounces; of new small Ale, ten Gallons.

* All Diet-Drinks are prescribed against chronic Diseases, and are not expected to produce any great Effect till they have been taken for some Time. This is very good against Diseases of the Head and Nerves, particularly sleepy Disorders, the Falling-Sickness, and Palsy; it likewise promotes the Menses, is prevalent in hysteric Diseases, Convulsions, and the Asthma. The *Dose* is half a Pint twice in a Day.

H. Cervisia Diuretica.

A Diuretic Diet-Drink.

Take whole Mustard-Seed and Juniper-Berries, of each eight Ounces; of Wild Carrot-Seed, three Ounces; of common Wormwood, two Ounces; of new small Ale, ten Gallons.

* This is strengthening, inciding, and attenuates all gross, viscid Humours, and carries them off by Urine. Wherefore this is good in all Diseases proceeding from tough, thick Phlegm, attended with weak Fibres or an Atonia of the Parts; particularly in the Cachexy, Dropsy, Green-Sickness, Jaundice, and moist Asthma. As it stimulates greatly, it is good in sleepy Diseases, and

and it promotes Urine; it prevents the breeding of Gravel and all fabulous Concretions. The *Dose* is half a Pint twice a Day.

H. Cervisia ad Scorbuticos.

A Diet-Drink against the Scurvy.

Take of fresh Horse-Radish, twenty Ounces; of Roots of sharp-pointed Dock, six Ounces; of Canella alba, two Ounces; of Marsh Trefoil or Buck-Beans, three Ounces; of new small Ale, ten Gallons. The *Dose* is half a Pint twice in a Day.

H. Gargarisma astringens.

An astringent Gargle.

Take of Oak-Bark, an Ounce; of Spring-Water, a Pint and a half. Boil till a Pint of the strained Liquor remains; to which add of Roch-Alum, a Dram; of Honey of Roses, an Ounce.

* When there is too great a Flux of Humours upon the Fauces in the Quinsy, attended with immediate Danger, this Gargle will be proper to repel the Humours and restrain the Flux.

H. Gargarisma commune.

The common Gargle.

Take of Spring-Water, six Ounces; of Nitre, a Dram; of Honey of Roses, an Ounce. Mix them. Sometimes it will be proper to add, of Spirit of Vitriol, forty Drops.

* This will serve to cool the Tongue and Fauces when hot and parched; as also to cleanse and wash the Mouth and to deceive Thirst. It is likewise a gentle Repellent.

H. Gargarisma emolliens.

An emollient Gargle.

Take of Marshmallow Roots, two Ounces; of Figs, Number four; of Spring-Water, three Pints; boil to two, and then strain off the Liquor.

* This is useful in Fevers when the Tongue and Fauces are inflamed, dry and rough, for it will cool, soften and supple the Parts.

H. Injectio Balsamica.

A Balsamic Injection.

Take Balsam of Capivi, half an Ounce, and the Yolk of

of one Egg; when they are well mixed add of Lime-Water, ſix Ounces; Honey of Roſes, two Ounces; mix them.

* This is good to heal, dry and deterge the Eroſions and Ulcers of the Urethra in a virulent Gonorrhœa, cauſed by the purulent Matter.

H. Injectio Mercurialis.

A Mercurial Injection.

Take Quickſilver and Balſam Capivi, of each half an Ounce; when they have been rubbed together ſo long that the Quickſilver entirely diſappears, then add the Yolk of an Egg, which being intimately mixed with the Balſam, add by Degrees of Roſe-Water, half a Pint.

* This, when a Clap is freſh, and only the Superficies of the Urethra is affected with the venereal Venom, will bid fair for a Cure; for Quickſilver has a wonderful Power to deſtroy it, as may eaſily be ſeen in any external Sores of this Kind, when anointed with the mercurial Unguents. But it will be ſafeſt to uſe Internals at the ſame Time, to prevent the bad Conſequences of an imperfect Cure.

H. Potio Balſamica.

A Balſamic Potion.

Take of Balſam of Capivi, three Drams; of diſtilled Oil of Juniper, thirty Drops; the Yolk of an Egg; theſe being well mixed together, add Pennyroyal Water, ſix Ounces; Syrup of Marſhmallows, two Ounces. It may alſo be made without the Oil.

* This is a good Medicine to cleanſe the Kidneys and urinary Paſſages; to expel Gravel and ſmall Stones; to prevent the Cachexy and Dropſy. It reſtores the Tone of the Inteſtines weakened by Fluxes, and is a Remedy againſt a Difficulty of making Water; it is prevalent in the Whites, in a benign Gonorrhœa, and in a Clap when the Virulence is deſtroyed; as alſo in Gleets, if not too inveterate. It is good when a Dropſy is formed, and in internal Wounds and Ulcers. The *Doſe* is two Spoonfuls twice in a Day.

H. Solutio Mercurii corroſivi.

Solution of corroſive Sublimate.

Take of Corroſive Sublimate finely powdered, twenty-four

four Grains; Malt-Spirits, two Quarts. Digeſt them together, frequently ſhaking the Veſſel till the Sublimate is diſſolved.

* This Medicine is particularly ſerviceable in Ulcerations of the Glands and Prepuce, Phymoſes and Bubœs. It operates chiefly by Sweat and Urine, but ſometimes, eſpecially if taken of a Morning, proves purgative. Its Uſe muſt be continued as long as any of the Symptoms remain: During the Cure the Patient ſhould ſubmit to a low ſpare Diet, and drink plenty of Barley-Water with a little Milk, or ſome ſuch diluting Liquor: mixed with the Decoction of Sarſaparilla, it anſwers extremely well. The *Doſe* is from a Spoonful to two Spoonfuls taken twice a Day.

H. Serum Acetoſum.

Vinegar-Whey.

Take Cows Milk and Spring-Water, of each a Pint; as ſoon as they begin to boil add two Spoonfuls of Vinegar. Take off the Curd.

H. Serum epidemium.

Plague-Water Whey.

Turn a Quart of boiling Milk with four Ounces of Plague-Water. Take off the Curd.

* Theſe, drank plentifully while warm, promote a Diaphoreſis in Fevers and other Diſorders.

SYRUPS.

L. WHEN the Weight of the Sugar is not particularly ordered, twenty-nine Ounces of Sugar are to be allowed to every Pint of Liquor. The Sugar ſhould be double-refined, reduced into Powder, and melted in the Heat of a Bath, unleſs otherwiſe preſcribed. When the Syrup is made it muſt be ſet by till the next Day; and if any ſaccharine Cruſt ſwims on the Top, it is to be taken off.

E. *General Rules for the making of* Syrups.

I. The Sugar that is mixt with Syrups made without boiling, is to be firſt boiled in a Water till it comes to a candy

candy Conſiſtence, clarifying it with the White of an Egg, and taking off the Scum, or the fineſt Sugar ſhould be uſed. Honey muſt be melted in a Water-Bath, and clarified.

II. Though it is uſual to add double the Weight of Sugar to that of the Liquor, yet leſs is generally ſufficient. The beſt is to diſſolve an equal Weight of Sugar, and then add more in Powder by little and little till ſome remains undiſſolved at the Bottom, which is to be diſſolved in the gentle Heat of a Water-bath.

III. Acid Syrups, or thoſe which are made with the Juices of Fruits, ſhould not be put into Braſs Veſſels unleſs they are well tinned.

IV. What has been ſaid about Decoctions muſt likewiſe be underſtood of the Decoction of Syrups. The Vegetables for Decoctions and Infuſions muſt be dried, unleſs otherwiſe ordered.

* It will be proper to obſerve, once for all, that Syrups are not to be depended upon for the Cure of any Diſtempers; nor is it neceſſary to ſpecify their Doſes, that of white Poppies, and a few others excepted; ſince they ſerve principally to mix with Draughts and Juleps. The Virtues may be eaſily known by conſulting the Account of the Simples of which they are compoſed; which will prevent many unneceſſary Repetitions.

L. Syrupus ex Allio.

Syrup of Garlick.

Take of Garlick cut ſmall, a Pound; of boiling Water, a Quart. Steep them in a cloſe Veſſel for twelve Hours, and in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve Sugar enough to make a Syrup.

* This Syrup is of the powerful Kind, and is very uſeful for attenuating viſcid Phlegm, and promoting Expectoration in humoural Aſthmas, and Oppreſſions of the Breaſt.

E. Syrupus de Althæa.

Syrup of Marſhmallows.

Take of the Roots of Marſhmallows, three Ounces; of Liquorice, an Ounce; the Leaves of black Maidenhair, an Ounce and a half; of Spring-Water, three Quarts; boil to the Conſumption of a third Part; adding the Liquorice and Maidenhair towards the End.

End. After the Liquor is fine by ſettling, mix white Sugar, four Pounds; boil it over a gentle Fire, and ſtir it conſtantly till it becomes a Syrup.

* This Syrup may be of Service in Coughs, Gravel, &c. and is intended to ſupply the Place of the Pectoral Syrup.

L. Syrupus ex Althæa.

Syrup of Marſhmallows.

Take of the freſh Roots of Marſhmallows, a Pound; of double-refined Sugar, four Pounds; of Water, a Gallon; boil the Roots till half the Water is evaporated, and when it is quite cold ſtrain off the Liquor. Let it ſtand for a Night that the Fæces may ſubſide; in the Morning pour off what is clear, then add the Sugar and boil it to three Quarts.

L. Syrupus e Corticibus Aurantiorum.

Syrup of Orange-Peel.

Take of the yellow Part of *Seville* Orange-Peel, freſh, eight Ounces; of boiling Water, five Pints; ſteep them for a Night in a cloſe Veſſel, and in the Morning add the double-refined Sugar, in Powder, to the ſtrained Liquor to make a Syrup.

E. Syrupus e Cortice Aurantiorum.

Syrup of Orange-Peel.

Take of the external Peel of freſh Oranges, ſix Ounces; of boiling Spring-Water, three Pints; ſteep them for a Night in a cloſe Veſſel, and to the ſtrained Liquor when ſettled, add a double Weight of white Sugar, and make a Syrup without boiling.

E. Syrupus Balſamicus.

Syrup of Balſam.

Take of Syrup of Sugar juſt made, two Pounds; when it is almoſt cold mix by little and little an Ounce of the Balſamic Tincture. Let the Mixture be well ſtirred together, and then let it be kept in the Heat of a Water-Bath till the Spirit is evaporated.

L. Syrupus Balſamicus.

Syrup of Balſam.

Take of Balſam of Tolu, eight Ounces; of Water, three Pints; boil the Balſam in a Circulatory Veſſel, or at leaſt in a Matraſs with a long Neck, with the Ori-

fice

fice slightly covered. When the Liquor is cold and strained, add a sufficient Quantity of Sugar to make a Syrup.

L. Syrupus Caryophyllorum.

Syrup of Clove-July-Flowers.

Take of fresh Garden Clove-July-Flowers, with the Heels cut off, a Pound; of boiling Spring-Water, three Pounds; steep them for a Night; to the strained Liquor add double the Weight of white Sugar. Make a Syrup according to Art without boiling.

L. Syrupus Caryophyllorum rubrorum.

Syrup of Clove-July-Flowers.

Take of fresh Clove-July-Flowers, with the Heels cut off, three Pounds; of boiling Water, five Pints; let them steep for a Night in a Glass-Vessel, or of Earth glazed, and to the strained Liquor add a sufficient Quantity of double-refined Sugar to make a Syrup.

In the same Manner the Syrup of Cowslips is made.

L. Syrupus Croci.

Syrup of Saffron.

Take of Saffron-Wine, a Pint; of double-refined Sugar, twenty-five Ounces; dissolve the Sugar and make a Syrup.

* The *Dose* of this must be regulated by the Quantity of Saffron-Wine; which see.

L. Syrupus Cydoniorum.

Syrup of Quinces.

Take of the depurated Juice of Quinces, three Pints; of Cinnamon, a Dram; Cloves and Ginger, of each half a Dram; of red Wine, a Pint; of double-refined Sugar, nine Pounds. Digest the Juice with the Spices for six Hours in the Heat of Ashes; then add the Wine and strain off the Liquor; afterwards add the Sugar and make a Syrup.

L. Syrupus Kermesinus.

Syrup of Kermes.

Brought from the south Parts of *France.*

E. Confectio Alkermes.

Confection of Kermes.

Evaporate three Pints of the Syrup of Kermes over a gentle

gentle Fire, to the Thickneſs of Honey; then add the following Things reduced into very fine Powder; Cinnamon and yellow Sanders, of each ſix Drams; of Cochineal, three Drams; of Saffron, a Dram and a half. Mix them.

L. Confectio Alkermes.

Confection of Kermes.

Take of the Juice of the Grains of Kermes, made warm and ſtrained, three Pints; of Damaſk Roſe-Water ſix Ounces; of Oil of Cinnamon, half a Scruple; of double-refined Sugar, a Pound. Melt the Sugar in the Roſe-Water in the Heat of a Bath, into a Syrup; then mix it with the Juice, and after it is cold put in the Oil of Cinnamon.

* This Confection is a celebrated Medicine for raiſing the Spirits of pregnant Women who are languid and weak, and to give them Strength and Spirits at the Time of Child-Birth. It is ſaid to invigorate the Fœtus, and to prevent a Miſcarriage from a Dejection of Spirits. It is likewiſe good in Faintings, Palpitation of the Heart, Fear, Terror, and Melancholy. The *Doſe* is from one Dram to two. The Syrup may be given to above double the Quantity.

E. Syrupus e Succo Limonum.

Syrup of the Juice of Lemons.

Take of Juice of Lemons, depurated, a Quart; fine Sugar, four Pounds. Make them into a Syrup without boiling.

L. Syrupus e Succo Limonum.

Syrup of the Juice of Lemons.

Take of the Juice of Lemons, after it is ſettled and ſtrained, a Quart; of double-refined Sugar, fifty Ounces; diſſolve the Sugar and make a Syrup.

The Syrups of the Juice of Mulberries and Raſberries are made after the ſame Manner.

L. Syrupus e Meconio five Diacodion.

Syrup of white Poppies.

Take of the Heads of white Poppies, dried and without Seeds, three Pounds and a half; of Water, ſix Gallons; ſlice the Poppy-Heads and boil them in the Water to the Conſumption of two Thirds, which will be almoſt all imbibed by the Poppy-Heads, ſtirring them to prevent their burning to; then preſs out the

Liquor ſtrongly and boil it to two Quarts, and while it is yet hot, ſtrain it firſt through a Sieve, and then through a thin Flannel. Let it ſtand for a Night that the Fæces may ſettle, and in the Morning pour off the pure Liquor, which boil with ſix Pounds of double-refined Sugar till the Weight of the whole comes to nine Pounds, or rather more, that the Syrup may be brought to a due Conſiſtence.

E. Syrupus Papaveris albi, ſeu de Meconio vulgo Diacodion.

Syrup of White Poppies.

Take of white Poppy-Heads, moderately ripe, and moderately dry, fourteen Ounces; of boiling Spring-Water, a Gallon; ſteep them for a Night, and boil them to one half. To the Liquor ſtrongly preſſed out, add four Pounds of white Sugar; boil them to a Syrup.

* This Syrup is given to Children, in *Doſes* of two or three Drams; to Adults, from half an Ounce to an Ounce and upwards, for obtunding acrimonious Humours, eaſing Pain, procuring Reſt, and anſwering the other Purpoſes of Opiates.

L. Syrupus Papaveris erratici.

Syrup of Wild Poppies.

Take of wild Poppy-Flowers, four Pounds; of boiling Water, two Quarts and half a Pint. Put the Flowers with the Water over the Fire. The Flowers muſt be often ſtirred till they are quite ſoaked. As ſoon as they are ſunk in the Water ſet them by for a Night to ſteep. The next Day pour off or preſs out the Liquor and ſet it by for another Night that the Fæces may ſubſide. Then make the Syrup with a ſufficient Quantity of double-refined Sugar.

L. Syrupus pectoralis. *Pectoral Syrup.*

Take of the Leaves of black Maiden-hair, dried, five Ounces; of Liquorice, four Ounces; of boiling Water, five Pints; ſteep them for ſome Hours, and in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve a ſufficient Quantity of double-refined Sugar to make a Syrup.

E. Syrupus de Roſis ſiccis.

Syrup of dried Roſes.

Take of red Roſes, half a Pound; of boiling Spring-Water, two Quarts: ſteep them for a Night; then, after

after a slight boiling, strain off the Liquor, to which add of white Sugar, four Pounds. Boil to the Consistence of a Syrup.

E. Syrupus Rosarum pallidarum.

Syrup of pale Roses.

Take of fresh, pale Roses, a Pound; boiling Water, three Pints. Macerate them for a Night, strain off the Liquor, and add two Pounds of white Sugar, and boil them into a Syrup. It may likewise be made with the Liquor remaining after the Distillation of Rose-Water, cleared from the Dregs.

L. Syrupus Rosarum solutivus.

Solutive Syrup of Roses.

Take of the Liquor that is left after the Distillation of six Pounds of Damask Roses; of double-refined Sugar, five Pounds. The Liquor being pressed out, boil it to three Pints; set it by for a Night that the Fæces may subside. In the Morning pour off what is clear, and adding the Sugar boil them to seven Pounds and a half.

E. Syrupus communis. *Common Syrup.*

Take white Sugar and Spring-Water, of each equal Parts; boil them to the Consistence of a Syrup.

L. Syrupus simplex. *Simple Syrup.*

Dissolve double-refined Sugar in Water, sufficient to make a Syrup.

E. Syrupus Scilliticus. *Syrup of Squills.*

Take of Vinegar of Squills, a Quart; of white Sugar, four Pounds. Make a Syrup without boiling.

L. Syrupus Scilliticus. *Syrup of Squills.*

Take of Vinegar of Squills, a Pint and a half; Cinnamon and Ginger, of each an Ounce; of double-refined Sugar, three Pounds and a half; steep the Spices, for three Days in the Vinegar, and then strain it off; to which add the Sugar and make a Syrup.

* These two Syrups are used in *Doses* of a Spoonful for attenuating viscid Phlegm, and promoting Expectoration.

E. Syrupus de Senna et Rheo.

Syrup of Senna with Rhubarb.

Take dried Currants, two Ounces; Water, two Quarts.

Boil them till a third Part is wasted, and then infuse in the Decoction, while boiling hot in a close Vessel for the Space of a Night, the following Ingredients; of Senna, two Ounces; choice Rhubarb, one Ounce; bruised Ginger, two Drams. When the strained Liquor is depurated by settling, add of white Sugar, three Pounds and a half; boil them over a slow Fire to the Consistence of a Syrup.

E. Syrupus de Spina Cervina, seu Rhamno Cathartico.

Syrup of Buckthorn Berries.

Take of the depurated Juice of ripe Buckthorn Berries, three Quarts; of white Sugar, four Pounds. Boil them over a gentle Fire to the Consistence of a Syrup.

L. Syrupus e Spina Cervina.

Syrup of Buckthorn-Berries.

Take of the Juice of Buckthorn-Berries, ripe and fresh, a Gallon; Cinnamon, Ginger, Nutmeg, of each an Ounce; of double-refined Sugar, seven Pounds; set by the Juice for some Days, that the Fæces may subside, and then strain it off; steep the Spices in Part of the Juice; boil the Remainder, and towards the End of the boiling put in that with the Spices after it has been strained from them. The whole must be evaporated to two Quarts. Lastly, add the Sugar to make a Syrup.

* These Syrups may be given in *Doses* of three or four Spoonfuls, to purge serous Humours; they are apt to gripe, which may be prevented by drinking liberally of Water-Gruel or other Warm Liquids during the Operation.

E. Syrupus Violarum.

Syrup of Violets.

Take of fresh *March* Violet-Flowers, a Pound; of boiling Spring-Water, three Pints; steep them for a Night in a glazed Earthen Vessel well stopped. To the strained Liquor add of white Sugar double the Weight, and make it into a Syrup without boiling.

L. Syrupus Violarum.

Syrup of Violets.

Take of fresh, well-coloured Violets, two Pounds; of boiling Water, five Pints; steep them in a Glass-Vessel, or an earthen one glazed, for a whole Day; then pour off

off the Liquor and ſtrain it through a thin Linen-Cloth, taking Care not to ſqueeze or preſs it; afterwards make it into a Syrup with double-refined Sugar.

L. Syrupus Zingiberis.

Syrup of Zingeber.

Take of Ginger, thinly ſliced, four Ounces; of boiling Water, three Pints; ſteep it for ſome Hours, and ſtrain off the Liquor; then add a ſufficient Quantity of double-refined Sugar to make it into a Syrup.

E. Syrupus Zingiberi.

Syrup of Ginger.

Take of Ginger, ſliced and bruiſed, three Ounces; of boiling Water, three Pints. Let them ſtand a Night, and, after a ſlight boiling, ſtrain off the Liquor; let it ſtand to ſubſide, and then make it into a Syrup with four Pound of fine Sugar.

HONEYS GELLIES, EXTRACTS, *&c.*

L. Mel Ægyptiacum.

Egyptian Honey.

TAKE of Verdigreaſe in very fine Powder, five Ounces; of Honey, fourteen Ounces; of Vinegar, ſeven Ounces in Meaſure. Boil them over a gentle Fire to a proper Conſiſtence and a reddiſh Colour. The thicker Part of this Mixture will in Time ſubſide. That which ſwims on the Top is called Ægyptian Honey. See *Unguentum Ægyptiacum.*

L. Mel Elatines.

Honey of Female Fluellin.

Take of the Juice of Female Fluellin, two Quarts; clarified Honey, four Pounds. Boil them to a proper Thickneſs.

L. Mel Helleboratum.

Honey of Hellebore.

Take of the Roots of white Hellebore, dried and ſliced, a Pound; of clarified Honey, three Pounds; of Water, two Quarts. After ſteeping the Roots for three Days in the Water, boil it a little, preſs out the Li-

quor, and then ſtrain it. Afterwards boil it again with the Honey to a proper Thickneſs.

* Theſe two Compoſitions are rarely employed in the preſent Practice.

L. Mel Roſaceum.

Honey of Roſes.

Take of red Roſe-Buds, with the white Heels cut off, and ſpeedily dried, four Ounces; of boiling Water, three Pints; of clarified Honey, five Pounds; ſteep the Roſes in Water for ſome Hours, and add the Honey to the Liquor when ſtrained off; then boil them to a proper Thickneſs.

E. Mel Roſaceum.

Honey of Roſes.

Take of red Roſes, dried, half a Pound; of boiling Water, two Quarts; ſteep them for a Night, and to the ſtrained Liquor add of clarified Honey, ſix Pounds. Boil them to the Conſiſtence of Honey.

* This is detergent and aſtringent, and is uſed in Gargles for Diſorders of the Mouth and Throat.

L. Mel ſolutivum.

Solutive Honey.

Take of the Liquor left after the Diſtillation of ſix Pounds of Damaſk Roſes; of Cummin Seeds, a little bruiſed, an Ounce; of brown Sugar, four Pounds; of Honey, two Pounds. Boil the expreſſed Liquor to three Pints; towards the End add the Seeds tied up in a Linen-Rag; afterwards put in the Sugar and the Honey, and boil them gently to the Conſiſtence of thin Honey.

* This is principally employed in laxative Clyſters.

L. Oxymel ex Allio.

Oxymel with Garlick.

Take of Garlick, ſliced, an Ounce and a half; Caraway-Seeds and ſweet Fennel-Seeds, of each two Drams; of clarified Honey, ten Ounces; of Vinegar, half a Pint. Boil the Vinegar a little while in a glazed earthen Pipkin, with the bruiſed Seeds; then add the Garlick and cover it cloſe. When it is cold preſs out the Liquor, and diſſolve the Honey in the Heat of a Bath.

* This Oxymel is unpleaſant, but is nevertheleſs an efficacious Medicine in Caſes where Garlick is ſerviceable.

E. Oxymel

E. Oxymel pectorale.

Pectoral Oxymel.

Take the Roots of Elecampane and Florentine Orris, of each half an Ounce. After being sliced and bruised, boil them in three Pints of Spring-Water to two. To the strained Liquor add of Gum-Ammoniac, unprepared, an Ounce, dissolved in four Ounces of Vinegar; of Honey, eight Ounces; boil, scum off the Froth and strain it.

* This Composition is intended to attenuate viscid Phlegm and promote Expectoration. The *Dose* is two Spoonfuls twice in a Day.

L. Oxymel Scilliticum.

Oxymel of Squills.

Take of clarified Honey, three Pounds; of Vinegar of Squills, a Quart. Boil them in a glazed earthen Pipkin, over a gentle Fire, to the Consistence of a Syrup.

E. Oxymel Scilliticum.

Oxymel of Squills.

Take of clarified Honey, four Pounds; Vinegar of Squills, a Quart. Boil them together to the Consistence of a Syrup.

* This is good to incide tough Phlegm, to open Obstructions of the Bronchia of the Lungs, and in the Asthma. The *Dose* is from half an Ounce to an Ounce. It has been common to prescribe an Ounce and a half of this, or the Vinegar, as a Vomit. On the other hand, *Junker* gives an Ounce to puke a Child, which is certainly too large a Dose.

L. Oxymel simplex.

Simple Oxymel.

Take of clarified Honey, two Pounds; of Vinegar, a Pint; boil them in a glazed earthen Pipkin over a slow fire, to the Consistence of a Syrup.

That of *Edinburgh* is made in the same Manner.

E. Gelatina Berberorum.

Gelly of Barberries.

Take Barberries, clean picked from the Stalks, and white Sugar, of each a Pound. Boil them with a gentle Heat to a proper Consistence, and pass the Gelly through a Flannel-Bag.

E. Gelatina Cornu Cervi.

Hartſhorn Gelly.

Take of Shavings of Hartſhorn, half a Pound; of Spring-Water, three Quarts. Boil them over a gentle Fire in a glazed earthen Pipkin, to the Conſumption of two Quarts; then ſtrain the Gelly, and add of white Sugar-Candy, ſix Ounces; of *Spaniſh* White-Wine, four Ounces; of the Juice of Oranges or Lemons, an Ounce. Boil them over a gentle Fire to the Conſiſtence of a ſoft Gelly.

* This is an agreeable, nutritious, animal Gelly, of Service in great Weakneſs, and to obtund Acrimony.

E. Gelatina ſeu Miva Cydoniorum.

Gelly or Marmalade of Quinces.

Take of the depurated Juice of Quinces, three Pints; of white Sugar, a Pound. Boil them according to Art.

* Marmalade of Quinces is an uſeful, cooling reſtringent Medicine, where hot, bilious Humours abound in the firſt Paſſages.

E. Gelatina Ribeſiorum.

Gelly of Currants.

It is made with Currants in the ſame Manner as the Gelly of Barberries.

* Ripe ſucculent Fruits, prepared in this Manner, are gratefully dulco-acid and cooling; hence they are ſerviceable in inflammatory Fevers, for moiſtening the Mouth and quenching Thirſt; as alſo in all Diſeaſes where there is a Tendency to Putrefaction, in bilious Diſorders, Scurvy, *&c.* They may be uſed liberally without Danger.

H. Expreſſio Millepedarum.

Expreſſion of Hoglice.

Take of live Hoglice, three Ounces; Pennyroyal-Water, a Pint; compound Horſe-Radiſh-Water, half a Pint. Beat the Hoglice, gradually pouring on the Waters; and then preſs out the Liquor. This is given in the Jaundice, Aſthma, and other Diſorders, as an Aperient and Diuretic.

L. Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.

Extract of Liquorice.

Take freſh Liquorice and boil it in Water; then ſtrain off the Liquor; after the Fæces have ſubſided, boil it

it away till it will not ſtick to the Fingers. Towards the End, take care it does not burn to.

E. Succus Prunorum ſylveſtrium ſeu Acacia Germanica.

The Juice of Sloes or German Acacia.

Take of the Juice of unripe Sloes, as many as you pleaſe, and inſpiſſate them over a gentle Fire.

* This is an Aſtringent, ſimilar to the *Ægyptian* Acacia, to which it is commonly ſubſtituted.

E. Sapa ſeu Rob Sambuci.

Rob of Elder-Berries.

Take of the Juice of Elder-Berries, two Quarts; of white Sugar, half a Pound; evaporate it over a gentle Fire or in a Water-Bath, to the Thickneſs of Honey.

L. Rob Baccarum Sambuci.

Rob of Elder-Berries.

Take of the depurated Juice of Elder-Berries, and inſpiſſate it over a gentle Fire.

* This Rob is a powerful ſaponaceous Reſolvent, opens Obſtructions of the Viſcera, promotes the natural Secretions by Stool, Urine, and Sweat, and by this Means does Service in ſundry chronical Diſorders The *Doſe* is from two Drams to an Ounce. A Spoonful diluted with Water, is uſually taken in common Colds, at Bedtime.

E. Fæcula Cucumeris Aſinini, Elaterium dictum.

Elaterium.

Take of unripe, wild Cucumbers, as much as you pleaſe; preſs out the Juice and let it ſettle till it lets fall the thicker Part; pour off the thin Part and filtre the reſt. That which remains in the Paper, dry in the Sun.

L. Elaterium.

Elaterium.

Slit wild Cucumbers, when ripe, and paſs the Juice which is to be gained by a gentle Expreſſion, through a fine Sieve, into a glazed Veſſel. Then let it ſettle for ſome Hours till it depoſits the thick Part. Pour off the thin Part by Inclination of the Veſſel, and filtre the reſt. The thick Part which remains muſt be ſet in the Sun, covered with a Linen-Cloth; or in ſome other gentle Heat till it is dry.

* Elaterium is a ſtrong Cathartic, and ſometimes proves violently emetic. It is given in Caſes where Medicines of the moſt powerful Kind are neceſſary, from one to four or five Grains; and ſometimes added in ſmaller Quantities as a Stimulus to the weaker Purgations.

L. Extracta. *Extracts of the*

Radicum Enulæ Capanæ. *Roots of Elecampane.*

* *Doſe*, from half a Dram to a Dram.

Gentianæ. *Gentian.*

Doſe, from a Dram to four Scruples.

Hellebori nigri. *Black Hellebore.*

Doſe, from twelve Grains to a Scruple.

Foliorum Rutæ. *Leaves of Rue.*

Doſe, from half a Dram to a Dram.

Sabinæ. *Savine.*

Doſe, from half a Dram to a Dram.

Any of theſe is to be boiled in Water, then preſs out the Liquor and ſet it by to ſettle. Afterwards boil to the Thickneſs of a Maſs of Pills.

L. Extractum Ligni Campechenſis.]

Extract of Logwood.

Take of the Powder of Logwood, a Pound. Boil it four Times, or oftener, in a Gallon of Water to half. Then mix and ſtrain the Decoctions, and afterwards boil them to a proper Thickneſs.

* The *Doſe* may be from half a Scruple to two Scruples.

E. Extractum Jalappæ.

Extract of Jalap.

Take of the Roots of Jalap very well bruiſed, what you pleaſe; then pour on rectified Spirit of Wine, to the Heighth of four Fingers above the Jalap. Extract the Tincture in a Sand-Heat; which being poured off, add to what remains a ſufficient Quantity of Spring-Water and a little Salt of Tartar; boil them for an Hour, and paſs the Decoction through Flannel; afterwards evaporate it to the Thickneſs of Honey. Towards the End add the Tincture, and ſtir it together, and the ſtirring muſt be continued inceſſantly, that it may be brought into a uniform Maſs.

In

In the same Manner are made,

Extract. Cort. Peruviani.

Extract of Jesuit's Bark.

Extract. Lign. Campechensis.

Extract of Logwood.

As also all other Extracts from Substances abounding with rosinous Parts. They must be kept in Bladders smeared with Sallad-Oil.

* The Extract commonly called the Juice of Liquorice, is imported from *Spain*.

L. Extractum Jalapii.

Extract of Jalap.

Pour rectified Spirit of Wine on Jalap in Powder, and with a proper Heat extract a Tincture; and what remains must be several Times decocted in Water. Abstract the Spirit from the Tincture, till it begins to be thick; likewise boil the Water to the same Thickness; then mix the Extracts, and over a gentle Fire reduce them to the Consistence of a Mass of Pills.

* The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to a Scruple.

L. Extractum Corticis Peruviani, molle et durum.

Extract of Jesuit's Bark, hard and soft.

Take of Peruvian Bark in Powder, a Pound; of Water, five or six Quarts. Boil them for an Hour or two, and then pour off the Liquor, which will be red and clear; but when it is cold it will be yellow and turbid. Boil the Bark over again in the same Quantity of Water as before, repeating the Boilings till the Liquor, when cold, is transparent. Then mix all the Liquors together and strain them; afterwards evaporate them to a proper Thickness, carefully avoiding an Empyreuma. The soft Extract must be of the Consistence of a Mass of Pills, and the other so hard that it may be fit to Powder.

* The *Dose* is from a Scruple to half a Dram.

L. Extractum Ligni Guaiaci, molle et durum.

Extract of Lignum Vitæ, soft and hard.

Take of the Shavings of Lignum Vitæ, a Pound; boil them four Times, or oftener, in a Gallon of Water to half. After the Liquors are strained boil them

till they grow thick. When almoſt all the Water is evaporated, a little rectified Spirit of Wine muſt be added, that the Extract may be reduced into an uniform and tenacious Maſs. This is to be hard and ſoft as above.

* The *Doſe* of this Extract is from four Grains to two Scruples.

L. Extractum Catharticum.

The purging Extract.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, an Ounce and a half; of the Pith of Coloquintida, ſix Drams; Scammony, and Leſſer Cardamom Seeds, huſked, of each half an Ounce; of proof Spirit, a Pint. Cut the Coloquintida ſmall, and bruiſe the Seeds, then pour on the Spirit; let them ſteep for four Days, and afterwards preſs out the Tincture. Add the Aloes and the Scammony ſeparately, reduced into Powder. As ſoon as they are diſſolved draw off the Spirit, and reduce the Extract to the Conſiſtence of a Maſs of Pills.

* This is to ſupply the Place of *Pilulæ Rudii*. The *Doſe* is from a Scruple to half a Dram.

E. Pilulæ ſeu Extractum *Rudii*.

The Pills or Extract of Rudius.

Take black Hellebore and Coloquintida, of each two Ounces; after they are well bruiſed pour on two Quarts of Spring-Water, which boil to the Conſumption of one half; ſtrain it through Flannel and evaporate to the Conſiſtence of Honey, adding the following Things reduced into fine Powder; of Succotrine Aloes, two Ounces; of Scammony, one Ounce. When the Maſs is removed from the Fire, mix therewith two Drams of vitriolated Tartar and a Dram of Chemical Oil of Cloves.

* This was intended for a *Panchymagogue*, or Purger of all Kinds of Humours; and is ſaid to be good in Quartan Agues, hypochondriac Melancholy, the Apoplexy and Lethargy. The *Doſe* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram.

E. Extractum Plantaginis.

Extract of Plantane.

Take of the Juice of Plantane, what you pleaſe; depurate it by ſettling, Filtration, or with the White of an Egg; then evaporate it in a Water-Bath to the Thickneſs of Honey.

After

After the same Manner *Extracts* may be made of all acid, cold, succulent, and styptic Plants.

E. Extractum Absinthii.

Extract of Wormwood.

Take of dried Wormwood, what you please; of Spring-Water, a sufficient Quantity; boil them, pouring on fresh Water till all the Strength of the Herb is drawn out by Decoction; strain it through Flannel, and then evaporate to the Thickness of Honey.

In the same Manner are made *Extracts* of *Gentian*, black *Hellebore*, the *Lesser Centaury*, *Camomile Flowers*, &c. as also the Extracts from *fixed Aromatics*.

E. Resina Jalappæ. *Rosin of Jalap.*

Take of Jalap-Roots very well bruised, what you please; pour on rectified Spirit of Wine to the Height of four Fingers above the Jalap; digest in a Sand-Heat so long as to extract the Tincture, which being filtered, distil in a Glass-Cucurbit with a gentle Heat to one half. To the Remainder pour on Spring-Water, a sufficient Quantity, which will precipitate the Rosin to the Bottom, which must be dried in a gentle Heat.

* This is a useless Purge, it being more uncertain in its Operation, and more apt to gripe than the Jalap in Substance, or the above Extract. *Jalap* needs no Preparation.

E. In the same Manner are made, the *Rosins* of *Guaiac*, *Peruvian Bark*, *Scammony*, &c. The *Rosin* of *Guaiac* is better made from the Gum than from the Wood.

L. Gummi et Resina Aloës.

Gum and Rosin of Aloes.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, four Ounces; of Water, a Quart; boil as long as any of the Aloes will dissolve, and then let it settle for a Night. The Rosin will fall to the Bottom of the Vessel; strain the thin Liquor if there is Occasion, and when it is evaporated at the fire the Gum will be left behind.

* The Gum is said to be less purgative, and more agreeable to the Stomach than the crude Aloes.

L. Note. Whenever any Extract is made in a large Quantity, it is best reduced to a proper Consistence by the Heat of a Bath. All watery Extracts should be

be sprinkled with a little Spirit of Wine, to keep them from growing mouldy.

PRESERVES *and* CONSERVES.

L. Radix Eryngii condita.

Candied Eringo-Root.

BOIL the Roots till the Rind will easily peel off; which taken off, slit them down the Middle and take out the Pith, washing them three or four times with cold Water; then for every Pound of Roots, take two Pounds of double-refined Sugar, which, melted in Water, place over the Fire, and as soon as they begin to boil, put in the Roots and boil them till they grow tender. In the same Manner the *Stalks* of *Angelica* are candied.

* An Ounce or two may be eaten at a Time.

L. Cortex Aurantiorum conditus.

Candied Orange-Peel.

Soak the Peel of *Seville* Oranges in several Waters till they lose their Bitterness; then boil them in double-refined Sugar dissolved in Water, till they are tender and transparent. Lemon-peel is candied in the same Manner.

* This is prescribed from one Dram to two; and yet Persons frequently eat an Ounce or two for Pleasure; but how they can serve any medicinal Purpose, when deprived of their Bitterness, I must leave others to determine.

E. Radix Angelicæ condita.

Candied Angelica-Roots.

Slice them down the middle and take out the Pith; afterwards soak them in Spring-Water for two Days, changing it once or twice; boil them a little and pour out the Water; then add Syrup of Sugar to the Height of two Fingers above the Roots. After a Day or two exhale the superfluous Humidity by a gentle Boiling, repeating it if there be Occasion, that the Syrup may be reduced to a proper Thickness.

In the same Manner may be candied, the *Roots* of *Eryngo*,

Eryngo, Elecampane, Satyrion, the *Peels* of *Oranges*, and *Lemons: Citron-Peel, Nutmegs,* and *Ginger,* are brought ready candied from *India.* All Kinds of *Fruits, Flowers,* and *Seeds* may be preſerved by the Addition of Syrup, or may be cruſted with Sugar. But this hardly belongs to the *Pharmaceutic Art. Iron* is likewiſe ſubjected to this Operation.

E. Mars Saccharatus.

Sugared Iron.

Take of clean Filings of Iron unprepared, as much as you pleaſe; put them into a Braſs Kettle ſuſpended over a very gentle Fire. Pour on them by degrees of Sugar thick enough for candying, double the Weight, with each Pound of which two Drams of Starch has been previouſly mixed. Stir the Kettle continually that the Filings may be cruſted by the Sugar, and not run into Lumps.

CONSERVES.

L. Conſerves of the *Leaves* of *Rue, Wood-Sorrel, common Mint, Garden Scurvy-Graſs*; of the Tops of *Sea-Wormwood*; of the *Flowers* of *Lavender, Roſemary, red Roſe-buds*; of *yellow Peel* of *Seville Oranges.* The Leaves muſt be freed from their Stalks, the Flowers from their Cups, and the yellow Part of Orange-Peel taken off with a Raſp. Then they are each to be pounded in a Marble-Mortar, with a Wooden-Peſtle, firſt alone, then with triple the Weight of double-refined Sugar, till they are very well mixed.

E. The Conſerves ordered by the College of *Edinburgh* are from the Leaves of *Garden Scurvy-Graſs* and *Wood-Sorrel,* the *Flowers* of *Roſemary* and *red Roſes, Orange-Peel* and *Hips*; they are made in the ſame Proportion; only for *moiſt Conſerves,* double the Sugar to the Leaves, *&c.* is ſufficient; *Hips* require ſtill leſs.

* Conſerves are generally uſed as the Baſis of *Boluſes* or Electuaries, but may be taken alone. Of Orange-Peel, from a Dram to two Drams. Of the Flowers of Mallows, from one Ounce to two. The reſt from two Drams to half an Ounce.

L. Conserva Fructus Cynosbati.

Conserve of Hips.

Take of the Pulp of ripe Hips, a Pound; of double-refined Sugar, twenty Ounces. Mix and make a Conserve.

L. Conserva Prunorum Sylvestrium.

Conserve of Sloes.

Put Sloes in Water over the Fire till they grow soft, taking care to prevent their breaking; then take them out and press out the Pulp, and mix it with triple the Weight of double-refined Sugar.

Sugars, Troches, and Lozenges.

E. Tabellæ Rosacæ.

Lozenges and Roses.

TAKE Conserve of red Roses, four Ounces; white Sugar, in Powder, a Pound. If any Moisture is necessary, take a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of dried Roses to form Lozenges, which must be dried with a gentle Heat.

L. Saccharum Rosaceum.

Sugar of Roses.

Take of red Rose-buds with the white Heels cut off, and hastily dried, an Ounce; of double-refined Sugar, a Pound. Reduce the Roses and Sugar into Powder apart; then mix them and moisten them with Water sufficient to make them into Lozenges; afterwards dry them with a gentle Heat.

L. Trochisci Bechici albi.

White pectoral Troches.

Take of double-refined Sugar, a Pound and half; of Starch, an Ounce and a half; of Liquorice, six Drams; of Florentine Orris, half an Ounce. All these being reduced into Powder, make them into Troches with the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.

E. Trochisci Bechici albi.

White pectoral Troches.

Take of white Sugar-Candy, a Pound and a half; of Florentine

Florentine Orris, an Ounce; of the Powder of Gum Tragacanth, three Ounces; and as much Roſe-Water as is ſufficient to form them into Troches.

E. Trochiſci Bechici nigri.

Black pectoral Troches.

Take of the Juice of Liquorice and Gum Arabic, each four Ounces; Water, a ſufficient Quantity; white Sugar, eight Ounces. Boil the Liquorice and Gum Arabic till they are diſſolved; ſtrain the Liquor and add the Sugar, then evaporate it over a gentle Fire to a proper Conſiſtence to make Troches.

L. Trochiſci Bechici nigri.

Black pectoral Troches.

Take Extract of Liquorice and double-refined Sugar, of each ten Ounces; of Gum Tragacanth half a Pound; moiſten them with Water to make them into Troches.

* Troches intended to be taken internally, are to be held in the Mouth till they diſſolve gradually. All the above are good againſt ſharp Rheums, Coughs, Colds, Hoarſeneſs, *&c.* They may be carried in the Pocket, and one or two may be taken now and then.

E. Trochiſci Cardialgici.

Troches for the Heart-burn.

Take Oyſter-ſhells and white Chalk in Powder, of each two Ounces; of Gum Arabic, half an Ounce; of Nutmeg, half a Dram; of white Sugar, ſix Ounces; of Balm-Water ſufficient to make them into Troches.

L. Tabellæ Cardialgicæ.

Lozenges againſt the Heart-burn.

Take of prepared Chalk, four Ounces; of Crabs Claws prepared, two Ounces; of Armenian or French Bole, half an Ounce; of Nutmeg, a Scruple; of double-refined Sugar, three Ounces; reduce all theſe to Powder, and moiſten them ſo as to make them fit to be formed into Lozenges.

* The Title of theſe expreſs their Virtues.

L. Trochiſci e Nitro.

Troches of Salt-Petre.

Take of purified Nitre, four Ounces; of double-refined Sugar, a Pound; and the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth make them into Troches.

There

* There is ten Grains of Salt-Petre to half a Dram of the Sugar. The Troches are proper for Inflammations of the Throat and Parts adjacent. See *Nitrum.*

L. Trochiſci e Sulphure. *Troches of Sulphur.*

Take of Flowers of Brimſtone waſhed, two Ounces; of double-refined Sugar, four Ounces. Beat them to Powder, and with the Mucilage of Quince-Seeds added gradually, make them into Troches.

E. Trochiſci Diaſulphuris. *Troches of Sulphur.*

Take of Flowers of Brimſtone, an Ounce; of Flowers of Benjamin, a Dram; of white Sugar, four Ounces; of Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth, enough to make them into Troches.

* Theſe will promote Expectoration, and are good in Catarrhs, Coughs, and other Diſorders of the Lungs.

E. Trochiſci de Terra Japonica.
Troches of Japan Earth.

Take of Japan Earth, two Ounces; of Gum Tragacanth, half an Ounce; of white Sugar, a Pound; of Roſe-Water, enough to make them into Troches.

L. Trochiſci e Terra Japonica.
Troches of Japan Earth.

Take Japan Earth and Gum Arabic, of each two Ounces; of Sugar of Roſes, ſixteen Ounces; beat them together, and with Water added gradually, make them into Troches.

* Theſe are both excellent Forms for the Exhibition of Japan Earth; they are of conſiderable Service in ſome Kinds of Coughs, thin acrid Defluxions, Diarrhœas, and Diſorders proceeding from a Laxity of the Inteſtines.

E. Trochiſci de Minio. *Red Lead Troches.*

Take of Red Lead, half an Ounce; corroſive Mercury Sublimate, an Ounce; Crumb of the fineſt Bread, four Ounces. Make them up with Roſewater into oblong Troches.

* Theſe Troches are employed only for external Purpoſes as Eſcharotics: they are powerfully ſuch and require a good deal of Caution in their Uſe.

E. Trochiſci de Myrrhæ. *Troches of Myrrh.*

Take of Myrrh, an Ounce and a half; Leaves of Pennyroyal,

nyroyal, Seeds of Lovage, Ruſſian Caſtor, and Galbanum, of each an Ounce; chemical Oil of Savine, half a Dram; of Elixir of Property, a ſufficient Quantity. With the Elixir reduce the Gums into a Maſs of the Thickneſs of Honey; then add the Oil and Powders, and make them into Troches.

L. Pulvis e Myrrha compoſitus.

Compound Powder of Myrrh.

Take the dried Leaves of Rue, Dittany of Crete, and Myrrh, of each an Ounce and a half; Aſſa Fœtida, Sagapenum, Ruſſian Caſtor, and Opoponax, of each an Ounce; reduce them to Powder all together.

* This Powder is in the Room of the Troches of the former Diſpenſatory. They are both deſigned to promote the Menſes, and are effectual in uterine Diſorders; they cleanſe the Womb, haſten the Birth, and bring away the After-birth. The are likewiſe good in moſt hyſteric Caſes. The *Doſe* is from a Scruple to a Dram.

L. Trochiſci e Scilla.

Troches of Squills.

Take of baked Squills, half a Pound; of Wheat-Flower, four Ounces; beat them together, form them into Troches, and dry them with a gentle Heat.

E. Trochiſci albi *Rhaſis*, ſeu Sief album.

The white Troches of Rhaſes.

Take of Ceruſs, three Ounces; of Sarcocol, one Ounce; Tragacanth and Starch, of each three Drams; of Camphire, a Dram; of Roſe-Water, enough to make them into Troches.

* Theſe are for external Uſe, and are deſigned againſt Fluxions and Inflammations of the Eyes, when uſed in Collyriums. Some direct them for Injections againſt the ſcalding of Urine in Claps, and to ſtop Gleets.

L. Pulvis e Ceruſſa compoſitus.

Compound Powder of Ceruſs.

Take of Ceruſs, five Ounces; of Sarcocol, an Ounce and a half; of Gum Tragacanth, half an Ounce. Reduce them to Powder all together.

* This is in the Room of the white Troches of Rhaſes, in the former Diſpenſatory.

E. Ge-

E. *General Rules for the making of* TROCHES.

I. The Rules for the making of Powders belong to the Powders of Troches.

II. When a glutinous or clammy Mass sticks to the Fingers while Troches are making, they are to be anointed with Sallad-Oil, or some proper aromatic Oil, or sprinkled with the Powder of Starch or Liquorice.

III. To make them thoroughly dry they must be put on a Sieve turned upside down, in an open, shady Place, where the Wind has a free Passage, and they are to be turned often.

IV. They must be kept in a Glass or glazed earthen Vessels.

E. *General Rules for making* POWDERS.

I. CARE must be taken that nothing rotten, Worm-eaten, mouldy or impure, be mixed with the Powders; the Stalks and withered Parts of Plants must be taken away.

II. Dry Spices must be sprinkled with a few Drops of some proper Water.

III. Moist Aromatics or Spices must be dried with a very gentle Heat, before they are ground to Powder.

IV. Gums and other Things hard to powder, must be mixed with the more dry Ingredients, that they may pass the Sieve together.

V. Powders must be made but in small Quantities at a Time, and are to be kept in Glass Vessels close stopped.

L. E. Pulvis Antilyssus.

Powder against the Bite of a mad Dog.

Take of Ash-coloured Ground-Liverwort, two Ounces; of black Pepper, an Ounce; mix, and make them into a Powder.

* We are obliged to Dr. *Mead* for this, who declares, he never knew it to fail in the Course of thirty Years Experience, when his Rules have been followed, before the *Hydrophobia* began. The Patient is to lose nine or ten Ounces of Blood, and then a Dram and a half

half of the Powder is to be taken every Morning faſting, for four Mornings ſucceſſively, in half a Pint of warm Cows-Milk; after this he muſt go into a cold Bath, cold Spring, Pond, or River, for thirty Days together, early in the Morning, and before Breakfaſt, to be dipt all over; but he is to remain in it with his Head above Water, not longer than half a Minute, if the Water be very cold.

Pulvis Antilyſſus Cinnabarinus.

Cinnabar Powder againſt the Bite of a mad Dog.

Take of native and factitious Cinnabar, each twenty-four Grains; Muſk, ſixteen Grains. Mix for a Powder.

* This is the celebrated *Chineſe* Remedy, recommended by Sir *George Cobb*. The above Quantity is preſcribed in a Glaſs of Arrack, to be taken immediately, and repeated at the End of thirty Days by Way of Preventative. But if the Diſeaſe has begun to appear, it muſt be repeated in three Hours, which it is pretended will effect a Cure.

L. Pulvis Ari compoſitus.

Compound Powder of Cuckow-Pint.

Take of the Root of Cuckow-Pint, freſh dried, two Ounces; the Root of yellow Water-Flag and of Burnet-Saxifrage, of each an Ounce; prepared Crabs-Eyes, Cinnamon, of each half an Ounce; of Salt of Wormwood, two Drams. Beat them all into Powder, which muſt be kept in a cloſe Veſſel.

E. Pulvis Ari compoſitus.

Compound Powder of Cuckow-Pint.

Take of the Root of Cuckow-Pint, freſh dried, two Ounces; Calamus Aromaticus and Burnet-Saxifrage, of each an Ounce; white Canella, ſix Drams; vitriolated Tartar, two Drams. Mix theſe Ingredients into a Powder.

* This Powder incides thick Phlegm in the Lungs, and is good in Coughs, Cachexies, and Aſthmas. The *Doſe* is half a Dram. It is beſt when freſh made: in keeping it is apt to grow mouldy, and loſe its Efficacy; the Cuckow-Pint in particular ſoon loſes the Pungency, in which its Virtue reſides.

L. Pulvis e Bolo compositus sine Opio.

Compound Powder of Bole without Opium.

Take Bole-Armenic or French Bole, half a Pound; of Cinnamon, four Ounces; of Tormentil-Root and Gum Arabic, of each three Ounces; of long Pepper, half an Ounce; reduce them into Powder.

L. Pulvis e Bolo compositus cum Opio.

Compound Powder of Bole with Opium.

Take of strained Opium, three Drams; let it be a little dried that it may the more readily powder, and add to it the former Species before they are reduced into Powder, that they may be all pulverized together.

* *Diascordium* was first designed by *Fracastorius*, to be a Remedy against the Plague; but as it is not now used for any such Purpose, the *College* have thought fit to retrench the Number of the Ingredients, and to retain such in the Form of a Powder as are principally conducive to the Intention for which it is at present prescribed. It is a warm, glutinous Astringent, healing and strengthening, and is good in Loosenesses and the Bloody-Flux. A Dram may be taken at a Time. The latter is to be preferred in some Cases, on Account of the Opium. Forty-five Grains of the Powder contain one Grain of Opium.

E. Pulvis Cephalicus.

Cephalic Powder.

Take Leaves of Arsarabacca, Betony, and Marjoram, of each equal Parts. Mix, and make a Powder.

L. Pulvis Sternutatorius.

The Sneezing Powder.

Take of dried Arsarabacca, Marjoram, Syrian Mastic-Thyme, dried Lavender-Flowers, of each equal Weights; rub them into a Powder together.

* These Herb-Snuffs are designed to purge the Head, and Cure its Disorders, and are superiour to most Compositions of this Kind.

L. Pulvis e Chelis Cancrorum compositus.

Compound Powder of Crabs-Claws.

Take of the Tips of Crabs-Claws, prepared, a Pound; prepared Pearls and Coral prepared, of each three Ounces. Mix them.

E. Pulvis

E. Pulvis e Chelis Cancrorum compositus.

Compound Powder of Crabs-Claws.

Take of the black Tips of Crabs-Claws, two Ounces; red Coral, an Ounce. Mix, and make a Powder.

H. Pulvis Testaceus compositus.

A compound Testaceous Powder.

Take of Oyster-shells, prepared, a Pound; of white Chalk, half a Pound. Mix them.

* The *Dose* of these Powders is from a Scruple to a Dram. They are all of the same Nature, that is, absorbent; they destroy Acids in the Stomach, cure the Heart-burn, correct acrid Phlegm, appease the Orgasm of the Blood, sheath the Acrimony of the Bile, are good in a Catarrh, a Looseness, the bilious and Bloody-Flux, and the Gripes in Children. The Danger of giving too great Quantities, or too frequently, is from their Coalescence in the Stomach, and disturbing Digestion. Hence, Green-Sickness-Girls that frequently eat such Things, are always pale, meagre, and wan.

H. Pulvis Testaceus ceratus.

A Testaceous Powder with Wax.

Take any Quantity of yellow Bees-Wax, and of prepared Oyster-shells a sufficient Quantity. Melt the Wax over a gentle Fire, and sprinkle the Powder on it by degrees, till the Wax will receive no more, continually stirring it in all the while.

* This is designed against Fluxes of the Belly. The *Dose* is a Dram.

L. Pulvis Bezoardicus.

The Bezoardic Powder.

Take of the compound Powder of Crabs-Claws, a Pound; of the Oriental Bezoar-stone, an Ounce; mix them.

* This is a dearer, but not a better Medicine than prepared Oyster-shells.

L. Pulvis Contrayervæ compositus.

Compound Powder of Contrayerva.

Take of compound Powder of Crabs-Claws, a Pound and a half; of Contrayerva-Root, five Ounces; make a Powder.

There

* There is about eight Grains of the Root to half a Dram of the Powder. The Root is a very warm Alexipharmac, and good in malignant Fevers.

E. Pulvis Contrayervæ compositus.
Compound Powder of Contrayerva.

Take of Powder of Contrayerva, six Drams; of Virginian Snakeroot, two Drams; of Saffron, a Dram; of the compound Powder of Crabs-Claws, two Ounces. Make a Powder.

* This is different from the former, being more diaphoretic and alexipharmac; it is good in contagious Fevers, especially when the Pulse is low and the Spirits sinking. The *Dose* is half a Dram.

H. Substitute Oyster-shells prepared, instead of the compound Powder of Crabs-Claws.

E. Pulvis Cornachini.
Cornachini's Powder.

Take Diaphoretic Antimony, Crystals of Tartar, and Scammony, each equal Parts. Make a Powder.

* The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to two Scruples; and six Grains may be given to an Infant. It purges without Griping, and has been in very great Esteem. The *London College* think Diaphoretic Antimony a useless Ingredient; but I could give some Reasons to the contrary, if my Room would permit me.

L. Pulvis e Scammonio compositus.
Compound Powder of Scammony.

Take of Scammony, four Ounces; of burnt Hartshorn, prepared, three Ounces.

* This is in the Room of the Earl of *Warwick*'s Powder. I am not apt to censure Shop-Medicines, but I think in this there is a Change manifestly for the worse. If nothing good can be expected from Diaphoretic Antimony, what great Feats can be done by burnt Hartshorn? I am confident there is not a worse Ingredient of that Tribe in the whole *Materia Medica*. Seven Grains of this Powder contain four of Scammony. *Geoffroy* says, he gives but two or three Grains to Children, and twelve Grains is his highest Dose to Adults. Others give a Scruple.

E. Pul-

E. Pulvis Diaromaton. *Aromatic Powder.*

Take the Leſſer Cardamoms, Nutmeg, and Ginger, of each equal Parts. Mix, and make a Powder.

H. Pulvis Diaromaton. *Aromatic Powder.*

Take Canella alba and Ginger, of each equal Parts. Mix, and make a Powder.

L. Species Aromaticæ. *The Aromatic Species.*

Take of Cinnamon, two Ounces; the Leſſer Cardamoms, huſked, Ginger and Long Pepper, of each an Ounce. Powder them together.

* Theſe Compoſitions are agreeable, hot, ſpicey Medicines; and as ſuch may be uſefully given in cold, phlegmatic Habits and decayed Conſtitutions for warming the Stomach, promoting Digeſtion, exciting the *Vis Vitæ*, and ſtrengthening the Tone of the Viſcera in general. The *Doſe* is from ten Grains to a Scruple and upwards.

E. Pulvis Diaſennæ.

Compound Powder of Sena.

Take Leaves of Sena and Cream of Tartar, of each two Ounces; Scammony and Ginger, of each half an Ounce. Make a Powder.

* Two Scruples and a half contain one Scruple of Sena, one of Cream of Tartar, and five Grains of Scammony. Twenty-five Grains contain ten of Sena, ten of the Cream of Tartar, and two and a half of Scammony; ſo that the *Doſe* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

L. Pulvis e Sena compoſitus.

Compound Powder of Sena.

Take Leaves of Sena and Cryſtals of Tartar, of each two Ounces; of Scammony, half an Ounce; Cloves, Cinnamon, and Ginger, of each two Drams. Powder the Scammony by itſelf; the reſt altogether; then mix them. * The *Doſe* as above.

E. Pulvis Diatragacanthi.

Compound Powder of Tragacanth.

Take of Gum Tragacanth, an Ounce; of Gum Arabic, five Drams; Liquorice, white Poppy-Seeds, and Starch, of each two Drams; of Roots of Marſhmallows, half an Ounce. Mix, and make a Powder.

L. Pulvis e Tragacantha compositus.

Compound Powder of Tragacanth.

Take Gum Tragacanth, Gum Arabic, and Roots of Marshmallows, of each an Ounce and a half; of Starch and Liquorice, of each half an Ounce; of double-refined Sugar, three Ounces. Let them all be reduced into Powder together.

* These are proper to thicken thin, sharp, serous Humours that fall upon the Lungs, help Hoarseness, appease Coughs, and promote Spitting. They are good in Sharpness of Urine and Difficulty of making it; in the Strangury, and Ulcers of the Kidneys. The *Dose* of the first is from half a Dram to a Dram; of the second, to a Dram and a half.

E. Pulvis ad Epilepticos de Gutteta dictus.

Powder against the Falling-Sickness.

Take of the Roots of wild Valerian and Piony, each equal Parts. Mix, and make them into a Powder.

* The Intention of this Powder is expressed in its Title. It may be given in *Doses* from half a Dram frequently repeated.

C. Pulvis Epilepticus.

Powder against the Falling-Sickness.

Take of the Powder of wild Valerian-Root, two Scruples; of Cinnabar of Antimony, a Scruple. Mix them.

* This is likewise excellent against the Vertigo and Convulsive Disorders in general. It is to be taken Morning and Evening.

E. Pulvis Hieræ Picræ. *Powder of Hiera Picra.*

Take of Succotrine Aloes, four Ounces; Virginian Snakeroot and Ginger, of each half an Ounce. Mix, and make a Powder.

L. Hiera Picra. *The Sacred Bitter.*

Take of Gum extracted from Succotrine Aloes, a Pound; of Canella alba, three Ounces; powder them separately, and then mix them.

* These Compositions are rarely used in this Form on Account of their great Nauseousness. They are chiefly employed as the Basis of a Tincture, called, from the extraordinary Virtues ascribed to it, *Tinctura Sacra*, which see.

E. Pul-

E. Pulvis ad Partum.

Powder to haſten the Birth.

Take of Borax, half an Ounce; Caſtor and Saffron, a Dram and a half. Mix and make a Powder; to which add Chemical Oil of Cinnamon, eight Drops; of Chemical Oil of Amber, ſix Drops. Mix them.

* This may be taken from a Scruple to half a Dram. It raiſes the Spirits of Women in Labour, and aſſiſts their Throws.

E. Pulvis Stypticus. *Styptic Powder.*

Take of Roch-Alum, half an Ounce; of Dragons-Blood, two Drams. Mix, and make a Powder.

H. Pulvis Stypticus. *Styptic Powder.*

Take of Roch-Alum, half an Ounce; Japan Earth, two Drams. Mix into a Powder.

* Theſe are good internal Remedies for Hæmorrhages, Overflowing of the Menſes, their too frequent Return, and Flooding in child-bed Women. In urgent Caſes half a Dram may be taken every Hour, and ſeven ſuch Doſes ſeldom fail to cure. For common Caſes, the *Doſe* is a Scruple twice a Day; but it muſt be given oftner if Occaſion requires.

L. Pulvis e Succino compoſitus.

Compound Powder of Amber.

Take prepared Amber and Gum Arabic, of each ten Drams; Juice of the Rape of Ciſtus, Balauſtines, Japan Earth, of each five Drams; of Olibanum, half an Ounce; of ſtrained Opium, a Dram. Reduce them all into Powder together.

* Forty Grains of this Powder contain a Grain of Opium, and the *Doſe* is from a Scruple to two Scruples. It is deſigned to ſtop Hæmorrhages, ſuch as ſpitting of Blood, Bleeding at the Noſe, the Bloody-Flux, the enormous Flux of the Menſes and Piles. It is likewiſe uſed in common Looſeneſſes, Lienteries, and Gonorrhœas. It alſo cauſes Reſt.

E. Pulvis Vermifugus. *Worm Powder.*

Take Leaves of Lavender-Cotton, Flowers of Tanſey, Worm-Seed and Sea-Moſs, of each half an Ounce. Mix, and make a Powder; to which add, diſtilled Oil of Rue and Savine (both dropt upon Sugar) of each twenty Drops. Mix them.

H. Pulvis Vermifugus. *Worm Powder.*

Take of Flowers of Tanſey and Worm-Seed, of each three Drams; of Salt of Steel, a Dram.

* The *Doſe* is to half a Dram twice a Day.

H. Pulvis Vermifugus purgans.

Purging Worm Powder.

Take of choice Rhubarb, three Drams; Scammony and Calomel, of each a Dram. Mix them.

* The Title of theſe Compoſitions ſufficiently expreſſes their Uſe: The largeſt *Doſe* of each commonly given, is half a Dram; the firſt is repeated twice a-Day. The ſecond, which is a Purgative, may be taken, if neceſſary, once or twice in a Week.

L. Species e Scordio ſine Opio.

Species of Scordium without Opium.

Take of Bole Armenic or French Bole, four Ounces; of Scordium, two Ounces; of Cinnamon, an Ounce and a half; Storax, Calamite ſtrained, Roots of Tormentil, Biſtort, Gentian, Leaves of Dittany of Crete, ſtrained Galbanum, Gum Arabic, red Roſes, of each an Ounce; Long Pepper and Ginger, of each half an Ounce. Reduce them into Powder.

L. Species e Scordio cum Opio.

Species of Scordium with Opium.

Take of ſtrained Opium, three Drams; after it is a little dried, add to it the former Ingredients while they are reducing into Powder, that it may pulverize the better.

* This is the Species of *Fracaſtorius*'s Confection or *Diaſcordium*, which was formerly kept in the Shops in the Form of an Electuary only, but is now judiciouſly directed in that of a Powder alſo, both with, and without the Opium: When made into an Electuary, the Medicine, in keeping, loſes conſiderably of its Aſtringency, in which conſiſts great Part of its medicinal Virtue. See *Pulvis e Bolo Com.* Five and forty Grains of the Compoſition contain one Grain of Opium.

L. This is reduced into an Electuary with thrice the Weight of Syrup of white Poppies, boiled to the Conſiſtence of Honey.

PILLS.

PILLS.

L. Pilulæ Aromaticæ.

Aromatic Pills.

TAKE of Succotrine Aloes, an Ounce and a half; of Gum *Guaiac*, an Ounce; the Aromatic Species and Balſam of Peru, of each half an Ounce. The Aloes and Gum Guaiac muſt be reduced into Powder ſeparately, and then mixt with the reſt. Afterwards with the Syrup of Orange-Peel, make them into a Maſs.

* Theſe are good againſt Diſorders of the Head and Stomach; they attenuate and carry off cold, pituitous Humours, mend the Appetite and help Digeſtion. They are beſt taken over Night, and muſt be continued ſome Time to produce the deſired Effect. They are of great Uſe in ſleepy Diſeaſes. The *Doſe* is from a Scruple to half a Dram.

E. Pilulæ Æthiopicæ.

Æthiopic Pills.

Take pure Quickſilver, ſix Drams, the golden Sulphur of Antimony, and Roſin of Guaiac, of each half an Ounce; rub them in a Glaſs-Mortar till all the Globules of the Mercury quite diſappear; then add of Alicant Soap half an Ounce; of common Syrup as much as is ſufficient to make them into Pills.

* Theſe ſeem to be intended as an Improvement of *Plummer*'s Pills: they are excellent in cutaneous Eruptions, the Leproſy, inveterate Ulcers, Claps, the French Pox, Gleets, and the Hip-Gout; for they will cure theſe Diſtempers when other Methods fail. The *Doſe* is a Scruple, Night and Morning. They muſt be continued for ſome Time, perhaps a Month or two.

H. Pilulæ ex Allio.

Garlic Pills.

Take Garlic and Spaniſh Soap, of each half an Ounce; of prepared Hoglice, a ſufficient Quantity; make them into Pills according to Art. Form ſix Pills out of every half Dram.

* Theſe are deſigned againſt the Aſthma, and are excellent for that Purpoſe; they will open and deterge

the Bronchia of the Lungs, and give the Patient Breath. They are likewiſe good in the Dropſy, and will attenuate and carry off the extravaſated and ſtagnant Waters by Urine. The *Doſe* is half a Dram twice in a Day.

H. Pilulæ Aloëticæ.

Aloetic Pills.

Take Succotrine Aloes and white Spaniſh Soap, of each equal Parts; of thin Honey as much as is ſufficient. Mix them according to Art.

* Theſe are good Laxatives and Cleanſers of the Stomach, deſtroying Acidities therein. They likewiſe warm the Blood, and are ſerviceable in Cachexies, the Green-Sickneſs, hyſteric and hypochondriac Diſeaſes. The *Doſe* is half a Dram, which may be taken over Night, or in the Morning faſting; or in ſmaller Quantities as an Alterative.

E. Pilulæ Cocciæ.

Pill Cochiæ.

Take Succotrine Aloes, Coloquintida, Scammony of each an Ounce; of vitriolated Tartar, two Drams; of diſtilled Oil of Cloves, one Dram; of Syrup of Buckthorn as much as is ſufficient to make a Maſs of Pills.

L. Pilulæ ex Colocynthide cum Aloe.

Pill Cochiæ.

Take Succotrine Aloes and Scammony, of each two Ounces; of the Pulp of Coloquintida, an Ounce; of Oil of Cloves, two Drams. The dry Species muſt be ſeparately reduced into Powder, and then mixed in the Oil; afterwards make them into a Maſs of Pills with Syrup of Buckthorn.

* Theſe are both briſk Cathartics, and often preſcribed to carry off watery Humours. The Oil of Cloves makes them good againſt Flatulencies.

L. Pilulæ ex Colocynthide ſimpliciores.

The more ſimple Colocynth Pills.

Take the Pith of Coloquintida and Scammony, of each two Ounces; Oil of Cloves, two Drams. The dry Species muſt be powdered ſeparately, then the Oil muſt be mixed with them; afterwards make them into a Maſs with Syrup of Buckthorn.

This

* This is a very ſmart Purge, and may do ſervice in ſome chronic Diſeaſes; but a too frequent Uſe of all ſtrong Purges is very hurtful to the Conſtitution; and, indeed, they ſhould be never given but in Caſes of the utmoſt Neceſſity. The *Doſe* is from fifteen Grains to half a Dram.

H. Pilulæ Chalybeatæ.
Pills with Steel.

Take Gum Ammoniac, Extract of Gentian, Salt of Iron, Myrrh, of each an Ounce; of Syrup of Sugar, enough to make them into Pills.

* Theſe invigorate impoveriſhed Blood, ſtrengthen the Stomach, help Digeſtion, open Obſtructions, cure the Green-Sickneſs, the Cachexy, promote the Menſes, and are good in hyſteric and hypochondriacal Caſes. The *Doſe* is to a Scruple twice in a Day.

I. Pilulæ Ecphracticæ.
Deobſtruent Pills.

Take of Aromatic Pills, three Ounces; Rhubarb, Extract of Gentian, Salt of Iron, of each an Ounce; of Salt of Wormwood, half an Ounce. With Solutive Syrup of Roſes beat them into a Maſs.

* Theſe have the ſame Virtues as the former, but being laxative, they are better in ſome Caſes, becauſe they evacuate the vitious Humours which have been fitted to be carried off downwards. The *Doſe* is from a Scruple to half a Dram.

E. Pilulæ Ecphracticæ Chalybeatæ.
The deobſtruent Pills with Steel.

Take of *Rufus*'s Pills, an Ounce and a half; Gum Ammoniac, Roſin of Guaiac, of each half an Ounce; of Salt of Iron, five Drams; Syrup of Orange-Peel, enough to make them into Pills.

* The Virtues and *Doſe* are the ſame as the former.

H. Pilulæ Ecphracticæ Chalybeatæ.
Deobſtruent Pills with Steel.

Take Hepatic Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore, Salt of Steel, Galbanum, Myrrh, of each an Ounce; of Syrup of Sugar, enough to make them into a Maſs of Pills.

* The *Doſe* is from a Scruple to half a Dram.

H. Pilulæ Ecphracticæ purgantes.

Deobſtruent purging Pills.

Take Succotrine Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore, Scammony, of each an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac, Roſin of Guaiac, of each half an Ounce; of vitriolated Tartar, two Drams; of diſtilled Oil of Juniper, a Dram; Syrup of Buckthorn, enough to make them into a Maſs for Pills.

* The *Doſe* is from one Scruple to two.

H. Pilulæ Ecphracticæ purgantes.

Deobſtruent purging Pills.

Take hepatic Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore, Scammony, of each two Ounces; of vitriolated Tartar, three Drams; of diſtilled Oil of Juniper, a Dram and a half; Syrup of Buckthorn, enough to make them into a Maſs for Pills.

* The *Doſe* is from one Scruple to two.

E. Pilulæ Fœtidæ.

Fœtid Pills.

Take of Aſſa Fœtida, a Dram and a Half; of Ruſſian Caſtor, a Dram; of Camphire, half a Dram; of diſtilled Oil of Hartſhorn, enough to make them into a Maſs for Pills.

* Theſe are good againſt hyſteric Fits. The *Doſe* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram.

E. Pilulæ de Gambogia.

Pills of Gamboge.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore, Gamboge, Calomel, of each two Drams; of diſtilled Oil of Juniper, half a Dram; of Syrup of Buckthorn enough to make a Maſs for Pills.

* This is a very ſtrong Purge, and may be of Service in the Dropſy. It may be given from ten Grains to a Scruple; but a larger Doſe is not ſafe.

L. Pilulæ Gummoſæ.

Gum Pills.

Take Galbanum, Opoponax, Myrrh, Sagapenum, of each an Ounce; Aſſa Fœtida, half an Ounce; with Syrup of Saffron make a Maſs for Pills.

E. Pilulæ

E. Pilulæ Gummoſæ.

Gum Pills.

Take Gum Ammoniac, an Ounce; Ruſſian Caſtor, Myrrh, and Aſſa Fœtida, of each half an Ounce; of diſtilled Oil of Amber, half a Dram; of Syrup of Orange-Peel, enough to make a Maſs for Pills.

H. Pilulæ Gummoſæ.

Gum Pills.

Take of Aſſa Fœtida, Galbanum, ſhining Wood-Soot, of each two Ounces; of diſtilled Oil of Amber, a Dram and a half; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make them into a Maſs for Pills.

* Theſe different Compoſitions are all intended againſt hyſteric and hypochondriac Diſeaſes; as alſo againſt Convulſions, epileptic Fits, and vertiginous Diſorders. The *Doſe* is a Scruple twice in a Day.

E. Pilulæ de Jalappa.

Jalap Pills.

Take Extract of Jalap, two Ounces; Succotrine Aloes, an Ounce; vitriolated Tartar, a Dram; Syrup of Ginger, a ſufficient Quantity to make into a Maſs for Pills.

* This may be given to the Quantity of two Scruples, to operate as a briſk Purge; or in Doſes, from five to ten Grains, as a Laxative or Alterant.

L. Pilulæ Mercuriales.

Mercurial Pills.

Take of Quickſilver, five Drams; of *Straſburgh* Turpentine, two Drams; of the Cathartic Extract, four Scruples; of Rhubarb in Powder, a Dram. Firſt rub the Quickſilver with the Turpentine till it becomes inviſible; then beat it all to a Maſs. If the Turpentine ſhould be too thick, a little ſweet Oil may be added thereto.

H. Pilulæ Mercuriales.

Mercurial Pills.

Take of Quickſilver, an Ounce and a half; of thin Honey, a ſufficient Quantity; rub them together till the Quickſilver entirely diſappears; then add of Spaniſh

Soap an Ounce, and of Gum Ammoniac the ſame Quantity. Mix them according to Art.

E. Pilulæ Mercuriales.

Mercurial Pills.

Take pure Quickſilver, Roſin of Guaiac, white Spaniſh Soap of each an Ounce; rub them in a Glaſs Mortar till the Quickſilver diſappears; then add common Syrup as much as is ſufficient to make a Maſs for Pills.

E. Pilulæ Mercuriales laxantes.

Laxative Mercurial Pills.

Take of pure Quickſilver, an Ounce; Roſin of Guaiac, half an Ounce. Rub them together till the Quickſilver diſappears; then add Extract of black Hellebore, choice Rhubarb, of each half an Ounce; and common Syrup as much as is ſufficient to make a Maſs for Pills.

TURNER. Pilulæ Mercuriales laxantes.

Laxative Mercurial Pills.

Take of Quickſilver, two Drams; Turpentine and Pill-Cochiæ, of each half a Dram. Rub the Quickſilver with the Turpentine till it becomes inviſible; then beat the whole into a Maſs for Pills, of which make twelve in Number.

* All theſe Pills are uſeful Alteratives in ſundry chronic Diſorders: Theſe joined with purging Ingredients are in Imitation of *Belloſte*. One of them taken Night and Morning will, after the two firſt Days, give two or three Stools in a Day, without Gripes or Sickneſs. Quickſilver given in this Manner, is an excellent Remedy againſt many chronic Diſeaſes; ſuch as, the French Pox, and its various Symptoms; and all Diſeaſes of the Skin, from the Itch to the Leproſy. The whole Secret lies in giving it in ſuch Quantities and Times as to prevent a Salivation; for the longer it ſtays in the Body the better, as Spitting contributes nothing at all to the Cure. It is confeſſed, this is repugnant to the common Opinion and Practice; however, if any one impartially conſiders the Effects of Quickſilver, as a Topic, he muſt be forced to own, that it has a peculiar, I dare not ſay ſpecific, Property in deſtroying the venereal Venom. On the very firſt Appearance of a ſore Mouth, the Uſe

of the Pills must be suspended till it quite disappears, and a Purge may be given to turn the Course of the Humours downwards. Those Pills are the best that are least Purgative, if a Salivation could be avoided. The *Hospital Dispensatory*-Writers, order their laxative Pill to be taken every other Day, half a Dram at a Time, probably with the same View, and to avoid a Salivation; whereas *Turner* gave half a Dram of his, Night and Morning. What I have said is not built on idle Theory, but is the Result of Examination and Experience.

E. Pilulæ ex Olibano.

Olibanum Pills.

Take Olibanum, two Ounces; Myrrh, an Ounce; Opium, five Drams; Balsam of Peru, two Drams; common Syrup a sufficient Quantity to make a Mass for Pills.

* This Composition is intended to supply the Place of the *Storax Pill*; and likewise it may be given in Cases where an Opiate of slow Operation is necessary, as in tickling Coughs, *&c.* Four Grains of the Pill contain nearly half a Grain of Opium.

E. Pilulæ pacifici vulgo Matthæi.

Composing, or Matthews's *Pill.*

Take of Gum Ammoniac, three Ounces; Russian Castor, two Ounces; Saffron and Opium, of each an Ounce; of common Syrup enough to make them into a Mass for Pills.

* These Pills were contrived by one *Starkey*, and by him communicated to *Matthews*, under whose Name they were, sometime ago, greatly celebrated. In the present Form, the black Hellebore is omitted, and Gum Ammoniac is substituted for the Soap of Tartar. Neither in this or the original Form were any of the Ingredients of much Consequence, except the Opium, their Quantity being too inconsiderable to answer any useful Purpose. Eight Grains of the Pill contain about a Grain of Opium.

L. Pilulæ Saponaceæ.

Saponaceous Pills.

Take of Almond-Soap, four Ounces; of strained Opium, half an Ounce; of Essence of Lemons, a Dram.

Soften the Opium in Wine, and beat it with the reſt till they are perfectly mixed.

* In this Compoſition there is a Grain of Opium in ten Grains of the Pills.

H. Pilulæ Pacificæ.

Compoſing Pills.

Take of Galbanum, Myrrh, white Soap, of each two Ounces; of prepared Opium, an Ounce; of Syrup of white Poppies enough to make them into a Maſs for Pills. There is a Grain of Opium in eight Grains of the Pills.

E. Pilulæ pectorales.

Pectoral Pills.

Take of Gum Ammoniac, half an Ounce; Balſam of Tolu, two Drams; of Benjamin and Saffron, each a Dram; of common Syrup enough to make them into a Maſs for Pills.

H. Pilulæ pectorales.

Pectoral Pills.

Take of Gum Ammoniac, an Ounce and a half; of Myrrh, an Ounce; of terebinthinated Balſam of Sulphur, a Dram; Syrup of Marſhmallows enough to make them into a Maſs for Pills.

* Theſe are good in Colds, Coughs, Aſthmas, and Conſumptions, if not too far gone. The *Doſe* is a Scruple twice in a Day.

H. Pilulæ Piceæ.

Tar Pills.

Take of Tar, what you pleaſe; of Powder of Elecampane Root, enough to make it into a Maſs for Pills. Make ſix Pills out of every half Dram.

* Theſe are good in the Scurvy, Conſumptions, and Diſeaſes of the Skin. The *Doſe* is half a Dram twice in a Day.

H. Pilulæ roborantes.

Strengthening Pills.

Take of Colophony, an Ounce and a half; of the Styptic Powder, an Ounce; of Salt of Iron, half an Ounce; of the Syrup of Sugar enough to make them into a Maſs for Pills.

* Theſe are deſigned againſt Fluxes, the Fluor Albus, and other like Complaints. The *Doſe* is to half a Dram twice a Day.

L. Pilulæ Rufi.

Rufus's Pills.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, two Ounces; Myrrh and Saffron, of each an Ounce. With Syrup of Saffron make a Maſs for Pills.

E. Pilulæ communes vulgo Rufi.

Common, or Rufus's *Pills.*

Take of Succotrine Aloes, two Ounces; of Myrrh, an Ounce; of Saffron, half an Ounce. With Syrup of Orange-Peels make a Maſs for Pills.

* Theſe not only purge, but warm and ſtrengthen the Stomach, as well as help Digeſtion. They are good in cold Conſtitutions and the Green-Sickneſs, promote the Menſes and cleanſe the Womb. The *Doſe* is from fifteen Grains to half a Dram; ſome ſay a Dram, which is too much for an Alterative.

E. Pilulæ Scilliticæ.

Squill Pills.

Take of leſſer Cardamom Seeds powdered, half an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac and freſh Squills, of each half an Ounce. With a ſufficient Quantity of Balſam of Capivi, if neceſſary, make them into a Maſs for Pills.

* Theſe Pills are diuretic, pectoral, and open Obſtructions. They are good to cleanſe the Kidneys, to free them from Gravel and all fabulous Concretions, as well as promote the Menſes, and help in the Dropſy. They attenuate thick, viſcid Phlegm in the Lungs, promote Expectoration, and are conſequently good in the Aſthma and the Beginning of a Conſumption; for they are proper to diſſipate crude Tubercles of the Lungs. The *Doſe* is fifteen Grains twice in a Day.

E. Pilulæ Stomachicæ.

Stomach Pills.

Take of Rhubarb, an Ounce; of Succotrine Aloes, ſix Drams; Myrrh, half an Ounce; of vitriolated Tartar, a Dram; of diſtilled Oil of Mint, half a Dram; of Syrup of Orange-Peel enough to make them into a Maſs for Pills.

H. Pilulæ

H. Pilulæ Stomachicæ.

Stomach Pills.

Take of Hepatic Aloes, an Ounce and a half; Gum Ammoniac and Myrrh, of each half an Ounce; vitriolated Tartar, two Drams; of diſtilled Oil of Mint, half a Dram; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make them into a Maſs for Pills.

* Theſe Pills purge and ſtrengthen the Stomach, cauſe an Appetite and help Digeſtion; they cure the Colic by carrying off the Matter which offends the Inteſtines, and are uſeful in hyſteric and hypochondriac Diſeaſes. The *Doſe* is to half a Dram.

L. Pilulæ e Styracæ.

Storax Pills.

Take of Cane-Storax ſtrained, two Ounces; of Saffron, an Ounce; of Opium ſtrained, five Drams. Beat them well together till they are perfectly mixed.

* Five Grains and four Fifths contain a Grain of Opium. Theſe are often given to eaſe Pain, procure Sleep, to ſtop Defluxions and to appeaſe Coughs.

General Rules for making PILLS.

I. The three firſt Rules for the making of Powders are to be carefully obſerved.

II. The Gums and inſpiſſated Juices ſhould firſt be ſoftened with the preſcribed Liquor, and the Powders are to be added by degrees, and the Operation muſt be perfected by the conſtant beating of them together.

III. The Maſſes of Pills are beſt kept in Bladders, ſmearing them now and then with the Liquor with which they were made.

ELECTUARIES.

C. Electuarium Aſtringens.

An aſtringent Electuary.

TAKE the compound Powder of Bole, with Opium and toaſted Nutmeg, of each two Ounces; Syrup of white Poppies enough to make them into an Electuary.

This

* This given from half a Dram to two Scruples will check a Looſeneſs, when Aſtringents are ſeaſonable, drinking a Draught of the following *Chalk Julep* after each Doſe.

C. Take of white Chalk prepared, two Ounces; of Gum Arabic, a Dram and a half; of white Sugar, four Ounces; of boiling Water, a Gallon; then add two Ounces of ſpirituous Cinnamon-Water.

C. Electuarium Alexiterium.

A Cordial Electuary.

Take of compound Powder of Contrayerva, two Ounces; of Virginian Snakeroot, an Ounce; of Syrup of Oranges enough to make an Electuary.

* The *Doſe* is half a Dram every ſixth Hour, drinking a ſmall Draught of the following *Diaphoretic Julep* after each Doſe.

C. Take of Spring-Water, a Quart; of ſpirituous Alexiterial Water with Vinegar, ſix Ounces; Syrup of Orange-Peel, three Ounces.

* Theſe are proper in the laſt Stage of malignant Fevers of all Kinds, when the Spirits are depreſſed, the Pulſe low, and Nature ſeems quite exhauſted. In this Caſe Bliſters are abſolutely neceſſary.

L. Electuarium e Baccis Lauri.

Electuary of Bay-Berries.

Take the Leaves of dried Rue, Carraway-Seeds, Parſly-Seeds, and Bay-Berries, of each an Ounce; of Sagapenum, half an Ounce; black Pepper and Ruſſian Caſtor, of each two Drams; of clarified Honey, triple the Weight of the powdered Species. Mix the Species with the Honey and make an Electuary.

* This warms the Stomach, expels Wind, is good for the flatulent Colic, provokes Urine, promotes the Menſes, and is beneficial in hyſteric Caſes. It may alſo be given by way of an Injection in the above Diſorders. The *Doſe* is from a Scruple to a Dram.

H. Electuarium Balſamicum.

A Balſamic Electuary.

Take of Conſerve of Roſes, two Ounces; of Locatelli's Balſam diſſolved in the Mucilage of Gum Arabic, an Ounce. Mix them.

This

* This Electuary is pectoral, and good in Catarrhs, Coughs, ſpitting of Blood, and Conſumptions. The *Doſe* is the Size of a Walnut twice in a Day; or half a Dram in a Fit of Coughing.

L. Electuarium e Caſſia.

Electuary of Caſſia.

Take Solutive Syrup of Roſes, and Pulp of Caſſia newly extracted, of each half a Pound; of Manna, two Ounces; of the Pulp of Tamarinds, an Ounce. Rub the Manna in a Mortar, and with a gentle Heat diſſolve it in the Syrup; then add the Pulps, and with a continued Heat reduce them to a proper Conſiſtence.

E. Diacaſſia.

Electuary of Caſſia.

Take of the Pulp of Caſſia, twelve Ounces; of the Pulp of Tamarinds, ſix Ounces; of Calabrian Manna, eight Ounces; of Syrup of pale Roſes, a Pound. Diſſolve the Manna in hot Water, and ſtrain it, and in a gentle Heat evaporate it to the Thickneſs of Honey, before the Pulps are mixed therewith; then make an Electuary.

* Theſe Compoſitions ſerve very conveniently for the Baſis of purging Boluſes or Electuaries; or may be given by themſelves, in *Doſes* of three Drams to an Ounce, as Laxatives in coſtive Habits.

C. Electuarium Diaphoreticum.

A Diaphoretic Electuary.

Take of compound Powder of Contrayerva, two Ounces; of purified Nitre, an Ounce; of Syrup of Oranges enough to make them into an Electuary.

* This is an inconvenient Form of giving Nitre, as it is apt, when taken in Subſtance, to fit uneaſy on the Stomach. The *Doſe* is half a Dram every ſixth Hour.

E. Electuarium ad Dyſentericos.

Electuary againſt the Dyſentery.

Take of the Confection of Japan Earth, three Ounces; Locatelli's Balſam diſſolved in the Yolk of an Egg, an Ounce; powdered Rhubarb, half an Ounce; Syrup of Marſhmallows as much as is ſufficient to make an Electuary.

This

* This is a very useful Composition in the later Stages of Dysenteries, where the Mucus of the Intestines is abraded, and where it is hazardous to give more powerful Astringents. The *Dose* is the Bigness of a Walnut once or twice a-Day.

E. Confectio Japonica.

Confection of Japan Earth.

Take of Japan Earth, three Ounces; Tormentil-Root, Nutmegs, Olibanum, each two Ounces; Opium dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Canary, a Dram and a half; Syrup of dried Roses boiled down to the Consistence of Honey, thrice the Weight of the Powders. Mix and make them into an Electuary.

* This is a very judicious Reform of the ancient *Diascordium*, whose place in the Shops it is intended to supply. It is a moderately warm, glutinous, opiate Astringent, and in Fluxes where such Medicines are indicated, may do considerable Service. It is remarked, however, that Compositions of this Kind keep better in the dry Powders, like the *Pulvis e Bolo*, &c. than when mixed with Liquids. Half an Ounce contains a Grain of Opium.

L. Electuarium e Scordio.

Diascordium.

Take of the Species of Scordium with Opium, what you please; of the Syrup of white Poppies boiled to the Thickness of Honey, thrice the Weight. Mix the Species with the Syrup, and make an Electuary.

C. Electuarium ad Gonorrhœam.

An Electuary for a Clap.

Take of the Lenitive Electuary, three Ounces; of Jalap in Powder, three Drams; of purified Nitre, a Dram and a half. The *Dose* is a Dram and a half Morning and Night.

* This, in common Cases, will take off the Inflammation and bring the Matter of the Running to a good Colour and Consistence. But when the Symptoms are violent; that is, when there is a painful Sensation as if the Penis was bound hard with a Cord; when the Testicles are swelled, or Buboes appear in the Groin, then Friction with a Mercurial Ointment will be necessary, taking care not to bring on a Salivation. When by

by this Means the Symptoms are removed, and nothing but a simple Running remains, the *following Electuary* may be used.

C. Electuarium ad Gonorhœam post Inflammationem.

An Electuary for the Clap when the Inflammation is gone.

Take of the Lenitive Electuary, a Pound; of Balsam of Capivi, half a Pound; Rhubarb in Powder, Gum Guaiac, purified Nitre, of each four Ounces; of Syrup of Orange-Peel enough to make an Electuary.

* *Dose* as above.

H. Electuarium Hæmorrhoidale.

An Electuary against the Piles.

Take of the Lenitive Electuary, two Ounces; of Flowers of Brimstone, half an Ounce. Mix them. The *Dose* is half an Ounce.

C. Electuarium Hydropicum.

An Electuary for the Dropsy.

Take of Gamboge in Powder, an Ounce and a half; of Cream of Tartar in Powder, an Ounce; of Ginger in Powder, half an Ounce; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make an Electuary. The *Dose* is half a Dram early in the Morning.

C. Electuarium Jalappæ.

A Jalap Electuary.

Take of Jalap in Powder, two Ounces; of Ginger in Powder, three Drams; of Syrup of Oranges enough to make an Electuary.

* When Purging is required, this will operate safely and easily. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to two Scruples, to be taken early in the Morning.

C. Electuarium Ictericum.

An Electuary for the Jaundice.

Take of Castile Soap, three Ounces; powdered Rhubarb and the Species of Hiera Picra, of each half an Ounce; of the Syrup of Orange-Peel, enough to make them into an Electuary. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram twice in a Day. There may be added as Occasion requires, half an Ounce of the Filings of Iron. * See *Sapo* and *Chalybs*.

L. Elec-

L. Electuarium Lenitivum.

Lenitive Electuary.

Take of dried Figs, a Pound; of Sena Leaves, eight Ounces; the Pulps of Tamarinds, of Caſſia, and of French Prunes, of each half a Pound; of Coriander-Seeds, four Ounces; of Liquorice, three Ounces; of double-refined Sugar, two Pounds and a half. Reduce the Coriander-Seeds and Sena into Powder, and ſift ten Ounces through a Sieve; boil the Remainder with the Figs and Liquorice to a Quart; then ſtrain and preſs out the Liquor. Evaporate the expreſſed Liquor to a Pint and a half, or rather leſs; then add the Sugar, and make it into a Syrup. Add this Syrup gradually to the Pulps. Laſtly, mix in the Powder that was ſifted through a Sieve.

E. Electuarium Lenitivum.

Lenitive Electuary.

Take of Leaves of Sena, four Ounces; Coriander-Seed, an Ounce; Liquorice-Root, two Ounces; boiling Water, two Quarts. Infuſe them for a Night in a cloſe Veſſel, ſtrain off the Liquor, and add ſix Pounds of white Sugar. Boil them to the Conſiſtence of a thick Syrup, and then add of the Pulp of French Prunes, a Pound; of Pulp of Caſſia and Tamarinds, each half a Pound. Mix, and make an Electuary.

* Theſe Electuaries may be occaſionally taken to the Quantity of a Nutmeg or more, for looſening the Belly in coſtive Habits. They are frequently employed in Glyſters, though for that Uſe the laſt is rather more convenient, having no Powders in its Compoſition.

H. Electuarium Lenitivum.

Lenitive Electuary.

Let the Pulp of Caſſia be omitted and that of the Tamarinds doubled.

H. Electuarium ad Nephriticos.

Electuary againſt the Gravel.

Take of Lenitive Electuary, an Ounce and a half; of Venice Turpentine, diſſolved with the Yolk of an Egg, an Ounce; of choice Rhubarb, two Drams; of Syrup of Marſhmallows enough to make an Electuary. Mix them according to Art. The *Doſe* is about a Dram once or twice in a Day.

C. Elec-

C. Electuarium Peruvianum.

Electuary of the Bark.

Take of Peruvian Bark in Powder, three Ounces; Syrup of Orange-peel enough to make an Electuary, of which a Dram, or a Dram and a half is to be taken every second or third Hour, for sixteen Times.

* See *Cortex Peruvianus.*

H. Electuarium Peruvianum Febrifugum.

A Febrifuge Electuary of the Bark.

Take of the Peruvian Bark, an Ounce; of Crude Sal Ammoniac, a Dram; of Syrup of the Juice of Lemons enough to make an Electuary.

* The Crude Sal Ammoniac, where there is any Suspicion of Obstructions of the Viscera, proves an useful Aperient, and renders the Exhibition of the Bark more safe. This will serve for sixteen Doses, one of which must be taken every third Hour. When the Fit of an Ague is off. It is good against spitting of Blood.

H. Electuarium Peruvianum roborans.

A strengthening Electuary of the Bark.

Take of the Peruvian Bark, an Ounce and a half; of the Colcothar of Vitriol, three Drams; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make an Electuary. The *Dose* is the Quantity of a Walnut twice or thrice in Day.

* This a useful Strengthener in Laxaties of the Solids.

H. Electuarium Peruvianum Stypticum.

A Styptic Electuary of the Bark.

Take of the Peruvian Bark, an Ounce and a half; of Roch-Alum, half an Ounce; of Syrup of Lemons, enough to make an Electuary. The *Dose* is the Quantity of a Walnut thrice in a Day.

* This is designed as a powerful Styptic in Fluxes and Hæmorrhages, and particularly in the Diabetes and Fluor Albus.

C. Electuarium ad Alvi Profluvium sive Diarrhœam.

An Electuary against a Looseness.

Take of Diascordium, three Ounces; of Rhubarb in Powder, one Ounce; of Syrup of white Poppies as much as is sufficient. Mix them. The *Dose* is two Scruples, with the *Chalk Julep.*

C. Elec-

C. Electuarium Rheumaticum.

An Electuary againſt the Rheumatiſm.

Take of Conſerve of Orange-Peel, two Ounces; of Cinnabar of Antimony levigated, an Ounce and a half; of Gum Guaiac in Powder, an Ounce; of Winter's Bark in Powder, three Drams; of Syrup of Orange-Peel a ſufficient Quantity. Mix them. The *Doſe* is a Dram Morning and Evening.

* This is not deſigned againſt an acute Rheumatiſm, but thoſe tedious and wandering Pains which fly from one Part to another without a Fever. Theſe are generally ſaid to be akin to the Gout, and are by ſome diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Arthritis*, becauſe they are apt to infeſt the Joints more than other Parts.

L. Confectio Cardiaca.

The Cordial Confection.

Take the freſh Tops of Roſemary and Juniper-Berries, of each a Pound; the Leſſer Cardamom-Seeds huſked, Zedoary and Saffron, of each half a Pound. With about a Gallon and a half of proof Spirit make a Tincture. Strain it, and over a gentle Fire reduce it to about two Pints and a half, then adding the following Ingredients in fine Powder, make the whole into an Electuary; of compound Powder of Crabs-Claws, ſixteen Ounces; Cinnamon and Nutmegs, of each two Ounces; of Cloves, an Ounce; of double-refined Sugar, two Pounds.

* This is in the room of *Raleigh*'s Confection, but might as well have been omitted; for the more ſimple Compoſitions may be preſcribed with greater Certainty than theſe Jumbles, how venerable ſoever either for their Name or Antiquity. It is nevertheleſs a Medicine very much uſed in the preſent Practice, to raiſe the Pulſe when too low, warm the Habit, and promote a Diaphoreſis in Fevers. The *Doſe* is uſually from half a Dram to a Dram. The following, in its Effects, is nearly the ſame.

E. Confectio Cardiaca.

The Cordial Confection.

Take of Conſerve of Roſemary, three Ounces; candied Nutmeg, an Ounce and a half; candied Ginger, ſix Drams; compound Powder of Contrayerva, half an Ounce;

Ounce; essential Oil of Cinnamon, fifteen Drops; Syrup of Oranges enough to make an Electuary.

L. Confectio Paulina.

The Confection called Paulina.

Take Costus, or in its stead Zedoary, Cinnamon, long Pepper, black Pepper, Cane-Storax strained, Galbanum strained, Opium strained, Russian Castor, of each two Ounces; of Syrup of Sugar boiled to the Thickness of Honey, triple the Weight of all the rest. Dissolve the Opium in Wine, and then mix it with the Syrup made hot; afterwards add the Syrup, still hot, gradually to the Storax and Galbanum melted together; afterwards sprinkle in the other Species reduced to Powder.

* This is designed to repress hysteric Vapours, to appease Coughs, to stop Loosenesses, and to procure Sleep. There is a Grain of Opium in every thirty-two Grains of the Confection. It is a warm Opiate.

L. Philonium Londinense.

London Philonium.

Take white Pepper, Ginger, Caraway-Seeds, of each two Ounces; of strained Opium, six Drams; of Syrup of white Poppies, boiled to the Thickness of Honey, triple the Weight of all the rest. Dissolve the Syrup in Wine, and then mix it with the Syrup made hot very carefully; afterwards add the rest reduced into Powder.

* There is a Grain of Opium in thirty six Grains of the Philonium. This is likewise a warm Opiate, and is given to ease Pain and procure Sleep.

E. Electuarium pectorale.

A pectoral Electuary.

Take of Rob of Elder, two Ounces; Sperma Ceti dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg, half an Ounce; Flowers of Benjamin, a Dram; of Syrup of Balsam enough to make an Electuary.

* The Title shows the Virtues. It may be taken from one Dram to three.

L. Mithridatium sive Confectio Democratis.

Mithridate.

Take of Cinnamon, fourteen Drams; of Myrrh, eleven Drams;

Drams; of Agaric, Spikenard, Ginger, Saffron, Seeds of Treacle-Muſtard, Frankincence and Chio-Turpentine, of each ten Drams; of Coſtus, or in its ſtead Zedoary, Indian-Leaf, or in its ſtead Mace, Camel's Hay, long Pepper, the Seeds of Hartwort, French Lavender, Juice of the Rape of Ciſtus, Storax Calamite ſtrained, Opoponax, ſtrained Galbanum, Opobalſamum, or in its ſtead the expreſſed Oil of Nutmegs, and Ruſſian-Caſtor, of each one Ounce; of Poly Mountain, Scordium, Carpobalſamum, or in its ſtead Cubebs, white Pepper, Seeds of Cretan Carrot, and ſtrained Bdellium, of each ſeven Drams; of Celtic Nard, Gentian Root, Leaves of Cretan Dittany, red Roſes, Seeds of Macedonian Parſley, huſked Seeds of the Leſſer Cardamom, Seeds of ſweet Fennel, Gum Arabic and ſtrained Opium, of each five Drams; Root of ſweet Flag, Roots of wild Valerian, Aniſeeds, and ſtrained Sagapenum, of each three Drams; of Spignel, St. John's Wort, Juice of Acacia, or in its ſtead Japan Earth, and the Bellies of Scincks, of each two Drams and a half; clarified Honey triple the Weight of all the reſt; mix the Opium, firſt diſſolved in a little Wine, with the Honey made hot; then melt the Galbanum, Storax, Turpentine, and Opobalſamum, or the expreſſed Oil of Nutmegs, together in another Veſſel, perpetually ſtirring them to prevent their burning; with theſe when melted, mix the hot Honey, at firſt by Spoonfuls, but afterwards more copiouſly; laſtly, when they are almoſt cold, by degrees, add the reſt of the Species reduced into powder.

L. Theriaca Andromachi.

The Treacle of Andromachus.

Take of the Troches of Squills, half a Pound; Long Pepper, ſtrained Opium, and dried Vipers, of each three Ounces; Cinnamon and Opobalſamum, or in its ſtead expreſſed Oil of Nutmegs, of each two Ounces; Agaric, Roots of Florentine Orris, Scordium, red Roſes, Seeds of Navew, and Extract of Liquorice, of each an Ounce and a half; of Spikenard, Saffron, Amomum, Myrrh, Coſtus, or in its ſtead Zedoary, and Camel's Hay, of each an Ounce; the Root of Cinquefoil, Rhubarb, Ginger, Indian-Leaf, or in its ſtead Mace, Leaves of Dittany of Crete,

Crete, Leaves of Horehound, Leaves of Calamint, French Lavender, black Pepper, Seeds of Macedonian Parſley, Olibanum, Chio Turpentine, and Roots of wild Valerian, of each ſix Drams; Roots of Gentian, Celtic Nard, Spignel, Leaves of Poly-Mountain, Leaves of St. John's-Wort, Leaves of Ground-Pine, Tops of Creeping-Germander with the Seeds, Carpobalſamum, or in its ſtead Cubebs, Seeds of Aniſe, Seeds of ſweet Fennel, huſked Seeds of the Leſſer Cardamom, Seeds of Biſhops-weed, Seeds of Hartwort, Seeds of Treacle-Muſtard, Juice of the Rape of Ciſtus, Acacia, or in its ſtead Japan Earth, Gum Arabic, ſtrained Storax Calamita, ſtrained Sagapenum, Lemnian Earth, or in its ſtead Armenic or French Bole, and green Vitriol calcined, of each half an Ounce; the Root of creeping Birthwort, or in its ſtead long Birthwort, Tops of the Leſſer Centaury, Seeds of the Cretan Carrot, Opoponax, ſtrained Galbanum, Ruſſian Caſtor, Jews Pitch, or in its ſtead white Amber prepared, and Roots of ſweet Flag, of each two Drams; and of clarified Honey triple the Weight of all the reſt. The Ingredients are to be mixed in the ſame Manner as was before preſcribed in the Compoſition of *Mithridate*.

Note, If theſe Electuaries grow dry, they muſt be reduced to their proper Conſiſtence by a Mixture of Canary-Wine, but not with Syrup of Honey; for by this Means the Doſe will be leſs uncertain, but thoſe which are made of Syrup, and abound with Opium, ſuch as the *Confectio Paulina* and the *Philonium* muſt be uſed with the utmoſt Caution.

* *Mithridate* and *Venice Treacle* are Compoſitions more famous for their Antiquity than for any Skill in their Compoſition or remarkable Effects. They were deſigned to be Antidotes againſt all Kinds of Poiſons and peſtilential Diſeaſes; but Experience has ſhewn the vanity of theſe Expectations. The Quantity of Opium, in the Treacle eſpecially, and the Warmneſs of the Ingredients, render them anodyne and diaphoretic, and proper in thoſe Diſeaſes wherein that Drug is ſerviceable, eſpecially while new; for when they grow old they are ſaid to loſe their ſedative and ſomniferous Qualities, by the Rarefaction and Exaltation of the viſcous Particles of the Opium by Fermentation. But whether this be true or not, I think it is proper to employ more

ſimple

ſimple Medicines whoſe Qualities are known, and whoſe Efficacy may be depended upon. There is a Grain of Opium in every half Ounce of the *Mithridate*, and in every Dram and a Quarter of the Treacle. The College of *Edinburgh* have expunged both theſe Compoſitions from the laſt Edition of their *Diſpenſatory*, and have ſubſtituted the following in their Place.

E. Theriaca Edinenſis.
Edinburgh Treacle.

Take of Virginian Snakeroot, ten Ounces; Contrayerva-Root, ſix Ounces; Reſin of Guaiac, four Ounces; leſſer Cardamom Seeds, two Ounces; Myrrh, Saffron, and Opium, of each an Ounce; of Rob of Elder, triple the Weight of the Powders; of *Canary* Wine enough to diſſolve the Opium. Mix, and make an Electuary.

* This is very well calculated to anſwer the Purpoſes of a warm Alexipharmic; but the more effectual it is in this Intention, the more Caution is requiſite in exhibiting it, as ſuch Medicines injudiciouſly given, often convert the ſlighteſt Colds into Fevers of the moſt inflammatory and dangerous Kind. Two Drams and a half of the Theraica contain one Grain of Opium.

BOLUSES.

H. Bolus Alexiterius.
An Alexiterial Bolus.

Take of Virginian Snakeroot, fifteen Grains; of Caſtor, ten Grains; of Camphire, three Grains; of Syrup of Sugar a ſufficient Quantity. Mix, and make a Bolus.

* This is diaphoretic, and is a proper Remedy in the low State of continual Fevers, when Nature wants a Spur to keep her from ſinking under the Weight of the Diſeaſe. It muſt be repeated every ſix Hours as occaſion requires. It is likewiſe good when there is a Gangrene.

C. Bolus Antidyſentericus.
A Bolus againſt the Bloody-Flux.

Take of the *London* Philonium, half a Dram; of Rhubarb in Powder, half a Scruple; Syrup of Oranges

enough to make a Bolus. It is to be repeated every Night, if occaſion requires.

H. Bolus e Caſtoreo.

A Bolus of Caſtor.

Take of Caſtor, a Scruple; of volatile Salt of Hartſhorn, five Grains; or diſtilled Oil of Hartſhorn, five Drops; Syrup of Sugar enough to make a Bolus.

* This is anodyne, diaphoretic, cephalic, and friendly to the Nerves, and may be given in the low State of Fevers, and in the Palſy; eſpecially at firſt when the Patient is ſeized with it; as alſo in the Eryſipelas or St. Anthony's Fire.

H. Bolus diaphoreticus.

A diaphoretic Bolus.

Take the compound Powder of Contrayerva, and crude Sal Ammoniac, of each a Scruple; of common Syrup enough to make a Bolus.

* This is proper to promote a Diaphoreſis in Fevers, eſpecially the Intermittent.

H. Bolus diureticus.

A diuretic Bolus.

Take of white Soap, two Scruples; of diſtilled Oil of Juniper from ten to twenty Drops.

* This is good to make the extravaſated Water to paſs off by Urine, in the Dropſy.

H. Bolus Guaiacinus.

A Bolus of Guaiacum.

Take of Gum Guaiac, half a Dram; of volatile Salt of Hartſhorn, ſeven Grains; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make a Bolus.

* This is a good Diaphoretic in the Palſy, Rheumatiſm, and ſeveral other chronic Diſeaſes.

H. Bolus Jalappæ cum Mercurio.

A Bolus of Jalap with Mercury.

Take of choice Jalap, a Scruple; of Calomel, from five Grains to ten; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make a Bolus.

* Mercurial Purges are good in many Diſeaſes, particularly in the Venereal, Dropſy, *&c.* the above is a very ſafe and efficacious one.

H. Bolus

H. Bolus Mercurialis.

A Mercurial Bolus.

Take of Calomel, from five Grains to fifteen; Conserve of Roses, half a Dram. Mix them. See *Calomel.*

H. Bolus Pectoralis.

A pectoral Bolus.

Take of Sperma Ceti, fifteen Grains; of Gum Ammoniac, ten Grains; of volatile Salt of Hartshorn, seven Grains; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make a Bolus.

* This is to be given in Disorders of the Breast, particularly Difficulty of Breathing and in Consumptions; for it dissolves thick, gross Phlegm that stuffs the Bronchia, and gives fresh Vigour to the whole animal Frame, and may be given with Success in the Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs.

H. Bolus Rhei cum Mercurio.

A Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury.

Take of choice Rhubarb, twenty-five Grains; of Calomel, five Grains; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make a Bolus.

* This will cleanse and strengthen the Stomach, is good in the Cachexy, Green-Sickness, hysteric and hypochondriac Diseases; it likewise will kill Worms and expel them out of the Body.

H. Bolus Sudorificus.

Sudorific Bolus.

Take of Nitre and Sal Polychrest, each twelve Grains; Ipecacuanha, six Grains; Opium, three Grains; Syrup of white Poppies enough to make a Bolus.

* This is a very efficacious Sweat, on the same Principle as Dr. *Dover*'s Powder.

H. Bolus Theriacalis.

A Bolus of Venice Treacle.

Take of Theriaca, two Scruples; of volatile Salt of Hartshorn, seven Grains; of Camphire, three Grains. Mix them.

LOHOCHS.

* *Lohochs, Eclegmas, Linctuſes* or *Lambatives*, are chiefly deſigned againſt Diſorders of the Breaſt and Lungs, and are commonly taken by little and little, and ſwallowed gradually, for which Reaſon they are generally licked off the End of a Liquorice-Stick. They chiefly conſiſt of ſoft, oily Ingredients, and are preſcribed with a ſedative Intention in Colds, Coughs, Catarrhs, and Ulcers of the Lungs. Sometimes they are balſamic and detergent, when the Nature of the Diſorder requires them to be of that Kind. This being premiſed, it will be unneceſſary to ſay any Thing in particular of the following Compoſitions, ſince their ſeveral Intentions will be readily known from the Nature of the Ingredients of which they are made. They may be ſometimes uſeful in Excoriations of the Inteſtines, and in Diſorders of the Kidneys from the Gravel.

E. Lohoch ex Amylo.

A Lambative of Starch.

Take of Starch, two Drams; of Japan-Earth, a Dram; Syrup of Balſam and Glair of Eggs, of each an Ounce. Mix, and make a Lambative.

H. Lohoch Balſamicum.

A Balſamic Lambative.

Take of Sperma Ceti, two Drams; of Balſam of Peru, forty Drops; of the Yolk of an Egg, what is ſufficient to unite them. Being well rubbed together, add two Ounces of Syrup of Marſhmallows.

E. Lohoch commune.

The common Lambative.

Take freſh Oil of ſweet Almonds, Syrup of Marſhmallows or Syrup of Balſam, of each an Ounce; of white Sugar, two Drams. Make a Lohoch.

H. Lohoch commune.

The common Lambative.

Take Olive Oil and Syrup of Marſhmallows, of each two Ounces. Mix them.

C. Lo-

C. Lohoch commune.

The common Lambative.

Take of Sallad-oil, three Ounces; of the white Syrup, two Ounces; of the Conſerve of red Roſes, half an Ounce; of Spirit of Vitriol, a Dram. Mix them.

E. Lohoch de Lino.

A Lohoch with Linſeed Oil.

Take freſh Linſeed-Oil with Syrup of Balſam, of each an Ounce; Flowers of Brimſtone and white Sugar, of each two Drams. Mix them.

E. Lohoch de Manna.

A Lambative with Manna.

Take Calabrian Manna, Oil of ſweet Almonds freſh drawn, and Syrup of Violets, of each equal Parts. Mix, and make a Lambative.

H. Lohoch pectorale.

A pectoral Lambative.

Take Sperma Ceti and white Soap, of each two Drams; of the Yolk of an Egg, enough to unite them. Theſe being well rubbed together, add of Olive Oil, an Ounce and a half; of Syrup of Marſhmallows, three Ounces. Mix them.

E. Lohoch Saponaceum.

A Lambative with Soap.

Take of Alicant Soap, a Dram; of Oil of Almonds, an Ounce; Syrup made with Juice of Lemons, an Ounce and a half. Mix, and make a Lambative.

E. Lohoch de Spermate Ceti.

A Lambative with Sperma Ceti.

Take of Sperma Ceti, two Drams; rub it with a ſufficient Quantity of the Yolk of an Egg, and then add Oil of Almonds freſh drawn, half an Ounce; of Syrup of Balſam, an Ounce. Mix, and make a Lambative.

General Rules for the making of ELECTUARIES.

I. The Rules for making Decoctions and Powders, belong to the Decoctions and Powders of Electuaries.

II. Gums and inſpiſſated Juices, and other Things not proper for powdering, muſt be diſſolved in the preſcribed Liquor, and then the Powders are to be added by little and little, ſtirring them very well that the Mixture may be equable and uniform.

III. Aſtringent Electuaries, and thoſe which receive the Pulps of Fruit, are to be made in a ſmall Quantity; and the ſuperfluous Moiſture of the Pulps is to be evaporated over a gentle Fire, before the other Ingredients are added to them.

IV. Electuaries, eſpecially thoſe wherein Opium is an Ingredient, if they grow dry in keeping, muſt be reduced to a due Conſiſtence with the Addition of a little Canary Wine.

OILS.

Oils by Expreſſion.

L. E. Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium.
Oil of ſweet Almonds.

TAKE of ſweet Almonds freſh dried, what you pleaſe; bruiſe them in a Marble Mortar, and then put them in a Canvas-Bag, and in a Preſs ſqueeze out the Oil without Fire.

L. In the ſame Manner are made the *Oils* of *Linſeed* and *Muſtard-Seed*. *E.* As alſo the *Oils* of *Bitter Almonds*, *Bay-berries*, and *Nutmegs*, called *Oil* of *Mace*; with the Iron-Plates of the Preſs moderately heated. The Oils of ripe and unripe Olives, as well as Oil of Bays, are imported from abroad.

* The *Oil* of *Sweet Almonds* freſh drawn, is uſeful to ſheath the Acrimony of the Humours, to ſoften and relax the criſp and indurated Fibres in Inflammations, in Heat and Suppreſſion of Urine, Colic, and nephritic Pains, Coughs, and to promote Expectoration; as alſo to promote Urine, looſen the Belly, and to eaſe Pain. It is given from one Ounce to four; and *Geoffroy* ſays, to eight; and, if there is Occaſion, it is to be repeated every third or fourth Hour. It is very good for Diſorders of the Lungs and Breaſt. For Children's Gripes a Spoonful may be given at a Time, with Syrup of Maidenhair

Maidenhair or Marshmallows. For their Coughs it must be mixed with a Syrup of Wild Poppies. Some Ounces must be given to Childbed-Women soon after they are brought to bed, to ease the After-Pains, in Broth or alone. Likewise in a Pleurisy, some Ounces may be taken at proper Intervals, after Bleeding; and it is of Service while the Disease is recent. It may be mixed in Clysters from four Ounces to eight, in the Colic, Costiveness, Fits of the Gravel, a Tenesmus, and Bloody-Flux. Outwardly it is good to assuage Inflammations, to resolve Tumours, and to ease Pain. It resolves Inflammations of the Tonsils, if the Neck is anointed therewith. Dropt into the Ears, it softens any Filth contained therein, or put into the Ears with Cotton.

* *Linseed-Oil* fresh drawn, loosens the Belly, appeases Coughing, promotes Expectoration, and is reckoned a Specific in the Pleurisy, if two, three, or four Ounces are taken at a Dose, and repeated every fourth or sixth Hour, till the Patient finds himself relieved. Given in the same Manner it eases the Colic, and cures obstinate Costiveness; likewise eight Ounces of it given in a Clyster, is good against the Iliac Passion; it may also be taken by the Mouth, as above. It is good against spitting of Blood, for it not only appeases the Cough, but heals the Parts affected by its balsamic and emplastic Properties.

* The *Oil of Mustard Seed* does not in the least partake of the Pungency of the Seed, as is sometimes supposed, but agrees in Quality with other insipid emollient Oils.

Oils by Infusion and Decoction.

E. Oleum Chamæmeli.

Oil of Chamomile.

Take of the fresh Herb of Chamomile with the Flowers, a Pound; of Sallad-Oil, three Pints. Boil them slowly till the Herb becomes almost crisp, and then strain and press out the Oil.

In the same Manner may be prepared any Oil from any Kind of Herb.

L. Oleum Hyperici.

Oil of St. John's-Wort.

Take of Flowers of St. John's Wort, fully blown and fresh, carefully picked from their Calyxes, four Ounces; of Sallad-Oil, a Quart. Pour the Oil on the Flowers, and let them stand together till the Oil is well tinged.

L. Oleum Sambucinum.

Oil of Elder.

Take Elder Flowers, a Pound; of Sallad-Oil, a Quart. Boil the Flowers in the Oil till they are almost crisp. Then express the Oil, and set it by that the Fæces may subside.

* These Oils are for external Use. Their general Virtues are to soften and relax; by which Qualities they prove serviceable in Tension, Rigidity, Contractions, and Inflammations of particular Parts; and in Pains proceeding from these Causes. As several of them contain those Parts of the Ingredients in which their Virtues principally reside, they are hence supposed capable, in some degree, of exerting those Virtues when externally applied: Thus the *Oil of Chamomile* is said to be a warm Discutient and Resolvent; the *Oil of St. John's Wort* a great Vulnerary and Easer of Pain, and good in Diseases of the Joints, Affections of the Nerves, in Contusions, Luxations, the Colic, and Worms in Children. It is presumed, however, that at present there are few who expect much more from these Preparations than from common Oil itself, which has the Advantage of being less offensive. The resinous Parts of Vegetables, however active when taken internally in a proper Form, can scarce be supposed, when combined with a large Quantity of Oil to have any considerable Effect in external Applications.

L. Oleum viride.

The green Oil.

Take fresh Bay Leaves, the Leaves of Rue, of Marjoram, of Sea Wormwood, of Camomile, of each three Ounces; of Oil-Olive, a Quart. Bruise the Herbs and boil them gently in the Oil till they are crisp; then press out the Oil, and when the Fæces have subsided pour it off.

This

* This serves to make the green or martial Ointment.

L. Oleum e Mucilaginibus.

Oil of Mucilages.

Take of the fresh Roots of Marshmallows, half a Pound; Linseed, Fenugreek-Seed, of each three Ounces; of Water, a Quart; of Oil-Olive, two Quarts. Boil the Roots and Seeds bruised in the Water gently for half an Hour; then add the Oil and boil them again, till the Water is quite consumed; afterwards pour off the Oil very carefully.

* This Oil is supposed emollient, resolvent, and to promote Suppuration; but expressed Oils, it is remarked, extract the resinous and oily Parts of Vegetables, but do not act upon or unite with the gummy and mucilaginous; hence this Oil contains nothing of the Mucilage its Ingredients abounds with, and whence it derives its Appellation.

L. *Essential or distilled Oils.*

Ex Radice Sassafras,	of the Root of Sassafras,
Ex Ligno Rhodio,	of the Wood of Rhodium,
Ex Foliis Absinthii,	of the Leaves of Wormwood,
Marjoranæ,	Marjoram,
Menthæ Piperitidis,	Pepper-Mint,
Vulgaris,	Common Mint,
Origani,	Wild Marjoram,
Pulegii,	Pennyroyal,
Rorismarini,	Rosemary,
Rutæ,	Rue,
Sabinæ,	Savine,
Ex Floribus Chamæmeli,	of the Flowers of Camomile,
Lavendulæ,	Lavender,
Ex Seminibus Anethi,	of the Seeds of Dill,
Anisi,	Anise,
Carui,	Caraway,
Cumini,	Cummin,
Ex Baccis Juniperi,	of Juniper Berries,
Ex Aromatibus,	of Spices,
Caryophyllis Aromaticis,	Cloves,
Nuce Moschata,	Nutmegs,
et aliis,	and others.

The Oils are gained by Distillation in an Alembic, with a large Refrigeratory. To prevent an Empyreuma, Water is to be added to the Materials; in which likewise they are to be steeped before Distillation. The Oil will come over with the Water, and will either swim on the Top or sink to the Bottom, as it is more light or heavy.

L. Oleum Absinthii.
Oil of Wormwood.

Take of the Leaves of Wormwood gently dried in the Shade, and cut in Pieces, what you please; of Spring-Water so much that the Herb may freely swim in it; of Sea-Salt so much as to make the Water taste saltish. Steep them for eight Days; then distil them in an Alembic with an intenser Heat than is required for the Distillation of Waters. The Oil is to be separated from the Water according to Art.

The *Edinburgh Dispensatory* orders essential Oils to be drawn, after the same Manner, from the following Simples, only the Seeds and Spices are to be bruised before they are steeped.

Oleum Herb. Menthæ,	Oil of the Herb Mint,
Origani,	Wild Marjoram,
Pulegii,	Pennyroyal,
Sabinæ,	Savine,
Roriſmarini cum Flor.	Rosemary with the Flowers,
Rutæ cum Seminibus,	Rue with the Seeds,
Flor. Lavendulæ,	Flowers of Lavender,
Sem. Aniſi,	Seeds of Anise,
Carui,	Caraways,
Fœniculi,	Fennel,
Baccæ Juniperi,	Juniper Berries,
Cort. Limonum,	Peel of Lemons,
Caryophyllorum aromat.	Cloves,
Cinnamomi,	Cinnamon,
Macis,	Mace,
Nucis Moſchatæ,	Nutmegs,
Piperis Jamaicenſis,	Jamaica Pepper,
Ligni Saſſaphras, &c.	Wood of Saſſafras,
Rhodii,	Rhodium.

All oily Substances yield their Oil in the same Manner; and there is nothing to be varied but the Time of their steeping, which must be proportionable to their Texture and Tenacity. Those that are very tender

scarce

scarce require any steeping at all; those that are thin and soft will take up two or three Days; and those that are viscous require a much longer Time. The longer they are steeped the more Sea-Salt they require. If Substances of a viscous Texture are made to undergo a slight Fermentation, not continued too long, they will the more readily yield their Oil; in such a Circumstance the Mixture of Salt is unnecessary.

* This *Oil of Sassafras* is stomachic, uterine, and sudorific; it promotes the Menses, is good in the Asthma, Catarrhs, nephritic Complaints, and the French Pox. The *Dose* is from three Drops to twenty. Mix one Part of this Oil with two Parts of rectified Spirit of Nitre, and it will immediately flame, leaving nothing behind but a resinous Substance.

Oil of Rhodium is said to strengthen the Heart or Brain; but is chiefly used to scent Pomatums.

Oil of Wormwood is good in Disorders of the Stomach, used externally and internally. It is good in Agues. Cotton dipt in it and laid to the Navel, kills Worms in Children. The *Dose* is from two Drops to ten. *Oil of Marjoram* is very useful in nervous and paralytic Disorders, used inwardly and outwardly. A Drop or two is best taken upon Sugar. Outwardly, the Nape of the Neck and the Spine of the Back may be rubbed therewith. *Etmuller* says, if the Top of the Head is anointed with it, it restores the Smelling. It is common, if the Noses of Children are so stuft that they cannot suck, to anoint the Outside of the Nostrils with this Oil, to resolve the Mucus. *Oil of Mint* has the same Virtues as the Herb. *Boerhaave* says, it strengthens the almost paralytic Weakness of the Stomach. The *Dose* is from two Drops to ten on Sugar. *Oil of Wild Marjoram* is uterine, cephalic, and stomachic; some praise it as a Secret against the Tooth-ach. The *Dose* is from two to eight Drops. *Oil of Pennyroyal* is good in cold Disorders of the Womb, and most other Diseases proceeding from a cold Cause. It promotes the Menses, is good in sleepy Diseases, the Vertigo, and Palsy. The *Dose* is from two Drops to eight. *Oil of Rosemary* is good in most cold Diseases of the Head and Nerves; it is sudorific, stimulating, and promotes the Menses, when they are suppressed by the Sluggishness of mucous Humours. It is serviceable in the Palsy and Apoplexy, unless of the sanguineous Kind, or from an Hæmorrhage of the Brain. The *Dose* is from four to

six Drops. *Oil of Rue* is excellent against hysteric Diseases that proceed from a cold Cause; it is also good in the Colic and flatulent Disorders, especially when the Falling-Sickness is apprehended; for it is esteemed a good Medicine in this last Disease, when the Fibres are lax, and the Constitution cold. It is also good in Numbness and the Palsy. The *Dose* is from four to ten Drops. *Oil of Savine* promotes the Menses very powerfully; it expels the Birth and After-Birth, and is reckoned dangerous for Women with Child lest it should cause Abortion. In general, it is good in cold Diseases. Outwardly, it resolves schirrous Tumours, cures Corns, eases Pain and kills Worms. The *Dose* is from four Drops to six.

Oil of Camomile Flowers has all the Virtues of the Flowers themselves. Externally it is good in the Colic and Suffocation of the Womb, the Abdomen and Pit of the Stomach being anointed therewith. It is looked upon as a Specific against the Heartburn; and put into the Ears with Cotton it cures their Pains. It is likewise good in Fits of the Gravel, and is said to expel calculous Concretions, applied to the Region of the Kidneys. A few Drops taken inwardly are good in the Colic and Fits of the Gravel. Some give it from three Drops to ten. *Oil of Lavender* is good in the Palsy, Lethargy, Vertigo, and other Diseases of the Brain from a cold Cause. It is reckoned by some a Specific in Convulsions and Wounds of the Nerves and nervous Parts, used externally, especially if mixed with Balsam of Peru. In an Apoplexy, when thick, cold, pituitous Humours are in Fault, it is efficacious in external Applications.

Oil of Dill Seeds is an excellent Carminative; it discusses Wind, and eases the Colic-Pains, the Heartburn, and cures Hiccuping, if two or four Drops are taken inwardly. Externally, it is commended in the Headach, and for the procuring of Sleep, in which Case it ought to be fresh, and rubbed upon the Temples. *Oil of Aniseeds* is discutient and resolvent, and is good in Disorders of the Stomach and Intestines proceeding from a cold Cause. It is good in Diseases of the Breast arising from gross, thick Phlegm, in the Asthma, difficult Breathing, and a dry Cough. It is also good in windy Distempers. The *Dose* is from two to eight, or even twenty Drops. Some anoint the Region of the Kidneys

Kidneys and the Pubes therewith, to promote Urine. *Oil of Caraway* and *Cummin Seeds* are of the same Nature, but the latter is the more efficacious. They are good in flatulent and uterine Disorders, in the Colic, Gripes, and Swellings of the Abdomen, especially in Children; as also in other Disorders of the Stomach and Intestines. The *Dose* is three Drops. Outwardly they are used with Oils and in Liniments, for the same Disorders. *Oil of Fennel-Seeds* is aperient, discutient, attenuant, and carminative; it eases the Pains of the flatulent Colic, helps Digestion, cures Coughs, and is beneficial in the Asthma. It promotes Urine and a Diaphoresis, encreases Milk, and sharpens the Sight. The *Dose* is from six to twelve Drops.

Oil of Juniper-Berries is serviceable in the Colic and nephritic Disorders; it promotes Urine and cleanses the urinary Passages. It strengthens the Stomach, discusses Wind, opens Obstructions of the Viscera, especially of the Liver, and is good in the Jaundice and Dropsy; as also to promote the Menses, to hasten the Birth, and bring away the After-birth. It kills Worms, is useful in Quartan Agues, the Scurvy, Contractions of the Joints, and Disorders of the Breast. The *Dose* is from ten to twenty Drops.

Oil of Orange-Peel is stomachic, carminative, and cordial. The *Dose* is two or three Drops. The *Oils of Citron* and *Lemon-Peel* have much the same Virtues. *Oil of Cloves* is good against cold Disorders of the Head, the Vertigo, Weakness of Sight, the Head-ach, Fainting, Palpitation of the Heart, Weakness of the Stomach, venereal Impotency, Suppression of the Menses, and hysteric Disorders. The *Dose* is one Drop or two. Outwardly it is good in the Caries of the Bones, the Tooth-ach, in the pituitous Apoplexy. A Drop with Cotton put into a hollow Tooth eases the Pain. *Oil of Cinnamon*; *Boerhaave* says, if there can be any Medicine that can assist Women in cold, pituitous Disorders of the Womb, it is this. It gives fresh Vigour to Women in Labour, and in Childbed; and a single Drop drank in White-Wine is good in Lowness of Spirits and Fainting, and gives fresh Life in an Instant. It promotes the Menses, hastens the Birth, refreshes the Spirits, helps Digestion, discusses Wind, and cures the Colic. It is good in all cold Disorders of the Head, Breast, Stomach, and Womb. The *Dose* is one Drop to two

or

or three; it must be taken on Sugar, or be diluted, as must all other aromatic Oils. The *Oils of Mace* and *Nutmegs* have the same Virtues, and are good in the Gripes and nephritic Pains, prevent Vomiting, and are good Stomachics. The *Dose* is from one Drop to four. Outwardly they are commended in Affections of the Nerves, the Palsy, Defluxions, and rheumatic Pains. They strengthen the Stomach, stop Vomiting, cure Hiccuping, and help Digestion if the epigastric Region is anointed therewith. If the Navels of Children are anointed with it, it cures the Gripes; applied in the same Manner to the Temples it procures Sleep. When the Breasts of Girls are too little, it makes them more plump and full. Upon the whole, great Care must be taken in the Use of these *Aromatic Oils*; for if they are taken in too large Doses, or too frequently, they dispose the Stomach to Inflammations, spoil Digestion, deprave all the Functions of the Body, thicken the Blood, and retard its Circulation; whence Obstructions of the Viscera, Inflammations, Cachexies, Atrophies, Dropsies, Hypochondria, and melancholic Disorders, and the like.

L. Oleum Buxi.

Oil of Box.

Distil Fragments or small Bits of Box in a Retort, with a Sand-Heat, gradually raised; an acid Spirit will come over with the Oil, which are to be separated by means of a Funnel.

* This Oil is said to be narcotic and antispasmodic; and is commended for its good Effects in hysteric Fits and the Falling-Sickness. *Quercetan* asserts, that it will cure all Sorts of Pains, and Corruption and Putrefaction, kill and expel Worms, as well as crush an Epilepsy in the Bud. A Drop put into a hollow Tooth will cure the Tooth-ach. *Geoffroy* says, this Oil being rectified and taken inwardly, is anodyne and diaphoretic; and the *Dose* is from ten to twenty Drops. Outwardly it is said to cure the *Impetigo* or Leprosy of the *Greeks*.

L. Oleum Lateritium.

Oil of Bricks.

Quench Bricks heated red-hot in Oil-Olive till all the Oil is imbibed; then take them out and break them

so

so as that they may be put into a Retort; and with a Sand-Heat gradually increased, there will come over an Oil and a Spirit, which are to be separated.

* This is chiefly for external Use, and is good to resolve cold Tumours, in the Palsy, Swellings of the Spleen, and the Asthma. Dropped into the Ears it is said to cure Deafness, *&c.* *Lemery* says, it may be taken inwardly from two Drops to four, in Wine.

E. Oleum Guaiaci.

Oil of Guaiac.

Take Rasping of the Wood of Guaiac, and put them into a Glass or earthen Retort. Distil them in an open Fire or a Sand-Heat, increasing it gradually. An acid Liquor will come over first; then a light reddish Oil; at length, in the last Degree of Fire, a thick, black Oil, sinking to the Bottom.

* An Oil may be obtained in the same Manner from any Sort of Wood. *Geoffroy* gives us a better Method of obtaining the Oil, which is as follows;

G. Oleum flavum Guaiaci.

Yellow Oil of Guaiac.

Take of the Shavings of Guaiac Wood, four Pounds; of Sea-Salt, a Pound; of Water, twelve Quarts. Steep them in a close Vessel for two or three Months. Afterwards distil them in an Alembic with a Refrigeratory with a strong Fire. At first, a turbid Water will come over, impregnated with the Essential Oil, which in a little while will sink to the Bottom. When the Water is quite clear pour it off. The Oil which remains at the Bottom will be yellow, odoriferous, and transparent. It is called the Essential Oil of Guaiac.

* The black Oil, by reason of its Smell, is seldom used internally. Outwardly, it is a powerful Discutient, Resolvent, and Attenuant. It is good to cleanse Ulcers, especially those of the venereal Kind, to resolve Tumours, to consume proud Flesh, to promote the Exfoliation of the Bones, and to stop their Caries. It cures the Pain of rotten Teeth, by destroying the Nerve. Some give it with Spirit of Wine from two Drops to twenty, to promote Sweat; but the yellow Oil is much more agreeable to cleanse the Blood from noxious Humours; for it drives them out by Sweat. Some give it

from four Drops to twelve, in a Decoction of the Wood, daily, for the venereal Disease. It must be continued for several Weeks.

L. Oleum Petrolei *Barbadensis.*

Oil of Barbadoes *Tar.*

Barbadoes Tar is to be distilled in a Sand-Heat, and the Oil will come over with the Spirit,

* *Geoffroy* thinks this Distillation is entirely needless, because the Oil has no greater Virtues than the Substance itself.

L. Oleum Capaivæ compositum.

Compound Oil of Balsam of Capivi.

Take of Balsam of Capivi, two Pounds; of Gum Guaiac, four Ounces; it is to be distilled in a Retort, and will yield a Pound of Oil.

* This Mixture undistilled proves a Medicine of considerable Efficacy in Rheumatic Cases, *&c.* In Distillation the Guaiacum gives over very little. The Balsam, distilled with Water, yields half its Weight or more of an elegant essential Oil.

L. Oleum Terebinthinæ.

Oil of Turpentine.

Turpentine is to be distilled with Water in a Copper-Still, in the same Manner as the Essential Oils of Vetables. After the Distillation there will remain a yellow Rosin in the Still. This Oil is improperly called by some Spirit of Turpentine.

L. Oleum Terebinthinæ æthereum et Balsam.

Ethereal Oil and Balsam of Turpentine.

Distil Oil of Turpentine in a Retort with a very gentle Fire, till that which remains becomes of the Thickness of Balsam.

* Balsam of Turpentine may likewise be distilled from the yellow Rosin; from whence, after a thin Oil, which must be removed in Time, a thick Balsam will come over; and a black Rosin or Colophony will remain at the Bottom of the Retort.

E. Oleum

E. Oleum Terebinthinæ.

Oil of Turpentine.

Take any Quantity of Turpentine, and four Times the Quantity of Water, upon Distillation in an Alembic a limpid Oil will be obtained. A black Rosin or Colophony, after the Evaporation of the Water, remains at the Bottom; which may be either kept for Use, or distilled in a Retort, and then it will yield a yellow, then a blackish red Oil, which is called *Balsam of Turpentine.*

* The *Ethereal Oil of Turpentine* is of great Use in Surgery; for if it be applied hot to Wounds, Punctures or Laceration of the Nerves, Membranes, and Tendons, it is anodyne, discutient, and consolidating. It likewise stops Bleeding, and prevents Putrefaction; but it must be applied very hot, and kept on the Part with Lint and proper Bandages. It is a great Antiseptic, and keeps animal Substances immersed in it from Corruption. If it be rubbed hot upon cold, pituitous Tumours, it will discuss them. It defends any Part from Cold, and likewise relaxes and softens it. Internally, it is aperient, heating, and promotes Sweat and Urine. It is good in the cold Fits of Agues, for if it be rubbed on the Spine of the Back, before the Fit comes on, it often cures even Quartans themselves. Taken too frequently, or in too large a Dose it affects the Head, causes a Diabetes, a Gleet, or a benign Gonorrhœa. Used moderately it stimulates to Venery. The thicker Oils are more balsamic, and ease nervous Pains more powerfully. They are also more emollient, but less penetrating. The thickest of all is still more anodyne and balsamic, often curing Wounds without Suppuration. The last *Colophony* powders easily, and is good to sprinkle upon Bones that are laid bare, and for Hurts of the Periosteum, Tendons, and Muscles, whether by Burns, Scalds, Punctures, or Lacerations. It is a good Remedy against serous Defluxions upon the Joints, and is excellent to cicatrize Wounds. It likewise keeps down fungous or proud Flesh when sprinkled thereon. The *Dose* of the Oil is from ten or twenty Drops to forty.

Rosinous

Rosinous *and* Sulphureous Preparations.

E. Flores Benzoini.

Flowers of Benjamin.

TAKE of powdered Benjamin, any Quantity; put them into a glazed earthen Pot, to the Rim of which fit a Paper in the Shape of a Cone. Place it on a gentle Fire that the Flowers may be sublimed. The Operation may be repeated till the Paper is stained with the Oil.

L. Flores Benzoini.

Flowers of Benjamin.

Put powdered Benjamin into an earthen Pot, and place it in Sand. The Flowers will be sublimed with a gentle Heat into a Paper-Cone adapted to the Pot; or put the Benjamin into a Retort, and the Flowers will be raised with a gentle Heat into the Neck of the Retort. The Flowers that are yellow may be mixed with Tobacco-Pipe-Clay and sublimed again.

* The Flowers are pectoral, and are good in Colds, Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, and Obstructions of the Lungs. The *Dose* is from three Grains to ten or twelve.

L. Flores Sulphuris.

Flower of Brimstone.

Sublime Sulphur in a proper Vessel, and the Flowers which are concreted must be reduced into Powder with a Wooden-Mill, or with a Wooden-Pestle in a Marble-Mortar.

E. Flores Sulphuris.

Flowers of Brimstone.

Take of yellow Sulphur bruised, any Quantity; put them into an earthen Cucurbit placed in a Sand-Furnace; and having fixed on a Glass-Blind-Head, or another earthen Cucurbit, begin the Sublimation with a gentle Heat, which afterwards must be increased. The Flowers will be raised into the Head, which must be brushed off, and carefully washed in warm Water. * See *Sulphur*.

L. Flores

L. Flores Sulphuris loti.

Flowers of Brimstone washed.

Pour Water on Flowers of Sulphur to the Height of four Fingers above the Flowers, and boil them for some Time; then pour off that Water, and with fresh cold Water wash the Remains of the former away. Afterwards dry the Flowers for Use.

* This Operation renders the Flowers milder, by washing off an Acidity, and prevents their griping when taken internally.

E. Oleum vel Spiritus Sulphuris per Campanam.

Oil or Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell.

Take any Quantity of Sulphur and melt it in an earthen Pan. Let a twisted Rag be dipt in it, with one End drawn through the Neck of a Phial, to serve as a Match. Place them together in the Bottom of a larger earthen Vessel. Set them all in a moist Place where no Wind can come, and kindle the Sulphur: Then suspend a Glass-Bell over it at such a Distance that the Flame cannot reach it. The Smoak in the Bell will be condensed with the Cold, which descending to the Edge of the Bell, will drop like Water into the Vessel placed underneath.

* Spirit of Sulphur is very useful in burning, malignant and pestilential Fevers; it quenches Thirst, resists the Putrefaction of the Humours, allays the Effervescence of the Blood and Bile, not like other acid, mineral Liquors, by coagulating the Mass of Blood, but by seizing on the sulphureous Parts, as *Borelli* has evinced by Experiments. It also incides gross, viscid Humours, and often opens Obstructions, whence it is commended in the Asthma; but it is bad for consumptive Patients, because, like other Acids, it excites Coughing. *Riverius* affirms it to be of excellent Use in putrid Fevers, because it has a Power of opening and cooling, of resisting Putrefaction, of restraining the Inflammability of the Humours, and of quenching Thirst. The *Dose* is a few Drops in any convenient Liquor. Agues are often cured by the following Potion, taken just as the shivering Fit begins. "Take of Camo-
" mile-Flower-Water, six Ounces; of Syrup of Clove-
" July-Flowers, an Ounce; of Spirit of Sulphur, a
" Scruple, or enough to make it agreeably acid. Mix
" them."

"them." This is to be given at the Beginning of of every Fit till the Ague quite disappears. This Spirit alone, or mixed with Honey of Roses, cures the little Ulcers of the Mouth called *Aphthæ*, if they are touched with a Hair-Pencil dipped therein. This Spirit is not to be given in the Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, spitting of Blood, Consumptions of the Lungs, the Inflammation of the Stomach, the Bloody-Flux, bloody Urine, and Ulcers of the Kidneys and Bladder.

E. Hepar Sulphuris.

Liver of Sulphur.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur, three Ounces; of Salt of Tartar, an Ounce and a half. The Flowers and the Salt must be well mixed and ground together. Then put them in an earthen Pan, and set it in the Chimney [over a gentle Fire] continually stirring them with a Spatula till the Mass grows red, taking Care not to set it on Fire.

E. Lac Sulphuris.

Milk of Sulphur.

Take any Quantity of Liver of Sulphur reduced to Powder; and four times as much Water. Boil them three Hours, adding more Water if there be Occasion. Pass the hot Liquor through Paper, and then drop into it, Spirit of Vitriol, till the Effervescence ceases. A Powder will fall to the Bottom, which must be washed with Water, and dried.

L. Sulphur Præcipitatum.

Milk of Sulphur.

Boil Flowers of Sulphur in Water with triple the Weight of Quick-Lime, till the Sulphur is dissolved. Filtre the Liquor through Paper; then add weak Spirit of Vitriol, which will precipitate a Powder, which must be washed with Water several Times till it comes off quite insipid.

* This Preparation is used in Unguents, *&c.* on Account of its Whiteness; in other Respects it is not at all different from pure Sulphur.

L. Bal-

L. Balsamum Sulphuris simplex.

Simple Balsam of Sulphur.

Boil Flowers of Sulphur with triple the Weight of Oil-Olive in an earthen Vessel slightly covered, till they unite to the Thickness of a Balsam. It is made in the same Manner with *Barbadoes* Tar.

* This is excellent against all Ulcers external and internal. The *Dose* is to twenty Drops or more. Outwardly it is good against the Itch, Scabs, and many other Defedations of the Skin, rendering it soft and smooth. *Boyle* says, it is good for Coughs internally, and externally for Bruises, Tumours, and inveterate Contractions of the Joints, and is better than any other Ointment whatever; as also that it cured a Patient of pissing of Blood that was given over.

E. Balsamum Sulphuris crassum.

Thick Balsam of Sulphur.

Take of Linseed-Oil, a Pound; of Flowers of Sulphur, four Ounces. Boil them over a gentle Fire to the Thickness of a Balsam, continually stirring them.

* *Bate* recommends that with Linseed-Oil to be applied to Parts weakened with the Gout; as also for Pains in those Parts. It must be spread on Leather, and renewed every third or fourth Day. See the former.

E. Balsamum Sulphuris terebinthinatum.

Terebinthinated Balsam of Sulphur.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur, two Ounces; of Oil of Turpentine, ten Ounces; digest in a Sand-Heat for some Days in a circulatory Vessel, till the Oil is saturated with the Sulphur.

* This Balsam taken internally, is heating, diuretic, and sudorific. It is commended for curing Ulcers of the Lungs and Kidneys. It is a great Anodyne for Pains of the nervous Parts. It is excellent for sanious, fistulous and watery Ulcers. The *Dose* is from ten Drops to twelve.

E. Balsamum Sulphuris Anisatum.

Anisated Balsam of Sulphur.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur, two Ounces; Oil of Turpentine, six Ounces; Essential Oil of Anise, four Ounces.

Ounces. Digeſt them in the Manner directed in the preceding Balſam.

* *Aniſated Balſam of Sulphur* is very good in Catarrhs of the Breaſt, Coughs, Aſthmas, Conſumptions, Pleuriſies, Colics, Epilepſies, all Impoſthumes and Putrefactions of the Body, as alſo in all cold and flatulent Diſorders. The *Doſe* is from three Drops to ten.

L. Aqua Sulphurata.

Sulphurated Water.

Take of Water, a Quart; of Sulphur, half a Pound. Take any Part of the Sulphur in an Iron-Spoon or Ladle, and when it is kindled, let it be ſuſpended over the Water in a cloſe Veſſel. As ſoon as the Fumes ſubſide, repeat the Proceſs over again till all the Sulphur is conſumed.

* This was called *Gas Sulphuris*, and is Water impregnated with the acid Fumes of the Sulphur. But how it differs from Water acidulated with the Spirit of Sulphur, I cannot poſſibly imagine; as the Spirit itſelf is nothing but the Fumes of Sulphur condenſed.

SALTS *and* Saline Preparations.

L. Nitrum Purificatum.

Purified Nitre.

BOIL Salt-Petre in Water, and filtre the Liquor through Paper; afterwards, when the Water is ſufficiently evaporated, ſet it by in a cold Place that the Salt may ſhoot into Cryſtals.

* The uſual Method is to evaporate the Water till a Sort of Pellicle or Skin is formed on the Top. But this will not hold in Nitre. The beſt Method is to take up a little of the Liquor in a Spoon, and if, when it is cold, it ſhoots into ſmall Threads, it is a Sign that it is ready for Chryſtallization.

L. In the ſame Manner *Sal Ammoniac* is to be purified.

L. Alu-

L. Alumen Uſtum.

Burnt Alum.

Alum muſt be calcined in an earthen or iron Veſſel, till its Effervescence and Swelling ceaſes.

* This is good to conſume proud or fungous Fleſh.

L. Vitriolum calcinatum.

Calcined Vitriol.

Calcine green Vitriol in an earthen Veſſel, over an open Fire, till it is quite dry; then break the Veſſel and take it out for Uſe, which muſt be kept in a Veſſel that no Air can get into. It is a Sign of being well calcined if it looks red at the Bottom and Sides of the Veſſel.

E. Vitriolum calcinatum.

Calcined Vitriol.

Take any Quantity of green Vitriol in Powder, reduce it with a moderate Fire, in an unglazed earthen Veſſel, to a Whiteneſs, keeping it conſtantly ſtirring leaſt it ſhould ſtick to the Veſſel or acquire a ſtony Hardneſs. If it be urged with a more vehement Fire it paſſes into a deep red Subſtance, which is called *Colcothar of Vitriol.*

* Calcined Vitriol is chiefly employed for the Diſtillation of the Spirit of Vitriol.

E. Sal fixum Abſinthii.

Fixed Salt of Wormwood.

Take of the Leaves of freſh Wormwood, or ſlightly dried, any Quantity; reduce them to white Aſhes over a gentle Fire, in an Iron Pan. Boil them in Spring-Water, and make a Lye, which filtre; then evaporate the Water, and a duſky Salt will remain; afterwards diſſolve it in Water again; filtre the Solution and evaporote the Water as before. This repeated ſeveral Times will render the Salt pure and white. In the ſame Manner may be made,

Sal Fabarum Stipit. Geniſtæ, &c.

Salt of Bean-Stalks, Broom, &c.

L. Sal Abſinthii.

Salt of Wormwood.

Put the Aſhes of Wormwood into an Iron Pan, and keep

keep them red-hot over a ſtrong Fire for ſeveral Hours. Stir them now and then that all the Oil may be conſumed or burnt away; then boil them in Water, which filtre through Paper. Afterwards evaporate the Water till a dry Salt remains, which muſt be kept in a Veſſel very cloſe ſtopped.

After the ſame Manner may be made the Alkaline fixed Salt, from other Vegetables which are proper to yield ſuch a Salt.

L. Sal Tartari.
Salt of Tartar.

Take Tartar of any Kind, and wrap it in ſtrong brown Paper made wet, or put it into a proper Veſſel. Set it on the Fire till all the Oil is burnt away; then boil it in Water, and gain the Salt as before.

E. Sal Tartari.
Salt of Tartar.

Take of white Tartar, any Quantity; wrap it in Cap-Paper made wet, and calcine it in a Reverberatory-Furnace till it becomes very white; then diſſolve it in hot Water and filtre it. Afterwards evaporate the Water in a clean Iron Pot, till the Salt becomes exceedingly dry and as white as Snow. Towards the End it muſt be conſtantly ſtirred with an Iron Ladle leſt it ſhould ſtick to the Bottom of the Pot.

If a ſtronger Salt is required, put the white Salt into a Crucible, and fuſe it with a moſt intenſe Degree of Heat, till it becomes of a greeniſh or bluiſh Colour.

* Lixivial fixed Salts have been generally thought to be all of the ſame Nature; but *Hoffman* has proved the contrary by many undoubted Experiments; and therefore they ought not to be uſed promiſcuouſly, one for the other. For though they have been never ſo long tortured by Fire, there will ſtill remain volatile ſulphureous, and oleous Particles which cannot be ſeparated from it; which will afterwards appear by the Mixture of other Things which cauſe an Alteration in its Texture.

Salt of Wormwood is remarkable for opening Obſtructions, for attenuating groſs Humours, for inciding ſuch as are viſcid, and for reſiſting Putrefaction; it is good for Diſorders of the Stomach, excites an Appetite, and ſtops

ſtops Vomiting, eſpecially if mixed with Juice of Lemons. Some greatly commend it in continual Fevers, the Jaundice, and Dropſy. It will cure Agues when the Bark fails, if three Drams are diſſolved in a Quart of Spring-Water and ſweetened with Sugar; of which, a ſmall Tea-cupful muſt be taken every other Hour. Some think, with *Geoffroy*, that the duſky Salt is much better than the purified, becauſe it retains more of the Virtues of the Plant, which reſide in the ſulphureous Parts which remain undeſtroyed. And this he prefers not only to the Powder, Juice or Extract, but even to the eſſential Salt. The *Doſe* is from a Scruple to half a Dram; *Boecler* ſays, to a Dram. But it muſt be remembered that all Lixivial Salts muſt be well diluted, otherwiſe they would hurt the Œſophagus and Stomach by their cauſtic Qualities. Some cry up *Salt of Guaiac* in the venereal Diſeaſe; *Sydenham* commends a Lye of Salt of Broom in the Dropſy; others praiſe this laſt for the Gravel; as alſo *Salt of Juniper*. *Salt of Gentian* is alſo a good Remedy for the Dropſy. *Salt of Tartar*, and all *fixed Salts* are reckoned of an inciding Nature, and good to promote Sweat and Urine, as alſo to ſtimulate the Belly. The *Doſes* of all are the ſame.

L. Lixivium Tartari.

Lye of Tartar.

Set Tartar calcined to a Whiteneſs, in a moiſt Place that it may melt.

E. Liquamen Tartari; vulgo Oleum per Deliquium dictum.

Liquor of Salt of Tartar, or its Oil per Deliquium.

Take any Quantity of Salt of Tartar and put it in a flat Glaſs Diſh; then ſet it in a damp Place expoſed to the Air for ſome Days, that it may diſſolve into a Fluid; which muſt be filtred, or ſeparated from the Fæces by the Inclination of the Diſh. The more the Salt is calcined the ſooner it will melt.

E. Cryſtalli Tartari.

Cryſtalls of Tartar.

Take any Quantity of white Tartar, and diſſolve it in twenty times as much Water, by boiling; while the Solution is hot filtre it through Paper into a Wooden

Veſſel; then expoſe it for a Night, or longer, to the Cold, that the Cryſtals may ſhoot on the Sides of the Veſſel. Pour out the Water, and take them out and dry them. This is the ſame in Effect as

E. Cremor Tartari.

Cream of Tartar.

Take of the former Solution of Tartar filtred; let it boil over the Fire till a thick Skin or Pellicle is formed, which muſt be taken off with an Iron Ladle full of Holes; then boil it again till another Skin appears, which take off. Proceed after the ſame Manner till all the Water is conſumed in Skins; then dry the Skins in the Sun.

* Cryſtals and Cream of Tartar are imported from abroad: Pure white Tartar, eſpecially that from *Rheniſh* Wine, without any Preparation, is not inferior to either of them. Theſe are good in the Colic, and in all Diſeaſes where the Bile or other Humours grow putrid in the Inteſtines, from Fevers or other Cauſes; for they change their alkaline Qualities into a neutral Salt. See *Cryſtalli Tartari*.

E. Tartarus vitriolatus.

Vitriolated Tartar.

Take of Oil of Vitriol diluted with an equal Quantity of Water, any Quantity; pour it into a wide Glaſs-Veſſel, and then drop gradually upon it Oil of Tartar per Deliquium as much as is ſufficient; that is, till the Effervescence entirely ceaſes. Filtre the Liquor, and evaporate it till a Pellicle is formed. Then ſet it in a cold Place that it may ſhoot into Cryſtals.

L. Tartarum vitriolatum.

Vitriolated Tartar.

Take of green Vitriol, eight Ounces; of Water, two Quarts. Diſſolve the Vitriol in boiling Water, and then add Salt of Tartar, or any other fixed Alkaline Salt, till the Effervescence ceaſes; which generally happens when four Ounces of the Salt or a little more has been uſed. Afterwards filtre the Liquor through Paper, and after a ſufficient Evaporation, ſet it apart that it may ſhoot into Cryſtals.

Every

* Every Salt that is compounded of an *Acid* and an *Alkali* is called a *Neutral Salt*; such as, the *Arcanum duplicatum*, *Nitrum sulphuratum*, *Nitrum vitriolatum*, *Sal Polychrestum*, *Tartarus solubilis*, and this now under Consideration. *Nitrum Antimoniacum* is nearly of the same Class, though it generally retains some of the reguline Substance of the Antimony. *Vitriolated Tartar* has an inciding, resolving, and cleansing Quality. In a moderate Dose it operates by Urine; in a large one by Stool. It is good in Crudities of the Stomach, intermitting Fevers, the pituitous and flatulent Colic, the Obstruction of the Mesenteric Glands, in the Infarctions of the Liver and Spleen; as also in the Gravel, Stone, and all cold, catarrhal and serous Disorders in general. It is likewise good in hysteric and hypochondriac Disorders; and is not to be despised in arthritic Diseases themselves. It is often given in the Jaundice, Dropsy, and Fevers, except the Malignant, especially if attended with a Looseness. The common *Dose* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram. But *Geoffroy* says, it may be given in the same Dose as the soluble Tartar, that is, according to him, from a Scruple to two Drams; and if the Intention is to purge, to six Drams or an Ounce, in Broth, or in an aperient Decoction. The *London* Method of making this Salt is that of *Takenius*. He affirms, that if one Drop of the Acid of the Vitriol is not saturated with the *Alkali*, or if one of *Alkali* is too much, the Salt will be either alkalious or turn into Vitriol. But this cannot be true, unless understood with some Latitude. However, many prefer this to that made with the Oil of Vitriol.

E. Tartarus solubilis.

Soluble Tartar.

Take of Crystals of Tartar a sufficient Quantity; boil them till they are quite dissolved in ten times as much Water. While it is boiling-hot, drop into it Oil of Tartar per Deliquium, till the Effervescence ceases. Filtre the Liquor while it is hot, and then evaporate it to a Pellicle. Afterwards set it in a cold Place that the Crystals may shoot.

L. Tartarum solubile.

Soluble Tartar.

Take of any fixed alkaline Salt, a Pound; of Water, a

Gallon. When the Salt is diſſolved in boiling Water, throw in Cryſtals of Tartar gradually till the Effervescence ceaſes, which generally happens before thrice the Quantity of the Alkaline Salt is thrown in. Then filtre the Liquor through Paper, and after a ſufficient Evaporation ſet it apart that it may ſhoot into Cryſtals; or the Humidity may be quite exhaled, that a ſaline Maſs may be left behind.

* This readily diſſolves in every Kind of Liquor, even in cold Water, whence it has its Name. It is likewiſe called *Sal Vegetabile*, and *Tartarus Tartariſatus*. It is aperient, diuretic and laxative, and is good in cachectic Diſeaſes and Obſtructions of the Viſcera; it diſſolves Crudities of the Stomach, deſtroys tartareous Matter contained in the Bile and Urine; is good in the Gravel, Jaundice, Diſeaſes of the Spleen and the Hypochondria, if frequently uſed. Outwardly it cleanſes ſordid Ulcers and diſpoſes them to heal. It increaſes the Force of Cathartics, and for that Reaſon is often uſed in Purging Potions. The *Doſe* is from a Scruple to two Drams; as a Purgative to fix Drams or an Ounce. See the *preceding Article*.

E. Tartarus regeneratus.

Regenerated Tartar.

Take of dry Salt of Tartar in Powder any Quantity; put it into a large Glaſs Veſſel, and pour on it Spirit of Vinegar gradually till it is ſaturated. Filtre the Liquor and evaporate it over a very gentle Fire till all the Moiſture is exhaled, taking care to prevent an Empyreuma. To the Salt which remains pour on Spirit of Vinegar afreſh till it is ſaturated. Depurate the Liquor, and dry it as before into Salt.

L. Sal diureticus.

Diuretic Salt or regenerated Tartar.

Take of any Kind of fixed Alkaline Salt, a Pound, and four or five times as much diſtilled Vinegar. When the Fermentation is over, add more diſtilled Vinegar at ſeveral Times, till, when the former Vinegar is almoſt conſumed by Evaporation, the freſh Vinegar being added cauſes no new Fermentation; which will happen after the Conſumption of about twenty Pounds of diſtilled Vinegar. Afterwards let it be evaporated ſlowly to a Dryneſs. An impure Salt will

will be left, which must be melted a little while, but not too long, over a gentle Fire; then dissolve it in Water and filtre it through Paper. If the Liquefaction is rightly managed, the Liquor when filtred will be limpid, and of the Colour of Water; otherwise browniſh. Lastly, evaporate this Liquor out of a shallow Glass-Vessel, with a very gentle Fire, stirring the Salt now and then while it is drying, that it may dry the sooner. It must be kept in a Vessel very closely stopped, for if the Air gets to it, it will melt it.

This Salt should be very white and dissolve entirely in Water or Spirit of Wine, without leaving any Fæces. If the Salt, tho' never so white, deposits any Fæces in the Spirit of Wine, it must be filtred through Paper when dissolved in this Spirit, and dried over again.

* This Salt has likewise been called *Arcanum Tartari*, *Sal essentiale Tartari*, *Acetum radicatum*, *Magisterium Tartari Arcanum*, and *Terra foliata Tartari*. It is certainly a very excellent Medicine, and the best that is gained from Tartar; for which Reason I shall shew the Manner of making it by *Geoffroy*.

GEOFFROY. Terra foliata Tartari.

Foliated Earth of Tartar.

Pour distilled Vinegar on any Quantity of very pure Salt of Tartar, till it is saturated. Distil this Mixture to a Dryness; the Liquor that comes off will be without Taste, that is the Phlegm of Vinegar. To the dried Salt pour on fresh Vinegar, and distil the Solution. Thus the Affusions of fresh Vinegar and the Distillations must be repeated, till the distilled Liquor comes off acid; that is, till the fresh Vinegar comes off as strong as it was poured on. Then the Salt of Tartar is sufficiently saturated with the Acid of the Vinegar. This saline Mass must be dissolved in the best Spirit of Wine, and the Solution filtred through Paper must be distilled and dried. Then dissolve it again in Spirit of Wine, filtre, and distil, and dry, as before. Dissolve the dried Salt in Spirit of Wine for the third and last Time, and draw off the Spirit of Wine in a most gentle Heat of Ashes, and there will remain a saline, snowy Mass, half volatilised, somewhat unctuous, shining, and

foliated like Talk. Whence it has the Name of the foliated or leaved Earth.

* This has been made uſe of to extract the Tinctures of Metals. It will diſſolve viſcous Subſtances of all Kinds, Oils, Gums, and Roſins; it alſo powerfully diſſolves the glutinous Humours of the human Body, and opens the Obſtructions of the Veſſels. It has no ſenſible Acrimony, and may be given ſafely in hot as well as cold Diſtempers, in the Pleuriſy as well as the Dropſy. It is a great Purifier of the Blood; and by its diuretic Quality cleanſes the Kidneys and urinary Paſſages from all ſlimy Matter, Gravel and fabulous Concretions; it likewiſe promotes a Diaphoreſis and looſens the Belly, cures Diſeaſes of the Abdomen in general, and is uſeful in an Atrophy, intermitting Fevers, and all Diſorders ariſing from Obſtructions; it is very good againſt Cachectic Affections, the Palſy, and Dropſy. The *Doſe* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

L. Lixivium Saponarium.

Soap Lye.

Take of Ruſſian Pot-Aſhes and Quick-Lime equal Weights. Pour Water upon the Lime and Aſhes till the Lime is ſlacked; then pour on Water more plentifully. Stir them well that the Salt of the Aſhes may be diſſolved. This done, let them reſt, and if there is Occaſion, pour the filtred Liquor into another Veſſel. A Pint of this Liquor ought to weigh ſixteen Ounces exactly, and the greateſt Care muſt be taken that it weighs neither more nor leſs. If it is too heavy, half an Ounce Weight of Water muſt be added to every Pint, for every Dram which a Pint exceeds ſixteen Ounces. If it is too light, the Liquor muſt be boiled till ſo many half Ounces are conſumed; or freſh Lime and Aſhes may be added to the Liquor.

* Some have uſed this for diſſolving the Stone in the Bladder, beginning with a few Drops and increaſing the Doſe till an Ounce, or an Ounce and a half has been taken in a Day in a proper Vehicle. This Vehicle, ſays Dr. *Hartley*, ſhould be Milk, half an Ounce of Lye to half a Pint of Milk. But as the diſſolving Power of

of the Lye reſides in the Lime, *Lime-Water* has been properly ſubſtituted in its Room; which ſee.

L. Sapo Amygdalinus.

Almond Soap.

Take of Oil of Almonds, freſh drawn, any Quantity; of Soap-Lyes, three times as much in Meaſure. Digeſt them together in ſuch a Heat that they may but juſt boil and ſcarcely that, and in a few a Hours they will unite. Afterwards, the Liquor when a little boiled will grow more tranſparent and ropy, which as it cools will concrete like Jelly; then throw in Sea-Salt till the boiling Liquor ceaſes to be ropy. Let the boiling be continued till ſome Drops of the Liquor being received upon a Tile, the Water is ſeen to ſeparate freely from the coagulated Soap. Then take away the Fire, and the Soap will riſe and ſwim upon the Top by Degrees, which muſt be taken off before it is cold, and put into a Wooden Frame, the Bottom of which muſt be Cloth. Laſtly, take it out and ſet it by till it has acquired a proper Conſiſtence. In the ſame Manner Soap may be made with Oil Olive; but the fineſt Oil muſt be made uſe of, that the Soap may be as little ungrateful as poſſible to Palate and Stomach. * See *Sapo*.

E. Lapis ſepticus, ſeu Cauterium potentiale.

The potential Cautery.

Take of Pot-Aſhes and Quick-Lime, equal Parts; of Spring-Water, three times the Weight of both. Macerate them for two Days, ſtirring them ſometimes, exhale the filtered Lixivium to Dryneſs, put the Maſs into a Crucible, and keep it in the ſtrongeſt Fire till it flows like Oil; then pour it out upon a ſmooth heated Surface, and while it is ſoft, cut it into Pieces of a convenient Size and Form, which muſt be kept in a Glaſs-Bottle well ſtopt for uſe.

L. Cauſticum commune fortius.

The ſtronger common Cauſtic.

Take the Soap-Lyes before mentioned, any Quantity, and boil it to a fourth Part; then take Quick-Lime which has been powdered, ſifted, and kept in a Bottle ſtopt with a Cork for ſeveral Months. Sprinkle

this on the Lye while it is boiling, till it has abſorbed all the Liquor and becomes a Paſte, which muſt be kept in a Veſſel cloſe ſtopt.

L. Cauſticum commune mitius.

The milder common Cauſtic.

Take of ſoft Soap and freſh Quick-Lime, equal Parts; at the Time of uſing let them be well mixed.

* Theſe two laſt Preparations, it is obſerved, are preferable to the foregoing one as they are not ſo apt to melt when uſed, and to extend their Effects ſo as to injure the neighbouring Parts.

L. Spiritus Vitrioli tenuis et fortis; atque Colcothar.

Strong and weak Spirit of Vitriol; as alſo Colcothar.

Diſtil calcined Vitriol for three Days in an earthen Veſſel, in a reverberatory Heat. Put the diſtilled Liquor into a Glaſs Retort; diſtil in a Sand-Heat, and a ſmall Spirit will aſcend. The ſtrong Spirit will remain in the Retort, which is commonly called, tho' improperly, *Oil of Vitriol*. What remains in the earthen Veſſel, after the firſt Diſtillation, is called *Colcothar of Vitriol*.

E. Spiritus et Oleum ita dictum Vitrioli.

Spirit and Oil of Vitriol.

Take of green Vitriol calcined to a Whiteneſs and powdered, any Quantity. Put it into an earthen Retort till it is half full. Place it in a Reverberatory-Furnace. Fit thereto a very large Receiver, and lute the Joints well. Diſtil it with a Fire gradually increaſed till it comes to the ſtrongeſt; which muſt be continued as long as any Vapours aſcend. The Phlegm, Spirit, and Oil muſt be ſeparated with a Retort in a Sand-Heat. The Phlegm, which will be inconſiderable if the Vitriol has been properly calcined, will come over with a gentle Heat; the Spirit with a ſtronger, and the Oil will remain at the Bottom. What remains in the Retort after the firſt Diſtillation, is called *Colcothar*.

* The Spirit of Vitriol is the moſt ponderous of all the Liquids we are acquainted with, and the moſt powerful of the Acids. If any other Acid be united with a fixed alcaline Salt or Earth, upon the Addition of the vitriolic, ſuch

ſuch Acid will be diſlodged, and ariſe on applying a moderate Heat, leaving the vitriolic in Poſſeſſion of the Alcali. Mixed with Water, it inſtantly conceives great Heat; expoſed to the Air, it imbibes its Moiſture, and ſoon acquires a conſiderable Addition of Weight. In Medicine, like other acid Spirits, it reſtrains the Ebullition of the Humours, ſtops Hæmorrhages, and promotes Urine. It often cures Agues, if given in a Glaſs of Water made gratefully acid therewith, at the coming on of the Fit. All acid Spirits in general muſt be dropt into a proper Liquor till they are agreeably acid and no longer. *Lemery* recommends this Spirit for the *Aſthma* and Diſeaſes *of the Breaſt*, but very injudiciouſly, for all Acids are Enemies to the Lungs. There are many Inſtances of Women who have drank Vinegar to make themſelves lean, who have fallen into deplorable Conſumptions. I knew a Lady of Faſhion who deſtroyed herſelf in this Manner. *Junker* mentions a Man whoſe Lungs were ſo corroded with taking a Sort of Tincture of Caſtor made with Spirit of Vitriol, that it killed him. It is very hurtful in hyſteric and ſplenetic Diſorders, and ſhould always be uſed with the utmoſt Caution.

L. Spiritus Nitri Glauberi.

Glauber's Spirit of Nitre.

Take of Nitre, three Pounds; of ſtrong Spirit of Vitriol, one Pound. Mix them cautiouſly and gradually in a Chimney; afterward diſtil them, firſt with a gentle Fire, and then with a ſtrong one.

* The Acid of Nitre is next in Strength to the Vitriolic, and diſlodges all but that from alcaline Salts or Earths. Its chief Uſe is as a Menſtruum for certain Minerals, and as the Baſis of ſome particular Preparations, of which hereafter. It has been given likewiſe diluted with any convenient Vehicle, as a Diuretic from ten to fifty Drops.

L. Spiritus Salis Marini Glauberi.

Glauber's Spirit of Sea-Salt.

Take Sea-Salt and ſtrong Spirit of Vitriol, of each two Pounds; of Water, a Pint. Mix the Water and the Spirit of Vitriol together; then add the Mixture gradually to the Salt under a Chimney; afterwards

diſtil them, firſt with a gentle Fire, then with a ſtrong one.

E. Spiritus Salis Marini.

Spirit of Sea-Salt.

Take of decrepitated Sea-Salt, two Pounds; of Oil of Vitriol diluted with an equal Quantity of warm Water, a Pound. Diſtil them in a Glaſs-Retort in Sand, gradually increaſing the Fire, to a Dryneſs. This Spirit may be rectified by pouring out the Liquor into a Glaſs Cucurbit, and with a gentle Diſtillation in a Water-Bath abſtract the Phlegm. The pure Spirit will remain behind.

* The Spirit of Sea-Salt is the weakeſt of the mineral Acids, but ſtronger than any of the vegetable. It is uſed chiefly as a Menſtruum, for the making of other Preparations: Sometimes likewiſe it is given, properly diluted as an Antiphlogiſtic, Aperient, and Diuretic, from ten to ſixty or ſeventy Drops in Inflammatory and putrid Fevers, the Scurvy, Dropſy, *&c.*

E. Spiritus Salis dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Salt.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, three Parts; put it into a capacious Vial, and pour on it by Degrees Spirit of Salt, one Part. Digeſt them for ſome Days, and diſtil according to Art in a Sand-Heat, taking care that the Retort does not burſt with too much Heat towards the End.

* The dulcified Spirit of Salt is a great Stomachic, reſtores a depraved and dejected Appetite, corrects nidorous Crudities, takes away Nauſeas and ſtops Vomiting. It is likewiſe good in the before-mentioned Diſtempers. The *Doſe* is from twenty Drops to a Dram. The dulcified Spirit is in moſt Caſes preferable to the acid. The acid Spirit is good againſt putrified Gums.

L. Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol.

Take of the ſtrong Spirit or Oil of Vitriol, a Pound; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint. Cautiouſly mix them together by little and little, and diſtil with a very gentle Fire till a black Froth begins to riſe. Then remove them from the Fire immediately leſt the Froth

Froth get into the Receiver, and it ſpoil the whole Proceſs.

E. Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, two Quarts; carefully add by little and little a Pound of the Oil of Vitriol. Digeſt them in a cloſe Matraſs in a very gentle Sand-Heat for eight Days; then diſtil them with a moderate Degree of Heat till oily Drops begin to appear in the Neck of the Retort. Add to the diſtilled Spirit, ſhaking the Veſſel in order to mix them, an equal Quantity of Water, by Meaſure, in every Pint of which a Dram of Salt of Tartar has been previouſly diſſolved. Diſtil again with a moderate Heat as long as any Spirit comes over.

* Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol promotes Perſpiration, and the urinary Secretions, expels Flatulencies, and in many Caſes eaſes Pain and procures Sleep. It may be given from twenty Drops to a Dram.

E. Spiritus Æthereus.

Æthereal Spirit.

Take of the dulcified Spirit of Vitriol and Water in which Salt of Tartar has been diſſolved in the Manner directed in the preceding Article, each equal Parts. Mingle them by ſhaking the Veſſel, and upon ſuffering the Liquor to reſt, the Æthereal Spirit will float on the Surface, from whence it may be ſeparated. The dulcified Spirit of Vitriol may be recovered by Rectification.

* This Spirit or *Æther*, as it is generally called, is recommended by Dr. *Morris*, externally, for curing Headaches, Pains in the Ear, and the Toothach; internally, in the Hooping Cough, and in hyſteric, hypochondriac, and lethargic Caſes. The *Doſe* is about thirty Drops.

E. Spiritus Nitri.

Spirit of Nitre.

It is diſtilled from Nitre in the ſame Manner as the *Spirit of Salt.*

E. Spiritus Nitri dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Nitre.

It is made from the *Spirit of Nitre* in the ſame Manner as the dulcified Spirit of Salt.

L. Spiritus Nitri dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Nitre.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart; of *Glauber's* Spirit of Nitre, half a Pound. Pour the Spirit of Nitre upon the other Spirit, and diſtil with a gentle Heat, ſo long as what comes over will not produce a Fermentation with a lixivious Salt.

* *Boerhaave* mixes only an eighth Part of the Spirit of Nitre with the Spirit of Wine; but as this is to be diſtilled no longer that it will not ferment with a lixivious Salt, the Proportion here laid down cannot be too much. *Hoffman* ſays, it has an anodyne and ſedative Virtue, and that it is very ſerviceable in grievous Pains and Spaſms; as alſo that when it has quite loſt its Acidity [when any remains] by the Addition of Salt of Tartar, two Drams may be mixed with a Quart of Water, which will make a proper Drink to quench Thirſt in burning Fevers, to promote Urine and to procure Sleep. Some call it *Spiritus Anticolicus*, from its Virtue in curing *Colics*. *Boerhaave* ſays, its Virtues are antiſeptic, detergent, and diſſolvent; and that it reſiſts the Putrefaction of the Bile. If it is diluted and uſed with Caution, it renders the Teeth white and clear; but if injudiciouſly applied, it will deſtroy them. If Phlegm, corrupted Bile, or the natural Weakneſs of the Stomach deſtroy the Appetite, this will reſtore it. It is good againſt windy Diſorders, prevents the Stone, promotes Sweat and Urine, quenches Thirſt, takes away bad Smells of the Body, and is excellent againſt the Scurvy. *Boecler* affirms, it is good againſt hyſteric Diſorders. The *Doſe* is thirty Drops, to be taken three or four Times a Day in Wine. The *Doſe* of the *Edinburgh Spirit*, according to the *Hoſpital Diſpenſatory*, is a Dram. *Geoffroy* ſays, it reſtrains febrile Effervеſcences, eſpecially in malignant Fevers.

L. Aqua fortis.

Aqua fortis.

Take Nitre and green Vitriol uncalcined, of each three Pounds;

Pounds; of the ſame Vitriol calcined, half a Pound; mix them well and diſtil with a very ſtrong Fire as long as any red Fumes come over.

E. Aqua fortis ſimplex.

Simple Aqua fortis.

Take of Vitriol calcined to a Whiteneſs, two Parts; of Nitre in Powder, one Part; mix them well, and put them into an earthen Retort, till it is two Thirds full. Fix on a large Receiver, and diſtil it as Spirit of Salt.

L. Aqua fortis compoſita.

Compound Aqua fortis.

Take of Aqua fortis, ſixteen Ounces; of Sea-Salt, a Dram. Diſtil to a Dryneſs.

E. Aqua fortis duplex.

Double Aqua fortis.

Take green Vitriol calcined to a Whiteneſs, Salt-Petre in Powder, and dried Clay in Powder, of each equal Parts; mix them well and put them into an earthen Retort till it is two Thirds full. Diſtil the Aqua fortis as before.

E. Aqua Regia.

Aqua Regia.

Take of Sal Ammoniac in Powder, an Ounce; in a large Cucurbit mix it by Degrees with Spirit of Nitre or double Aqua fortis, four Ounces. Let them ſtand in a Sand-Heat till all the Salt is diſſolved.

* The only Uſe of theſe acid Liquors is as Menſtrua for certain mineral Subſtances.

L. Sal Vitrioli.

Salt of Vitriol.

Take white Vitriol, a Pound; of ſtrong Spirit of Vitriol, an Ounce; of Water, a ſufficient Quantity. Diſſolve the Vitriol in boiling Water, and filtre it through Paper. After a proper Evaporation, ſet it by in a cold Place, that it may ſhoot into Cryſtals.

E. Vitriolum purificatum, vulgo Gilla Vitrioli.

Purified Salt of Vitriol.

Take of white Vitriol, any Quantity, and boiling Water enough

enough to diſſolve it. Filtre the Solution, and then evaporate it till a third Part remains. Afterwards ſet it in a cold Place for three Days, that Cryſtals may ſhoot on the Sides of the Veſſel, which are to be dried in the Sun.

* The ſtrong Spirit is added to the former to make the Cryſtals ſhoot more readily. The *Doſe* is from a Scruple to a Dram. It has been recommended as an excellent Vomit in a Looſeneſs and the Bloody-Flux; but it is nauſeous, and at preſent not much in Uſe. *Sal Ammoniac* and *Nitre* are to be purified in the ſame Manner, taking care that the Cryſtallization of the Nitre is not too long continued.

L. Nitrum vitriolatum.

Vitriolated Nitre.

Diſſolve the Cake which remains after the Diſtillation of *Glauber*'s Spirit of Nitre, in hot Water; filtre the Solution through Paper, and reduce the Salt into Cryſtals.

E. Sal Polychreſtum.

Salt of many Virtues.

Take equal Parts of Nitre in Powder, and Flowers of Sulphur. Mix them well and caſt them by little and little into a red-hot Crucible. When the Deflagration is over, keep it on the Fire for an Hour. Purify, by diſſolving it in hot Water, then filtering it and evaporating to a Dryneſs.

* *Vitriolated* Nitre is otherwiſe called *Arcanum duplicatum*; and *Sal Polycreſtum, Nitrum Sulphuratum.* They have both the ſame Virtues as *Vitriolated Tartar*; which ſee.

E. Sal Prunellæ.

Sal Prunel.

Take of the pureſt Nitre in Powder, two Pounds. Melt it in a Crucible, and then by little and little throw on Flowers of Sulphur, an Ounce. After the Deflagration is over, pour out the melted Salt on a Braſs-Plate which is clean, dry, and hot, and ſo form it into Cakes.

* Here the Acid of the Sulphur unites with a Part of the alcaline Baſis of the Nitre, forming therewith a vitriolated

vitriolated Tartar; a Circumſtance not ſuſpected by thoſe who introduced this Proceſs for refining the Nitre.

L. Sal Catharticus *Glauberi.*

Glauber's *Purging Salt.*

Take the Cake which remains after the Diſtillation of *Glauber*'s Spirit of Sea-Salt; diſſolve it in hot Water, and filtre it through Paper. Then reduce the Salt into Cryſtals.

E. Sal Catharticum *Glauberi.*

Glauber's *Purging Salt.*

Take the Cake left after the Diſtillation of *Glauber*'s Spirit of Salt; diſſolve it in a ſufficient Quantity of Spring Water. Filtre the Solution through Paper, and evaporate to the Appearance of a Pellicle. Set it in a cold Place for ſome Days that the Cryſtals may ſhoot, which muſt be ſeparated from the corroſive Liquor and dried. If they are too acrid diſſolve them again in Water; filtre the Liquor and carefully evaporate juſt ſo much only as will diſpoſe the Salt to cryſtallize.

* This purging Salt, taken from half an Ounce to an Ounce or more, proves a mild and uſeful Purgative; and, in ſmaller Doſes, largely diluted, a ſerviceable Aperient and Diuretic.

L. Spiritus Salis Marini coagulatus.

Coagulated Spirit of Sea-Salt.

Drop the Lye of any Lixivious Salt upon *Glauber*'s Spirit of Sea-Salt, till the Effervescence ceaſes; then evaporate the Mixture to a Dryneſs.

* This differs very little from common Salt.

E. Magneſia Alba.

White Magneſia.

Take any Quantity of bitter, purging Salt, and diſſolve it in Water; filter the Liquor, then add a filtered Solution of Potaſhes; and a white Powder will fall to the Bottom, which is to be carefully waſhed by repeated Affuſions of hot as well as cold Water, and then dried for Uſe.

Magneſia

* Magnesia is a useful Antacid, and a safe and inoffensive Laxative. Hence it is very much used in Heartburns, and for preventing or removing the many Disorders which Children are thrown into from a Redundance of acid Humours in the first Passages. It is preferred, on Account of its laxative Quality, to the testaceous and other absorbent Earths, which, unless gentle Purgatives are given occasionally to carry them off, are apt to lodge in the Body, and occasion a Costiveness very detrimental to Infants. It is not however the Magnesia itself which proves purgative, but the saline Compound resulting from its Union with the acid Juices in the first Passages. The *Dose* to Infants is from ten to twenty Grains, and to Adults from one Dram to three.

L. Lapis Medicamentosus.

The Medicinal Stone.

Take Alum, Litharge, Bole-Armenic or French Bole, Colcothar of green Vitriol, of each three Ounces; of Vinegar, a quarter of a Pint. Mix, and evaporate the Moisture till they grow hard.

* The Use of this is to fasten the Teeth, preserve the Gums, to heal and dry up Wounds and Ulcers. It is also employed in Injections and Eye-Waters.

L. Spiritus, Sal et Oleum Succini.

Spirit, Salt, and Oil of Amber:

Distil Amber in a Sand-Heat, increasing it gradually, and there will ascend a Spirit, Oil, and Salt, which is foul with a Mixture of Oil. Distil the Oil over again, and it will separate into a thinner Oil which will ascend. The remaining thick Part is called the *Balsam of Amber*. The *Salt* is to be boiled in the Spirit or Water, and set apart to shoot into Crystals. Thus the Salt will be freed from the adhering Oil. The oftener this is done the purer it will be.

E. Sal volatile, Spiritus et Oleum Succini.

Volatile Salt, Spirit and Oil of Amber.

Take of white Amber in Powder, one Part; of clean Sand, three Parts. Being mixt together, fill a Glass-Retort half full with the Mixture. Fit a large Receiver thereto and distil in a Sand-Furnace, increasing the Fire by Degrees. At first a *Spirit* will come

ing

over with a little *yellow Oil*, then a *yellow Oil* with a little *Salt*. With the third Degree of Heat there will be more Salt with a *reddish Oil*. Pour the Liquor out of the Receiver, then collect the Salt from its Sides and dry it between the Folds of spungy Paper, pressing it a little to hasten the Effect. Then by Filtration separate the Oil from the Spirit and rectify it by Distillation with the Brine of Sea-Salt.

* The Salt, which is the Principle of the three, is a true *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, with an Acidity. It is balsamic, penetrating, antiseptic, stimulates the Nerves, and rouses the Spirits. It is a principal Diuretic and Antihysteric. It is of great Use in Disorders of the Head and Nerves, in the Vertigo, Lethargy, catarrhal, hysteric and convulsive Diseases; as also Suppression of Urine, the Gravel, and Ulcers in the Neck of the Bladder. *Wilson* says, the *Dose* of the *Salt* is from two Grains to a Scruple; *Geoffroy*, from ten Grains to half a Dram. The *Spirit* is now given in the same Disorders. The *Dose* is half a Dram. The *Oil* is acrid, balsamic, and diaphoretic. It is good against Diseases of the Head, Womb, and Nerves; it is prevalent in the Jaundice, simple Gonorrhœa, and old Gleets. The *Dose* is from two to twenty Drops. Outwardly, anointed on the Parts, it is good in arthritic Pains, Palsies, Defluxions, and Disorders of the Head. The Spirit, which used to be thrown away, is now given instead of the Salt, which is seldom genuine.

E. Sal Succini rectificatum.

Rectified Salt of Amber.

Take of Salt of Amber of the former Distillation any Quantity; of decrepitated Sea-Salt twice as much. When they are powdered, put them into a high and narrow Glass-Cucurbit; adapt a blind Head thereto, and make a Sublimation in a Sand-Heat, taking Care that no Oil ascends. When the Vessel is cold brush off the Salt with a Feather.

E. Sal essentiale Acetosæ.

Essential Salt of Sorrel.

Take any Quantity of the Juice of Sorrel depurated by settling; evaporate till a third Part remains, which pass through *Hippocrates*'s Sleeve; then evaporate to a Pellicle. Put the Liquor into a Glass-Vessel, and

cover

cover the ſuperficies with a little Oil Olive; ſet it in a Cellar till plenty of Cryſtals appear, which are to be ſlightly waſhed with Spring-Water, and dried.

In the ſame Manner are made the Salts of all *acid*, *auſtere*, *aſtringent*, and bitteriſh Plants that are poſſeſt of little Oil.

* Theſe Salts are generally *acid*, but never *alkalious*. *Junker* affirms, they are nothing but a kind of Tartar. They are ſaid to be opening and reſolving; whence they are good for Diſorders of the Stomach and firſt Paſſages. The *Doſe* is from half a Scruple to a Scruple.

L. Spiritus, Sal et Oleum Cornu Cervi.

Spirit, Salt, and Oil of Hartſhorn.

Diſtil Fragments of Hartſhorn with a Fire raiſed gradually to almoſt the greateſt Height, and there will come over a *Spirit*, *Salt*, and *Oil*. When the Oil is ſeparated, if the Spirit and Salt mixed together are diſtilled with a very gentle Heat, they both will riſe more pure. If this is carefully repeated ſeveral Times, the Salt will become exceeding white, and the Spirit as limpid as Water, and of an agreeable Smell.

The Salt ſeparated from the Spirit, being at firſt ſublimed from an equal Weight of very fine Chalk, and afterwards with a little rectified Spirit of Wine, will the ſooner become pure.

Burnt Hartſhorn is generally made by calcining the Horn left after this Diſtillation.

After the ſame Manner the *Spirit*, *Oil*, and *Salt* from any Part of any Animal may be made.

E. Spiritus, Sal et Oleum Cornu Cervi.

Spirit, Salt, and Oil of Hartſhorn.

Take any Quantity of Hartſhorn broke into Bits; put them into a large Iron-Pot, with an earthen Head and a large Receiver fitted thereto, and proceed, after luting the different Joinings, to a gradual Diſtillation in an open Fire. A *Phlegm* will ariſe at firſt, then an *oily Salt* of a yellow Colour; and at laſt a *reddiſh black Oil* with a *volatile Salt*. A black Earth remains at the Bottom, which being calcined in an open Fire becomes white, and is called *Burnt-Hartſhorn*.

Every Thing being poured out of the Receiver together may be ſeparated in the following Manner. The *Oil*

Oil is ſeparated from the Phlegm and Spirit by Filtration, for theſe will paſs through the Paper, and the Oil will be left behind. The *Spirit* is ſeparated from the Phlegm by diſtilling it in a tall Veſſel with a gentle Fire: The *Spirit* will aſcend, and the Phlegm will be left at the Bottom. The *Spirit* will be divided into *Salt* and *Phlegm* if it is diſtilled in a very high and narrow Cucurbit. The *Salt* will riſe and ſtick to the Head in a dry Form, and the *Phlegm* will remain at the Bottom. The *Salt* may be ſeparated from the Oil, by diſtilling it with twice the Quantity of Potaſhes, for they will retain the *Oil*, and the Salt will riſe towards the Top.

A purer Spirit may likewiſe be obtained, if to each Pound two Ounces of Potaſhes be added, and diſtilled in a Glaſs-Retort. The Aſhes which are left may be whitened by burning out the Oil in an open Fire.

A *Spirit*, *Salt*, and *Oil* may be diſtilled in the ſame Manner from any of the ſolid Parts of Animals.

* The volatile Salt of Hartſhorn is a moſt penetrating Medicine; and is alexipharmic, cephalic, diuretic, uterine, and antiſeptic. It is excellent to rouſe the Spirits when Nature is ſinking at the Decline of Fevers. It is good in nervous Caſes, the Vertigo, the Epilepſy, Palſy, Lethargy, Jaundice, Swooning, the Trembling of the Heart, and the Pleuriſy. The *Doſe* is from three Grains to twenty, diſſolved in a proper Liquid. The *Spirit* is only the ſame Salt diſſolved in Phlegm. The *Doſe* is from twenty Drops to a Dram. The Oil is chiefly for external Uſe, to reſolve hard, cold Tumours, and to ſtrengthen paralytic Parts.

L. Spiritus, Sal et Oleum Fuliginis.

Spirit, Salt, and Oil of Soot.

Wood Soot is to be diſtilled in the ſame Manner as Hartſhorn; but it requires more Labour to render the Spirit and Salt pure.

* The Spirit has an extraordinary Virtue in aſſiſting Women in hard Labour, in reſolving grumous Blood, mitigating a Pleuriſy, and in curing Gangrenes and Cancers. *Hartman* recommends the Salt extracted from the Cake remaining at the Bottom, againſt the latter Diſeaſe, even when they are ulcerated. The Spirit and Salt rouſe the Spirits greatly in the Lethargy, Epi-

lepſy,

lepſy, and Perſons ſeeming to be at the Point of Death. Several obſerve, that two or three Drops of the Oil given in Vinegar to Perſons who ſeem to be in their laſt Agonies, will revive them ſtrangely; and if it puts them into a copious Sweat, it is a certain Sign of Recovery; if otherwiſe, of Death. *Hoffman* on *Schroder* ſays, he often obſerved the ſame Effects from the volatile Salt well purified. The *Doſe* of the Salt is from four Grains to ten; of the Spirit from ten Drops to twenty; but *Boerhaave* orders it to be given as freely as Spirit of Hartſhorn.

E. Sal Ammoniacum.

Sal Ammoniac.

Is brought to us ready made from foreign Parts.

E. Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci.

Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.

Take equal Parts of Sal Ammoniac and Salt of Tartar; powder them ſeparately, and then mix and put them into a Glaſs-Retort; pour Spring-Water upon them enough to diſſolve the Salts. Perform the Diſtillation in Sand till the concreted Salt in the Receiver is diſſolved by the Liquor which comes over. If the Receiver is taken away before the Liquor riſes, you will obtain

E. Sal Ammoniacum volatile.

Volatile Sal Ammoniac.

L. Sal volatilis Salis Ammoniaci.

Volatile Sal Ammoniac.

Take of the fineſt Chalk, two Pounds; of Sal Ammoniac, one Pound; ſublime in a Retort with a ſtrong Fire.

L. Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci.

Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.

Take of any fixed alkaline Salt, a Pound and a half; of Sal Ammoniac, a Pound; of Water, two Quarts. Diſtil off two Quarts with a gentle Fire.

* This Spirit and Salt are antiſeptic, promote Perſpiration, Sweat, and Urine; they mitigate and correct acid

acid Juices lurking in the Body, assist the Circulation of the Blood, excite the Oscillations of the Nerves, and open Obstructions; whence they are good in an Apoplexy from a cold, pituitous Cause; as also in the Epilepsy, Vertigo, Lethargy, and all sleepy Diseases, in the hysteric Passion and malignant Fevers. The *Dose* of the Salt is from five Grains to ten; of the Spirit from ten to twenty, thirty, or forty Drops in a proper Liquor. *Geoffroy* says, to a Dram; but the Strength of the Spirit must be always considered. They must be well diluted for fear of inflaming the Stomach and Œsophagus; nor must they be given in too large a Quantity for the same Reason. Outwardly, being smelled to they are good in the Lethargy, Fainting, Vertigo, hysteric Fits, Dullness of the Senses, and the Apoplexy from a cold Cause. *Boerhaave* would by no Means have the Spirit or Salt strongly snuft up the Nose, for fear of corroding and inflaming the optic Nerves, the pituitary Membrane, or the Vesicles of the Lungs. The Spirit, mixed with Oil of Earth-Worms, or some such Thing, is good to dissipate rheumatic Pains and to cure the Palsy, if the Parts affected are anointed therewith.

L. Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.

Take of any alkaline fixed Salt, half a Pound; of Sal Ammoniac, four Ounces; of proof Spirit, three Pints. With a gentle Fire distil off a Pint and a half.

E. Spiritus volatilis oleosus, vulgo Spiritus salinus aromaticus.

Volatile oily, or saline aromatic, Spirit.

Take of volatile Sal Ammoniac, eight Ounces; distilled Oil of Rosemary, an Ounce and a half; Oil of Amber, an Ounce; Essence of Lemons, half an Ounce; *French* Brandy, six Quarts. Distil off in a Water-Bath, nearly a Gallon.

L. Spiritus volatilis aromaticus.

The volatile aromatic Spirit.

Take Essence of Lemons and essential Oil of Nutmegs, of each two Drams; of the essential Oil of Cloves, half

half a Dram; of the dulcified Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, a Quart. Diſtil them with a gentle Fire.

* Volatile Salts thus united with Aromatics are not only more agreeable in Flavour, but likewiſe more acceptable to the Stomach, and leſs acrimonious than in their pure State. Of theſe the firſt ſeems preferable in ſome Caſes, eſpecially of the hyſteric Kind, as a Medicine; the latter has the Advantage as an agreeable cordial Aromatic.

L. Spiritus volatilis fœtidus.

The fetid volatile Spirit.

Take of any fixed Salt, a Pound and a half; Sal Ammoniac, a Pound; of Aſſa Fœtida, four Ounces; of proof Spirit, three Quarts. Diſtil off five Pints with a gentle Heat.

* This Spirit is deſigned as an Antihyſteric, and is undoubtedly well contrived for the Purpoſe.

E. Spiritus *Mindereri.*

Mindererus's *Spirit.*

Take of volatile Sal Ammoniac, any Quantity. Drop on it gradually Spirit of Vinegar till the Effervescence ceaſes.

* Half an Ounce of this Spirit is a *Doſe*. To promote Urine half an Ounce muſt be given twice a Day, with the ſame Quantity of Syrup of Marſhmallows. In the Dropſy the *Hoſpital diuretic Julep* may be uſed, wherein this is the principal Ingredient; to which the Spirit of Amber may be added, which bears the ſame *Ratio* to the Salt as Spirit of Hartſhorn to its Salt. When *Mindererus*'s Spirit is given to promote a Diaphoreſis, it may be joined to Salt of Hartſhorn, as in the Hoſpital *Diaphoretic Draught*, to give it an alkaline Caſt. To promote Sweating in rheumatic Diſeaſes, the above diaphoretic Julep muſt be given every Hour and half or two Hours, till the Sweat breaks out, repeating it as Occaſion requires, if the warm diluting Liquors are not ſufficient to keep it up. Two Ounces of the Spirit has been given in this Manner, and ten Grains of the Salt of Hartſhorn in twenty-four Hours. In topical Inflammations it may be made more acid with an equal Quantity of Vinegar of Squills, particularly in Pleuriſies and Inflammations of the Lungs. This Spirit is moſt like crude Sal Ammoniac. *This is extracted*

extracted from a letter of Dr. Clerk *of* Edinburgh, *to Dr.* Pringle.

E. Flos Salis Ammoniaci.

Flowers of Sal Ammoniac.

Take of dry Sal Ammoniac in Powder any Quantity. Put it into an earthen Cucurbit, to which adapt a blind Head. Proceed to Sublimation with a Fire increaſed by Degrees.

* Theſe are diuretic and diaphoretic. The *Doſe* is from five to fifteen Grains.

E. Oleum Ceræ.

Oil of Wax.

Take of Bees-Wax any Quantity, and melt it with twice as much Sand; put them into a Retort and diſtil in a Sand-Furnace. At firſt an acid Liquor will come over; then a thick Oil adhering to the Neck of the Retort, unleſs it is heated with a live Coal held near it. It may be rectified into a thin Oil by diſtilling it ſeveral Times by itſelf in a Sand Heat.

* This Oil taken inwardly is ſaid to be a powerful Diuretic, and good to promote Urine and expel Gravel. The *Doſe* is from two Drops to four and upwards. Outwardly, it is anodyne, vulnerary, and reſolvent; it is commended againſt nephritic Diſorders.

Metallic Preparations.

L. Chalybis Rubigo præparata.

Ruſt of Steel prepared.

LET Filings of Steel expoſed to the Air be often moiſtened with Vinegar or Water, till it is turned into Ruſt. Then grind it in a Mortar, and pour on Water to waſh off the ſubtile Powder. The Remainder, which will not be reduced into Powder with moderate Labour, ſhould be moiſtened and expoſed to the Air again. This powdered in a Mortar muſt be waſhed as before. The Powder thus waſhed off muſt be dried and kept for Uſe.

The

* The Ruſt of Iron is preferable as a Medicine to the Calces or Croci made by a ſtrong Fire, and is frequently given with Succeſs in obſtinate Chlorotic Caſes. The *Doſe* is from four or five Grains to twenty or thirty.

L. Chalybs cum Sulphure præparatus.

Steel prepared with Sulphur.

Steel heated till it looks white, with a very fierce Fire, muſt be touched with a Roll of Brimſtone, that it may melt and drop into Water underneath. Then ſeparate it from the Sulphur which drops along with it into the Water, and reduce it into an exceeding fine Powder.

E. Mars Sulphuratus.

Sulphurated Iron.

Take of unprepared Filings of Iron, any Quantity; of Sulphur in Powder, double the Weight; of Spring-Water, enough to make it into a Paſte; this muſt be permitted to ferment for ſix Hours; then put it into a Crucible that it may deflagrate, ſtirring it conſtantly with an Iron Spatula, that it may turn into a very black Powder. This may be kept in the Fire till it turns red, and then it is called

E. Crocus Martis aperiens.

Opening Crocus of Iron.

Which again reverberated in a ſtrong Fire, for a conſiderable Time, is called

E. Crocus Martis aſtringens.

Aſtringent Crocus of Iron.

Colcothar of Vitriol may ſupply the Place of both the above Preparations.

* The Chemiſts have beſtowed a great deal of Study, Time, and Labour in torturing Iron, to increaſe its two ſeeming different Qualities; that is, to render it more aperient or more aſtringent; hence ſo many *Crocuſes*, Tinctures, and Salts which abound in the various Writters of this Kind. Yet, after all, it has been found, that the aperient Preparations have cured obſtinate Fluxes of the Belly, and that all in general will promote the Menſes when ſuppreſſed, and reſtrain them when immoderate.

rate. The moſt evident Virtue of Iron is Stypticity, which alone is ſufficient to produce oppoſite Effects in various Conſtitutions of the Body, and the different Nature of the Complaint for which it is given. When the Blood is poor and viſcid, and the Lympha tenacious, the Spring of the Fibres is too weak to carry on a due Circulation of the Fluids; whence Cachexies, bloated Habits of Body, the Green-Sickneſs, and uterine Obſtructions. Then, Iron, by ſtrenthening the Solids and reſtoring the Spring of the Fibres, quickens the Circulation, which, rendering the Humours more fluid, ſoon brings every Thing back to its natural State. Sometimes the Blood, deprived of its due Quantity of Serum, becomes glutinous, and eludes the Spring of the Fibres; whence obſtinate Obſtructions, Schirruſes, Hæmorrhages, ſcorbutic and melancholic Diſorders. In theſe Caſes Iron is noxious; for though it is ſaid to be aperient, it cannot vanquiſh theſe Obſtructions, nor by its Stypticity ſtop the Hæmorrhages which conſequently enſue. Laſtly, when the Veſſels abound with a thin Lympha, they ſoon become weak and flaccid; and the Blood diluted with too much Serum, relaxes, and debilitates the Texture of the Parts; whence it is apt to force itſelf through unuſual Paſſages and produces a Looſeneſs, Diabetes, Hæmorrhages, continual Sweats, or a Dropſy. Here, Iron has a ſalutary Effect, becauſe it renders the Fibres more firm, reſtores their Spring, and by that Means diminiſhes the Quantity of Serum. But if Evacuations of that Kind ariſe from hectic Fevers, as is ſometimes the Caſe, nothing can be more pernicious than this Metal; for it will increaſe inſtead of reſtraining the Evacuations, and render the Obſtructions more obſtinate. In the Beginning of a Dropſy it may do Service, but when it is confirmed it is hurtful. Iron has this Peculiarity beyond other Styptics, that it carries its Qualities into the Blood, whereas many others loſe theirs in the Stomach or firſt Paſſages. We alſo learn from Experience that this Metal is more efficacious alone than when clogged with Salts, for then the Juices of the Stomach will not ſo ſoon diſſolve it. It is likewiſe more than probable that no Preparation of it is equal to its being given in Subſtance, whether reduced into a ſubtile Powder, or otherwiſe. Nothing requires Exerciſe more than this Remedy to facilitate the Diſtribution of the martial Particles, to re-

ſtore the Oſcillations of the Fibres, and to accelerate the Circulation of the Fluids. The *uſual Doſe* of the Crocus of either Kind, is from ten Grains to twenty, or half a Dram.

L. Flores Martiales.

The Martial Flowers.

Take Colcothar of green Vitriol waſhed, or Filings of Iron, a Pound; of Sal Ammoniac, two Pounds. Mix and ſublime them in a Retort; then mix what remains at the Bottom of the Retort with the Flowers, and ſublime them over again, that the Flowers may acquire a beautiful yellow Colour. Afterward add half a Pound of freſh Sal Ammoniac to the Remainder, and repeat the Operation as often as the Flowers continue of a good Colour.

E. Ens Veneris.

Flowers of Copper.

Take Colcothar of blue Vitriol well waſhed and dried, and Sal Ammoniac, of each equal Parts. Reduce them ſeparately into Powder; then mix them and put them into an earthen Cucurbit till it be one third Part full. Place it in an open Fire with a Glaſs-Blind-Head; let the Fire be gentle at firſt, which muſt be increaſed gradually as long as the Flowers are of a reddiſh yellow. When the Veſſel is cold bruſh them off with a Feather.

* This was the Invention of Mr. *Boyle*, and by Miſtake has been made by ſome with blue Vitriol inſtead of green; but it is now generally agreed that the green is the beſt for this Purpoſe. It is diuretic, aperient, and diaphoretic; it warms the Blood and is wonderfully reſtorative; it likewiſe opens Obſtructions, and is good againſt hyſteric Fits. *Boyle* ſays, it is a Specific for the Rickets, and is very uſeful in all Agues, eſpecially the Quartan. *Boerhaave* ſays, it contains the opened Body of the metallic Sulphur, and has an anodyne Quality, inſomuch that it may be often called a Seminarcotic. Its *Doſe* is from five Grains to a Scruple, and is beſt given in a Bolus.

L. Lixivium Martis.

The Lye of Iron.

Set what remains after the Sublimation of the Martial Flowers,

Flowers, in a damp Place, and when it is liqueſied, keep it for Uſe.

E. Mars ſolubilis ſeu Chalybs tartariſatus.

Soluble Iron or tartariſed Steel.

Take unprepared Filings of Iron and Cryſtals of Tartar, of each equal Quantities; of Rain-Water, enough to make a Maſs, which is to be formed into Balls, and baked in an Oven. Then Powder them, and with Water make Balls again, which are to be baked as before. Repeat the Proceſs till the Powder is impalpable.

* This is of the ſame Nature as the *aperient Crocus*, and is given in the Green-Sickneſs, Stoppage of the Menſes, *&c.* The *Doſe* is from five Grains to two Scruples, or fifty Grains, ſays *Wilſon.*

E. Vitriolum Martis, ſeu Sal Chalybis.

Vitriol of Iron or Salt of Steel.

Take of unprepared Filings of Iron, three Ounces; pour upon them, cautiouſly and gradually, four Ounces Oil of Vitriol mixed with an equal Quantity of warm Water. Digeſt them in a Cucurbit for twelve Hours that they may be diſſolved. Filtre the Solution pretty hot, and evaporate to a Pellicle. Afterwards ſet it in a cold Place that the Vitriol may ſhoot at the Bottom of the Veſſel. Then evaporate the remaining Liquor to a Pellicle again, and ſet it to ſhoot as before. When all the Cryſtals are obtained, dry them on Paper in the Shade.

L. Sal Martis.

Salt of Iron.

Take of the ſtrong Spirit or Oil of Vitriol, eight Ounces; of Filings of Iron, four Ounces; of Water, a Quart. Mix them, and when the Ebullition is over, let the Mixture ſtand for ſome Time upon hot Sand; then pour out the Liquor and filtre it through Paper, and after a ſufficient Evaporation ſet it apart that the Cryſtals may ſhoot.

* This is eſteemed for opening Obſtructions, killing Worms, ſtrengthening the relaxed Fibres, and curing the Green-Sickneſs. It purges pituitous and ſerous Humours. Too large a Doſe will vomit. *Boerhaave*

ſays, if this Salt is diluted in an hundred times the Quantity of Water, and twelve Ounces of it be drank in a Morning faſting, taking a gentle Walk after it, it will open, relax, purge, promote Urine, kill Worms, and ſtrengthen the Fibres; by which Means various Diſeaſes may be cured, though very different from each other. Given in this Manner, the *Doſe* is nearly a Dram; but it has been commonly preſcribed from four Grains to twenty.

L. Cauſticum Lunare.

The Lunar Cauſtic.

Diſſolve pure Silver in double its Weight of Aqua Fortis, upon hot Sand. Then increaſing the Heat gently, evaporate to a Dryneſs; afterwards melt it in a Crucible that it may be poured into Moulds made for that Purpoſe, carefully avoiding too much Heat leſt the Matter ſhould grow too thick.

E. Cauſticum Lunare ſeu Lapis infernalis.

The Lunar Cauſtic or the infernal Stone.

Take any Quantity of Silver well cupelled, beat out into thin Plates, and afterwards cut; diſſolve it in a Phial in triple the Quantity of Spirit of Nitre, with a Sand-Heat. Then in a large Crucible, with a very gentle Fire, exhale the Humidity. Afterward increaſe it gradually till the Maſs flows like Oil and has done ſmoaking. Then pour it into hot iron Pipes, made for that Purpoſe, greaſed with Suet. Dry the Stone and keep it in a Glaſs Veſſel cloſe ſtopped.

L. Saccharum Saturni.

Sugar of Lead.

Boil Ceruſs in diſtilled Vinegar, in a leaden Veſſel, till the Vinegar is ſufficiently ſweet; then filtre the Vinegar through Paper, and after a proper Evaporation, ſet it apart to ſhoot into Cryſtals.

E. Saccharum Saturni.

Sugar of Lead.

Take any Quantity of Ceruſs, put it into a Cucurbit and pour thereon diſtilled Vinegar to the Height of four Fingers. Digeſt in a Sand-Heat for ſome Days till the Vinegar grows ſweetiſh. After ſettling, pour it

it off and then add fresh Vinegar so often till the Vinegar will remain void of Sweetness. Then evaporate all the Liquors, depurated by settling in a Glass Vessel, till it become of the Thickness of the more liquid Honey, that the Crystals may shoot in a cold Place, which are to be dried in the Shade. Evaporate the Remainder to a Pellicle, and set it in a cold Place that fresh Crystals may shoot; and so repeat the Process till no more can be obtained.

* Authors have commended this against Spitting of Blood, bloody Urine, the Whites, Gonorrhœas, *&c.* but the internal Use of it is not safe. The *Dose* was from two Grains to six. Outwardly, it is useful in corrosive, malignant, and cancerous Ulcers, Burns, Inflammations, and Pains from the Piles.

E. Minium.

Red-Lead.

Take any Quantity of Lead and melt it in an unglazed earthen Vessel, stirring it with an Iron Spatula till it turns first into a blackish Powder, then yellow, and at last red, which is called *Minium*. A very violent Fire will turn it into Glass.

* This is a very powerful Dryer, and is proper for creeping, acrimonious Ulcers. It will prevent Inflammations, and cicatrise Wounds.

E. Ceruſſa.

White-Lead.

Take thin Plates of Lead and suspend them in an earthen Vessel, at the Bottom of which is Vinegar enough to encompass the Plates with its Vapours. Digest them in Horse-Dung for three Weeks; at which Time, if the Plates are not quite calcined, let the white Powder be scraped off, and then expose the Plates a second Time to the Vapours of the Vinegar, till they are entirely changed into Powder.

* This is only for external Use, against Cancers and acrimonious Ulcers; but more especially for Burns, and to cure the Galling of Children.

L. Stannum pulveratum.

Powdered Tin.

Melt Tin and pour it into a wooden Box chalked on

the Inside, shaking the Box briskly till it is cold, which will reduce some of it into Powder. Melt the Remainder over again, and repeat the Operation till it is all reduced into Powder.

* The Powder, as also the Filings of Tin, given in Treacle, is very good against Worms. The *Dose* is two Drams twice in a Day. Dr. *Alston*, however, affirms, that its Success chiefly depends upon its being given in much larger Quantities. He exhibits an Ounce on an empty Stomach, mixed with four Ounces of Molasses; next Day half an Ounce; and the Day following, half an Ounce more; after which a Cathartic is administered. He says, the Worms are usually voided during the Operation of the Purge, but that Pains of the Stomach, occasioned by them, are removed almost immediately upon taking the first Dose of the Tin.

E. Calx Jovis.

Calcined Tin.

Take any Quantity of Tin, and melt it in an unglazed earthen Vessel, constantly stirring it with an Iron Spatula till it turns into a Calx.

E. Sal Jovis.

Salt of Tin.

Take any Quantity of the Calx of Tin; of *Aqua Regia* diluted with six Times the Quantity of Water, as much as will rise above the Calx some Fingers Breadth. Digest in a Sand Heat for two Days, then, after shaking the Vessel, and letting the heavier Part of the Calx fall to the Bottom, the turbid Liquor must be poured off, and the Moisture exhaled; and the Mass dried upon brown Paper. Upon the remaining Calx pour half the Quantity of the Menstruum, and proceed as before.

* This is commended against Suffocations of the Womb and hysteric Disorders. The *Dose* is said to be from two Grains to six often repeated; but we believe it is hardly ever prescribed.

L. Argenti vivi Purificatio.

Purification of Quickſilver.

Distil it in a Retort, and then wash it well with Salt-Water or Vinegar.

L. Au-

L. Aurum Muſivum.

Moſaic Gold.

Take of Tin, a Pound; of Flowers of Sulphur, ſeven Ounces; Sal-Ammoniac and purified Quickſilver, of each half a Pound. Melt the Tin and add to it the Quickſilver. When the Mixture is cold reduce it into Powder, and let it be well mixed with the Sulphur and Sal Ammoniac, and then ſublime them in a Matraſs. The Moſaic Gold muſt be found under the ſublimated Matter, with ſome Foulneſs at the Bottom.

* This is ſaid to be diaphoretic and ſudorific, and may be ſafely given in hyſteric and hypochondriacal Diſorders, as well as in malignant Fevers. The *Doſe* is from ten Grains to thirty.

L. Mercurius calcinatus.

Calcined Quickſilver.

Put purified Quickſilver into a Glaſs-Veſſel, broad at the Bottom, and let it ſtand in a Sand-Heat ſeveral Months, till it is reduced into a red Powder. The Veſſel muſt have ſmall Holes to let in the Air; which, as *Pemberton* obſerves, is beſt made at the lower End of the Stem going into the Body of the Glaſs.

* This Powder works by Vomit, Stool, and Sweat. The *Doſe* is from two to ſix Grains.

E. Mercurio Solutio.

The Solution of Quickſilver.

Take pure Quickſilver and double Aqua Fortis, of each equal Parts. Digeſt them in a Phial upon Sand, to make a limpid Solution of the Quickſilver.

E. Mercurii Calx.

Calx of Quickſilver.

Take any Quantity of the Solution of Mercury, and evaporate it over a gentle Fire to a white, dry Maſs.

Æthiops Antimonialis.

Antimonial Æthiops.

Let equal Quantities of Antimony and Sea-Salt be fluxed together in a Crucible for an Hour; when grown cold a Regulus (improperly ſo called) will be

found in the Bottom; which is to be ſeparated from the Scoriæ that lie above it, and ground with an equal Quantity of Quickſilver, until they are united.

* This Medicine is ſaid to be of remarkable Efficacy in venereal Caſes of long ſtanding, in cancerous Tumours, ſcorbutic and ſcrophulous Diſorders, obſtinate, glandular Obſtructions, and ſundry other chronical Diſtempers which elude the Force of the common Medicines. A few Grains may be given at firſt, and the Doſe gradually increaſed, according to its Operation, to a Scruple or more. It acts chiefly by promoting Perſpiration. In ſome Conſtitutions, it proves purgative; and in others, if the Doſe is conſiderable, emetic.

E. Æthiops Mineralis.

Mineral Æthiops.

Take equal Parts of Quickſilver and Flowers of Sulphur, and rub them together in a Glaſs Mortar with a Glaſs Peſtle, till the Globules of the Quickſilver, quite diſappear.

L. Æthiops Mineralis.

Mineral Æthiops.

Take equal Weights of purified Quickſilver and unwaſhed Flowers of Sulphur; grind them together in a Glaſs or Stone Mortar till they are united.

* This is looked upon as a Specific againſt Worms, and *Boerhaave* thinks it is good for nothing elſe; becauſe, according to him, it paſſes unchanged through the inteſtinal Tube. But this cannot poſſibly be true, for I have known it colour Money in the Breeches-Pocket of thoſe that have taken it. *Cheyne*, on the other Hand affirms, he has ſeen it appear unchanged in an old Ulcer, after the Patient had taken it for ſome Time, which is altogether as improbable. It is given in the venereal Diſeaſe, Itch, Impetigo or Leproſy of the *Greeks*, and King's-Evil. It is commended againſt the Pains of the Piles, the Gout and Rheumatiſm. It ſeldom or never raiſes a Salivation, but it promotes a Diaphoreſis, and ſometimes purges by Stool. The *Doſe* is from fifteen Grains to two Scruples or a Dram, Morning and Evening. *Geoffroy* ſays, a Purge ſhould be taken every fourth Day; but, in my Opinion, this is needleſs, for it generally keeps the Body open without any Aſſiſtance.

E. Mer-

E. Mercurius ſaccharatus.

Sugared Mercury.

Take pure Quickſilver and red Sugar-candy, of each half an Ounce; of diſtilled Oil of Juniper, ſixteen Drops. Rub them in a Glaſs Mortar till the Globules diſappear.

* This is alſo deſigned againſt Worms. The *Doſe* is from ten Grains to a Scruple. It muſt be given with greater Caution than the *Æthiops*, for fear of a Salivation.

E. Cinnabaris factitia.

Factitious Cinnabar.

Take Flowers of Sulphur, a Pound. Melt it in a large Iron Pan over a gentle Fire, adding by Degrees three Pounds and a half of Quickſilver heated, carefully ſtirring it with an iron Spatula, that it may be perfectly mixed. Fit on a wooden Cover, to prevent the Matter from catching Flame; reduce it to Powder while it is yet warm, and ſublime it according to Art.

L. Cinnabaris factitia.

Factitious Cinnabar.

Take of purified Quickſilver, twenty-five Ounces; of Sulphur, ſeven Ounces. Melt the Sulphur and mix it with the Quickſilver; and if the Mixture ſhould flame, cover the Veſſel to put it out; then reduce it into Powder and ſublime it.

* Cinnabar has been recommended by many againſt the Falling-Sickneſs, cutaneous Foulneſſes, gouty and rheumatic Complaints, *&c.* but at preſent is very little depended on in theſe Caſes. *Boerhaave* ſays, it has the ſame Virtues as the Æthiops Mineral. The *Doſe* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram. It is ſometimes uſed in Fumigations againſt venereal Ulcers in the lower Parts, and in the Noſe, Mouth, and Throat. In this Way it is an efficacious, but ſometimes dangerous, Medicine; being, in fact, Mercury reſolved into Fume, and blended in part with the volatile, vitriolic Acid.

L. Mercurius corroſivus ſublimatus vel albus.

Corroſive Mercury Sublimate.

Take of purified Quickſilver, forty Ounces; of Sea-Salt,

thirty-three Ounces; of Salt-Petre, twenty-eight Ounces; of green Vitriol calcined, ſixty-ſix Ounces. Mix the Quickſilver in a wooden or ſtone Veſſel, with an Ounce of Corroſive Mercury-Sublimate already made, till it is broken into ſmall Grains; then rub it with the Salt-Petre, afterwards with the Sea-Salt till the Quickſilver diſappears. Then add the calcined Vitriol; but it muſt not be rubbed long with this leſt the Quickſilver ſhould begin to unite and be viſible again. Then ſublime in a Glaſs-Matraſs, to which a Head may be fitted in order to catch the Spirit, which will come over in a ſmall Quantity.

E. Mercurius ſublimatus corroſivus.

Corroſive Mercury Sublimate.

Take the Calx of Mercury and decrepitated Sea-Salt, of each equal Parts. When they are mixt and powdered, fill a Matraſs half full with the Mixture. Then proceed to Sublimation in a Sand-Furnace, firſt with a gentle Fire, which muſt be gradually increaſed, and a cryſtalline white Maſs will ſtick to the upper Parts of the Matraſs on all Sides, which is to be ſeparated from the red *Scoriæ*. It may be purified by ſubliming it over again.

* This is a ſtrong Poiſon and a violent Eſcharotic. Some diſſolve a Dram of it in Brandy, and give a few Drops of the Solution in a Glaſs of Water to cure the French Pox. Others uſe it as an Injection, diluted in the ſame Manner, to cure Claps. *Boerhaave* ſays, if a Grain of this is diſſolved in an Ounce of Water, and a Dram of it mixed with Syrup of Violets, be drank twice or thrice in a Day, it will do wonders in many incurable Diſeaſes. *Van Swieten* has brought it into more general Uſe, for the Cure of venereal Maladies. See *Solutio Mercurii Corroſive*, Page 212.

E. Mercurius ſublimatus dulcis.

Dulcified Mercury ſublimate.

Take of Corroſive Mercury Sublimate, ground in a Glaſs-Mortar, four Ounces; of pure Quickſilver, three Ounces. Mix them well in a Mortar till the Quickſilver diſappears. Fill a third Part of an oblong Phial with this Powder; place it up to the Middle

Middle in a Sand-Furnace. Almoſt all the Mercury will be ſublimed with ſucceſſive Degrees of Heat, and ſtick to the upper Part of the Phial on all Sides. Break the Phial, and reject the reddiſh Powder about the Bottom, and that which is whitiſh about the Neck. The white Mercury ſhould be three or four times ſublimed over again.

L. Mercurius dulcis ſublimatus.

Dulcified Mercury Sublimate.

Take of Corroſive Sublimate, a Pound; of purified Quickſilver, nine Ounces. Powder the Sublimate, to which add the Quickſilver in a Glaſs-Matraſs. Digeſt them in a gentle Sand-Heat till they coaleſce, ſhaking the Glaſs often to haſten the Union. Then increaſe the Heat and proceed to Sublimation. Scrape off the upper acrid Part, and ſeparate the Globules of Quickſilver, if any appear; then reduce the Sublimate into Powder and ſublime it over again; which Sublimation is to be repeated ſix Times.

* Mercurius dulcis appears to be the beſt and ſafeſt of the mercurial Preparations that can be taken in a ſolid Form, whether as a Sialagogue, or as a general Alterant; none of the Mercurials, whoſe Tranſmiſſion into the Blood can be depended on, being ſo little diſpoſed to affect the firſt Paſſages. Hence it is much employed in Practice in venereal Complaints, againſt Worms, *&c.* As a Sialagogue, fifteen or twenty Grains, made into a Bolus or Pills, are repeated every Night or oftener till the Ptyaliſm begins; as an Alterative, it is beſt given from one to two or three Grains. It generally anſwers beſt in ſmall Doſes, which may be repeated, with due Caution, every Evening, for a conſiderable Time, without Inconvenience.

Panacea Mercurialis.

The Mercurial Panacea.

Take any Quantity of levigated Calomel; of Spirit of Wine, four times as much. Digeſt them in a Sand-Heat twenty Days, often ſhaking the Veſſel. Pour off the Spirit and dry the Powder.

* This has been cried up as an excellent Medicine againſt all venereal Complaints. It is commended for the

Rheumatism, Obstructions of the Glands, and scrophulous Disorders of the Mesentery; as also for the Itch and other Defedations of the Skin, as well as the Worms. Some give it improperly in the Scurvy, for that Disease will not bear Mercurials. The *Dose* is a Scruple. It differs, however, in nothing from the preceding Preparation, and is therefore omitted in the last Edition of the *Edinburgh Pharmacopeia*.

L. Mercurius præcipitatus albus.

White Precipitate of Mercury.

Take equal Weights of Corrosive Mercury Sublimate and Sal Ammoniac. Dissolve them together in Water and filtre them through Paper. Then with the Solution of some alkaline Salt make a Precipitation. Wash the precipitated Powder till it is perfectly free from Acrimony.

E. Mercurius precipitatus albus.

White Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any Quantity of Corrosive Mercury Sublimate, and dissolve it in hot Spring-Water, a sufficient Quantity. Drop in gradually Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, till a white Powder ceases to be precipitated. This must be often washed with hot Water with a Filtre.

* These Precipitates are chiefly used externally in Ointments. In the former Edition of the *Edinburgh Dispensatory* a Preparation was ordered under this Title, by precipitating the Quicksilver in Form of a white Powder from a Solution of it in Aqua Fortis, by some strong Brine of Sea-Salt, and afterwards washing it with warm Water. *Boerhaave* bestows high Encomiums on the Efficacy of this Preparation; nevertheless, both on Account of its Acrimony, and the Waste of the Ingredients in making it, it is now deservedly omitted.

L. Mercurius corrosivus ruber.

Red Corrosive Mercury.

Take equal Weights of purified Quicksilver and compound Aqua Fortis; mix them, and put them into a Vessel with a broad flat Bottom, in a Sand-Heat. It must be kept there till the Mass is dry, and turns red.

E. Mer-

E. Mercurius calcinatus, vulgo Præcipitatus ruber.

Calcined Mercury, called red Precipitate.

Take any Quantity of the Calx of Mercury, and reverberate it in a Crucible, increasing the Fire by Degrees. It will first turn white, then brownish, then yellow; and when the Fire is augmented it turns into a very red Powder.

* This is much used by Surgeons to consume fungous Flesh and to cleanse foul Ulcers. It is corrosive, and applied to any Part will produce an Escar. It generates a thick, white Pus, and disposes Ulcers to heal. It is dangerous to take inwardly, because it inflames the Bowels and creates Anxieties, Pain, Vomiting, Gripes, and Fluxes of the Belly. Some venture to give three Grains for a *Dose*, and pretend it operates by Sweat and Urine, and will cure some Diseases, otherwise incurable.

L. Mercurius corrallinus.

Corralline Mercury.

Take any Quantity of red Precipitate, and pour on it three times the Weight of rectified Spirit of Wine. Digest them in a gentle Heat for two or three Days, often shaking the Vessel. Then kindle the Spirit, at the same Time constantly stirring the Powder till the Spirit is quite burnt away.

* This was called *Arcanum Corrallinum*, and was looked upon as a great Secret against the venereal Disease, the Dropsy, Gout, Cancers, Ulcers, Scabs, *&c.* The *Dose* is from three Grains to six; it chiefly operates downwards.

E. Mercurius præcipitatus flavus, seu Turpethum Minerale.

Turbith Mineral.

Take of Quicksilver, four Ounces; of Oil of Vitriol, eight Ounces; mix them cautiously, and distil them in a Glass-Retort with a Sand-Heat, to a Dryness. The white Calx left at the Bottom being powdered and thrown into warm Water, will presently grow yellow. It must be freed from all Acrimony by washing it often, and then it must be dried.

L. Mer-

L. Mercurius emeticus flavus.

Yellow emetic Mercury.

Pour double the Weight of ſtrong Spirit of Vitriol upon purified Quickſilver in a Glaſs Veſſel. Heat the Liquor by Degrees, and then let it boil till there remains a white Maſs at the Bottom, which is to be quite dried with a ſtrong Fire. Pour hot Water upon this Maſs and it will preſently grow yellow and fall into Powder. Rub this Powder and Water well together in a Glaſs Mortar; and after the Powder is ſubſided pour off the Water. Repeat theſe Ablutions ſeveral Times with freſh Water till there is no Acrimony left.

* This works upwards and downwards, and without Caution will raiſe a Salivation. A Doſe is often given to quicken it when ſluggiſh. *Boerhaave* recommends it in obſtinate Obſtructions of the Glands, in the Dropſy, and in a venereal Conſumption. *Quincy* ſays, it will cure the moſt obſtinate Leproſies. It is given in Claps when there is too great a Flux of Humours to the private Parts; as alſo againſt the French Pox and malignant Ulcers. The *Doſe* is from three to ſix Grains in Conſerve of Roſes, or from half a Grain to two as an Alterative. It has alſo, of late, been recommended by Dr. *James* as the moſt effectual Preſervative againſt the Hydrophobia.

E. Mercurius præcipitatus viridis.

Green Precipitate.

Take of Corroſive Mercury Sublimate, four Ounces; of hot Spring Water, a Quart, and make a Solution. Take Filings of Copper, an Ounce and a half; of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, eight Ounces. Digeſt them in a Matraſs till a deep blue Tincture is extracted, which muſt be filtered and dropt by little and little into the Solution of Mercury. When the Precipitation is finiſhed, evaporate it in a Sand-Heat to a Dryneſs.

* This is milder than that formerly directed. *Bate* ſays, it is a Specific in a virulent Gonorrhœa, which it perfectly cures, if it be taken daily till the Flux is ſtopt. But it may certainly be treated by a much ſafer and gentler Method. The *Doſe* is from two Grains to eight.

E. Cro-

E. Crocus Antimonii, vulgo Metallorum.

Crocus of Antimony or Metals.

Take Antimony and Salt-Petre, of each equal Quantities. Powder them ſeparately and mix them well; then throw them by little and little into a red hot Crucible. When the Detonation is over, let the reddiſh metallic Matter be ſeparated from the white Cruſt, reduced to Powder, and edulcorate it with repeated Effuſions of warm Water.

L. Crocus Antimonii.

Crocus of Antimony.

Take equal Weights of Antimony and Salt-Petre; reduce them into Powder ſeparately and mix them well. Throw the Mixture gradually into a red-hot Crucible to melt it. Pour out the Matter and ſeparate it from the *Scoriæ*. It will be of ſeveral Colours; but the longer it is kept in Fuſion on the Fire, the more yellow it will be.

* Crude Antimony is compoſed of a Semi-metal or Regulus, united with Sulphur, or common Brimſtone. This Regulus is a Medicine of the greateſt Power of any known Subſtance whatever, but its Activity is remarkably reſtrained by the Admixture of Sulphur. In theſe Preparations this Sulphur is totally conſumed, and the metallic Part left diveſted of its Corrector. Given from two to ſix Grains, they act as violent emetics, greatly diſordering the Conſtitution. Their principal Uſe is in maniacal Caſes; as the Baſis of ſome other Preparations; and among the Farriers, who frequently give to Horſes an Ounce or two a-Day, divided into different Doſes as an Alterative.

L. Crocus Antimonii lotus.

Crocus of Antimony waſhed.

Reduce the Crocus into a very fine Powder, and boil it in Water; which being thrown away, waſh it again with hot Water ſo often that the Water comes off inſipid.

E. Antimonium Diaphoreticum Nitratum.

Nitrated Diaphoretic Antimony.

Take of Antimony, half a Pound; of Nitre, a Pound and a half. Powder them ſeparately, and then mix them.

them. Throw the Mixture by Spoonfuls into a red-hot Crucible. After the Detonation is over, let the white Mass be kept on the Fire and calcined for half an Hour. The Powder must be kept in a Glass-Vessel well stopped.

* This is the great Dissolvent of *Paracelsus*, and has been accounted an excellent Remedy to open Obstructions. The *Dose* is from sixteen Grains to a Dram. Sixteen Grains has been given at first, increasing it gradually to a Dram.

E. Antimonium Diaphoreticum lotum.
Washed Diaphoretic Antimony.

Take of the Nitrated Diaphoretic Antimony any Quantity. Powder it, and then pour on Water to the Height of some Fingers above it. Digest for a Night, and pouring off the Water add fresh; and so let it be washed to the fifth or sixth Time. Mix all these Waters together and filtre the Mixture, which being evaporated to a Pellicle and set in a cold Place to shoot will yield

E. Nitrum stibiatum.
Stibiated Nitre.

L. Calx Antimonii.
Calx of Antimony.

Reduce Antimony into Powder and mix it well with triple the Weight of Nitre. Cast this Mixture by Degrees into a Crucible moderately heated. Then remove the Mixture from the Fire, and wash it with Water both from the adhering Salt, and from the coarser Part less perfectly calcined.

* *Diaphoretic Antimony* is by some thought to be a useless Preparation; but I cannot subscribe to that Opinion, for it is a powerful Diaphoretic if taken in a sufficient Quantity. It opens Obstructions, attenuates and divides thick, gross Humours, and promotes Perspiration. It is good in all malignant Diseases, the Pleurisy, Rheumatism, in the Erysipelas, and cutaneous Disorders. *Wilson* recommends it in the venereal Disease, the Dropsy, Scurvy, malignant Fevers and the Small-Pox. It has been ordered from a Scruple to a Dram; but *Wilson* says, he has known it given by half an Ounce at a Dose with good Success, and repeated several

ſeveral Times in a Day, and that for ſeveral Days ſucceſſively. STIBIATED NITRE, as *Boerhaave* informs us is a gentle Aperient, and diſſolves the Denſity of the Blood when diſpoſed to Inflammations, without Violence. It kindly diſpoſes to a Diaphoreſis, promotes Sweat and Urine. Hence it is cooling and very uſeful in the Small-Pox, Meaſles, Pleuriſy, and Inflammation of the Lungs. Others concur in the ſame Opinion, and ſay farther, that it opens the Body and is ſerviceable in Fevers and Quinſies. The *Doſe* is from ſix Grains to a Scruple. Hence the Virtues of the *Nitrated Diaphoretic Antimony* are evident.

E. Regulus Antimonii Medicinalis.

Medicinal Regulus of Antimony.

Take of Antimony, five Ounces; Sea-Salt, four Ounces; Salt of Tartar, one Ounce. Powder them ſeparately and then mix them. Afterwards caſt the Mixture by little and little into a red-hot Crucible, carefully breaking the Cruſt with an Iron Rod. After the Matter is melted pour it into a warm Cone greaſed with Tallow. Knock it on the Sides, but not too hard, that the Regulus may ſink to the Bottom. When it is cold ſeparate the Regulus from the *Scoriæ* on the Top; reduce it into a Powder and keep it in a Phial cloſely ſtopt.

* This Preparation is greatly celebrated by *Hoffman* and others, in ſundry obſtinate, chronical Diſorders, and eſteemed one of the beſt Antimonials that can be given with Safety as Alterants. It operates chiefly as a Diaphoretic, and ſometimes, though rarely, by Stool or Vomit. The *Doſe* is from three or four Grains to a Scruple.

E. Sulphur Auratum Antimonii.

Golden Sulphur of Antimony.

Take four Pints of Soap-Lees and three of Water; boil them together in an Iron Pot, throwing in, by little and little at a Time, three Pounds of Antimony reduced to Powder; keep conſtantly ſtirring the Mixture, with an iron Spatula, over a ſlow Fire, for three Hours, adding occaſionally more Water. Let this Solution, ſmelling ſtrong of the Sulphur, be ſtrained through a flannel Cloth, while hot, and as much Spirit

Spirit of Nitre, diluted with an equal Quantity of Water, be ſlowly dropt into it, as is ſufficient to precipitate the Sulphur, which is afterwards to be carefully waſhed with warm Water. If the Liquor, after the Precipitation of the Sulphur, be filtered, exhaled to a Pellicle, and ſuffered to ſtand in a cool Place, a *ſtibiated Nitre* will be obtained.

* This promotes Sweat, opens the Body, and cauſes Vomiting, if given to a certain Quantity. Some cry it up for its antifebrile Qualities; eſpecially if mixt with Sudorifics proper for Fevers. In the preſent Practice it is ſcarce ever preſcribed in this Intention, being chiefly uſed as an alterative Deobſtruent, particularly in cutaneous Diſorders. The *Doſe* is from one Grain to eight; as a Vomit to a Scruple.

Kermes Mineralis.

Kermes Mineral.

Take of Antimony, ſixteen Ounces; any fixed alkaline Salt, four Ounces; Water, one Pint. Boil them together for two Hours, then filtre the warm Liquor; as it cools the Kermes will precipitate. Pour off the Water, and add to it three Ounces of freſh alcaline Salt, and a Pint more of Water; in this Liquor boil the remaining Antimony as before, and repeat the Proceſs a third Time with the Addition of only two Ounces of alcaline Salt, and another Pint of Water; filtering the Liquor as at firſt, and collecting the Powders which ſubſide from them in cooling.

* This Powder has of late been greatly eſteemed in ſome Places under the Names of *Kermes Mineral*, *Pulvis Carthuſianus*, *Poudre des Chartreux*. The Secret was purchaſed by the *French* King, and communicated to the Public 1720. Its Virtues is not different from the Sulphur above-mentioned. All of them owe their Efficacy to a Part of the Regulus of the Antimony, which the alcaline Salt, by the Mediation of the Sulphur renders ſoluble in Water.

E. Butyrum Antimonii.

Butter of Antimony.

Take equal Parts of Antimony and Corroſive Mercury Sublimate. Powder them firſt apart, and then rub them together, very carefully ſhunning the Vapours that

that rise therefrom. Put them into a Glass-Retort with a short, wide Neck, till it is one half full; adapt a Receiver to it, and place it in Sand. The Heat at first must be gentle and bring over a dewy Vapour; then increase the Fire, and an oily Liquor will appear sticking like Ice to the Neck of the Retort. This is to be melted with a live Coal held near it. This oily Matter must be rectified in a Glass Retort into a transparent Liquor.

L. Causticum Antimoniale.

An Antimonial Caustic.

Take a Pound of Antimony and two Pounds of Corrosive Mercury Sublimate, and powder them separately; afterwards let them be well mixed, and distil the Mixture in a Retort with a large Neck, in a gentle Sand-Heat. That which ascends to the Neck of the Retort, is to be exposed to the Air that it may dissolve into a Fluid.

* This Caustic, or Butter as it is called, appears to be a Solution of the metallic Part of the Antimony in the marine Acid of the Sublimate. It makes an Escar the quickest of all Caustics, which generally falls off on the same Day.

L. Cinnabaris Antimonii.

Cinnabar of Antimony.

That which remains at the Bottom of the Retort, after making the above Caustic, is to be sublimed in a coated Bolthead in an open Fire.

E. Cinnabaris Antimonii.

Cinnabar of Antimony.

As soon as the red Vapours begin to ascend in the former Process, change the Receiver without luting the Joints. Increase the Fire till the Retort grows red-hot, and in an Hour or two all the black Powder will be sublimed and changed into a red Colour. Break the Retort, and the Cinnabar will be found in the Neck, which is to be carefully separated from the black *Scoriæ*.

* This Cinnabar is composed of the Sulphur of the Antimony and the Mercury of the Sublimate, which are perfectly the same with the common Sulphur and Quicksilver

Quickſilver of which the Factitious Cinnabar is made; hence, in medicinal Virtues it muſt be the ſame.

E. Vitrum Antimonii.

Glaſs of Antimony.

Take of Antimony in Powder, a Pound; calcine it in an unglazed earthen Veſſel, continually ſtirring it with an Iron Spatula, till the Fumes ceaſe and it is turned into a grey Powder. Melt this Powder in a Crucible over a violent Fire, and pour it into a heated braſs Pan.

* Glaſs of Antimony, by itſelf, is extremely virulent, inſomuch as to be unſafe for internal Uſe. Combined with Wax and Reſins, it becomes mild. It is the Baſis of the late *Ward*'s Drop and Pill. See the *Appendix*.

E. Vitrum Antimonii Ceratum.

Cerated Glaſs of Antimony.

Take of yellow Wax, a Dram; melt it in an iron Ladle, and then add of Glaſs of Antimony in Powder, an Ounce. Keep them on a gentle Fire for half an Hour, continually ſtirring it with a Spatula. Then pour the Mixture on Paper, and when it is cold reduce it into Powder.

* This Preparation ſtands recommended in the *Edinburgh Medical Eſſays* as a Specific and certain Cure for Looſeneſſes and the Bloody-Flux. The *Doſe* to a ſucking Child is half a Grain; to a Child of three or four Years, two or three; to a Boy of ten, three or four Grains; to an Adult ten Grains, in Conſerve of Roſes.

L. Tartar Emeticum.

Emetic Tartar.

Take Crocus of Antimony waſhed and Cryſtals of Tartar, of each half a Pound; of Water, three Pints. Boil them for half an Hour and filtre the Liquor thro' Paper. After a proper Evaporation ſet it apart to ſhoot into Cryſtals.

E. Tartarus Emeticus.

Emetic Tartar.

Take Cream of Tartar, four Ounces; of powdered Glaſs

Glaſs of Antimony, two Ounces; boil them in two Quarts of Spring-Water for ten Hours, adding more Water, if need be, often ſtirring the Mixture with a Spatula. Filtre the hot Solution, and evaporate to a Dryneſs; or to a Pellicle, that it may ſhoot into Cryſtals. It may alſo be made with the Crocus.

* This, as the Title ſhows, is a Vomit, and may be given from three to ſeven Grains. It is one of the beſt of the Antimonial Emetics, acting more powerfully than the Quantity of Crocus in it would do by itſelf, though it does not ſo much ruffle the Conſtitution. It may likewiſe be advantageouſly given in ſmall Doſes, half a Grain, for inſtance, as a Diaphoretic and Alterative in cutaneous Diſorders; and added in the Quantity of a Grain as a Stimulus to vegetable Cathartics. Dr. *Tiſſot* recommends it, joined with Manna, as an excellent Medicine in bilious Fevers, in order to clear the firſt Paſſages, which often carries off the Diſorder.

Antihecticum *Poterii.*

Poterius's *Antihectic.*

Take of the Martial Regulus of Antimony, ſix Ounces; of the beſt Tin, three Ounces; melt them together in a Crucible and pour them into a hot Mortar greaſed with Tallow. When the Maſs is cold grind it to Powder, and then add triple the Quantity of the fineſt Nitre. Throw it by Spoonfuls into a Crucible, that is, after one Spoonful is deflagrated add another. When all the Powder is in, let it be calcined for an Hour. Afterwards reduce the Maſs into a very fine Powder, and pour on it a ſufficient Quantity of hot Spring-Water; ſtir it with a Peſtle that the Water may grow milky; then pour the milky Part off. Pour freſh hot Water on the remaining Powder. Repeat this ſo often that nothing may remain that will diſſolve. Let the milky Liquors ſtand to ſettle till they precipitate a Powder, which muſt be often waſhed with warm Water and then dried.

* This was formerly a celebrated Remedy for Conſumptions, and was given in the Scurvy, Dropſy, and French Pox. The *Doſe* is from ſix Grains to twenty. *Hoffman* would have a Patient begin with ſix Grains, and add a Grain every Day till he begins to be ſickiſh, and then diminiſh the Doſe in the ſame Manner. He looks upon it as an excellent Diaphoretic; but *Stahl*

and others condemn it as unsafe, affirming it has done more Harm than Good. For my own Part, I think all doubtful Medicines ought to be rejected; it is accordingly omitted in the last Edition of the *Edinburgh Dispensatory*, together with *Mercurius Vitæ*, *Bezoardicum Minerale*, *Bezoardicum Joviale*, Medicines easily supplied by others less dangerous or uncertain in their Effects, nor so operose in the Preparation.

Balsams, Cataplasms, Liniments, Ointments, Plasters, &c.

BALSAMS.

E. Balsamum Anodynum, vulgo *Bateanum. Anodyne, commonly called* Bates's *Balsam.*

TAKE of white Spanish Soap, two Ounces; Opium unprepared, half an Ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, eighteen Ounces. Digest them together in a Sand-Bath with a gentle Heat for three Days; strain off the Liquor, and add six Drams of Camphor, and one Dram of the essential Oil of Rosemary.

E. Balsamum Anodynum, vulgo *Guidonis.* Guido's *Anodyne Balsamum.*

Take Tacamahac in Powder, and Venice Turpentine, of each equal Parts; put them into such a Retort that they may fill one Third of it, and proceed to Distillation, increasing the Fire by Degrees. Separate the red Oil or Balsam from the Liquor which swims upon it.

* This is designed to ease Pains of the Gout, Sciatica, &c. Linen-Rags may be dipped in it and applied to the pained Parts, which must be renewed every fourth Hour till the Pain ceases.

E. Balsamum Cephalicum. *Cephalic Balsam.*

Take of Oil of Nutmegs by Expression, an Ounce; melt it and remove it from the Fire, then add the Essential Oils of Cloves, Lavender and Rosemary, of each half a Dram; of Oil of Amber, half a Scruple;

ple; of Balsam of Peru, a Dram; mix them according to Art.

* If the Nostrils, Temples, and Palms of the Hands are anointed with this, it comforts the Head, discusses cold Humours, invigorates the Spirits, and strengthens the Nerves; hence it is good in Fainting Fits, the Palsy and Apoplexy from a cold, pituitous Cause.

E. Balsamum *Locatelli.*

Locatelli's Balsam.

Take of yellow Bees-Wax, a Pound; melt it with a gentle Heat in the best Oil Olive, a Pint and a half; to which add of Venice or Strasburg Turpentine, a Pound and a half. Remove them from the Fire, and then add of Balsam of Peru, two Ounces; of Dragons-Blood in Powder, an Ounce. Stir them together till the Balsam is quite cold.

L. Balsamum *Locatelli.*

Locatelli's *Balsam.*

Take of Oil Olive, a Pint; Strasburgh Turpentine and yellow Wax, of each half a Pound; of red Sanders, six Drams. Melt the Wax with a gentle Heat with some Part of the Oil; then add the Remainder and the Turpentine. Lastly, mix the Sanders and stir them well till the Mixture is cold.

* This is good for internal Bruises, Wounds, and Ulcers; for Ulcers of the Kidneys, Gravel, and Difficulty in making Water; as also for inward Decays, and Coughs arising from Tubercles or Ulcers of the Lungs. Outwardly, it is used to deterge and incarnate green Wounds and Ulcers, if not too inveterate.

E. Balsamum Saponaceum, vulgo Oppodeltoch.

The Saponaceous Balsam.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, two Quarts; of white Spanish Soap, a Pound; digest in a gentle Heat till the Soap is dissolved; then add of Camphire, two Ounces; the distilled Oils of Rosemary and wild Marjoram, of each half a Dram. Shake them together till they are well mixed.

L. Linimentum Saponaceum.

The Saponaceous Liniment.

Take of Spirit of Roſemary, a Pint; of hard Spaniſh Soap, three Ounces; of Camphire, an Ounce. Digeſt the Soap in the Spirit of Roſemary till it is diſſolved; then add the Camphire.

* Theſe are good for external Uſe in Palſies of the Limbs, Pains of the Rheumatiſm, and Gout, and to reſolve Tumours. It will be beſt to anoint the Parts before the Fire.

E. Balſamum Traumaticum.

Vulnerary Balſam.

Take of Benjamin in Powder, three Ounces; of Balſam of Peru, two Ounces; of Hepatic Aloes, half an Ounce; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart. Digeſt in a Sand-Heat for three Days and then ſtrain it.

* This ſeems to be deſigned only for external Uſe; but it is an excellent Medicine uſed internally. It performs Wonders in Coughs, Colds, and Diſorders of the Lungs. It opens and cleanſes the Bronchia, when ſtuft with thick Phlegm, and is very ſerviceable in the Aſthma. It raiſes the Spirits in an Inſtant, eaſes Pain, cures the Colic, and takes away Stitches in the Sides. If taken in Time it will prevent Conſumptions. It is very good in all Diſorders from Phlegm, and is very ſuitable in Cachexies and the Green-Sickneſs. It likewiſe cleanſes the Kidneys, prevents the Gravel, and heals internal Wounds and Ulcers. The *Doſe* is from twenty to ſixty Drops. It is diuretic, diaphoretic, ſudorific, and looſens the Belly. A Woman, by Miſtake, lately took half an Ounce of this Balſam, going to Bed, for an obſtinate Pain in her Back. It threw her into a moſt profuſe Sweat, and at the ſame Time freed her from the Pain, without any bad Conſequence. Outwardly, it cures Cuts, Wounds, and recent Ulcers with ſurpriſing Speed. It eaſes the Tooth-ach, prevents or cures the Scurvy in the Gums, and faſtens looſe Teeth. Balſam of *Peru* is ſo often adulterated, it will be ſafeſt to uſe that of *Tolu* in its Room.

E. Balſamum viride.

Green Balſam.

Take the Oils of Linſeed and Turpentine, of each a Pound;

Pound; of Verdigreaſe in Powder, three Drams. Boil and ſtir the Mixture that the Verdigreaſe may be diſſolved.

* This is uſed ſometimes in Caſes of Surgery as a Detergent.

E. Oleum Camphoratum.

Camphorated Oil.

Take of Oil of Almonds or that freſh drawn from Linſeed, two Ounces; Camphor, an Ounce. Diſſolve the Camphor in the Oil.

* This is of uſe in Burns and in gouty and rheumatic Pains as an emollient Anodyne.

CATAPLASMS.

Cataplaſma Aromaticum.

An Aromatic Cataplaſm.

Take the Roots of Long Birthwort, and Bay-Berries, of each four Ounces; Seeds of ſweet Fennel, Mint Leaves, of each three Ounces; Myrrh and Jamaica Pepper, of each two Ounces; of Honey, triple the Weight of all the Powders. Mix them into a Cataplaſm, which may ſerve as a Theriac for external Uſe.

H. Cataplaſma Camphoratum.

A Camphorated Cataplaſm.

Take of Aromatic Cataplaſm, an Ounce; Camphor, a Dram. Mix them.

L. Cataplaſma e Cymino.

Cataplaſm with Cummin-Seeds.

Take of Cummin-Seeds, half a Pound; Bay-Berries, Leaves of Scordium dried, Virginian Snakeroot, of each three Ounces; of Cloves, an Ounce; of Honey, triple the Weight of the Species in Powder; make a Cataplaſm.

E. Cataplaſma diſcutiens.

A diſcutient Cataplaſm.

Take of Briony-Root, three Ounces; Flowers of Elder, an Ounce; boil them in a ſufficient Quantity of Water till they become tender, and having bruiſed the Magma, add to it, of Gum Ammoniac diſſolved in Vinegar, half an Ounce; of crude Sal Ammoniac, two Drams; of camphorated Spirit of Wine, one Ounce. Mix and make a Cataplaſm.

H. Cataplaſma diſcutiens.

A diſcutient Cataplaſm.

Take of Barley-Meal, ſix Ounces; of freſh Leaves of Hemlock very well bruiſed, two Ounces; of Vinegar, what is ſufficient; boil them a little and then add of crude Sal Ammoniac, half an Ounce.

H. Cataplaſma emolliens.

An emollient Cataplaſm.

Take of the Crumb of Bread, eight Ounces; of Oil Olive, an Ounce; of new Milk, what is ſufficient; boil them a little.

L. Cataplaſma maturans.

The ripening Cataplaſm.

Take of Figs, four Ounces; of yellow Baſilicon, an Ounce; of ſtrained Galbanum, half an Ounce; beat the Figs to a Pulp with a little Wine or ſtrong Beer; then add them to the Baſilicon and Galbanum melted together, and mix them well.

H. Cataplaſma ſuppurans.

A ſuppurating Cataplaſm.

Add to the emollient Cataplaſm, of raw Onions bruiſed, an Ounce and a half; of Baſilicon, an Ounce.

E. Cataplaſma ſuppurans.

The ſuppurating Cataplaſm.

Take of White-Lilly or Marſhmallows-Roots, four Ounces; of plump Figs, an Ounce; boil them till they are tender in a ſufficient Quantity of Spring-Water; then bruiſe them and add, of crude Onions bruiſed, ſix Drams; of Galbanum diſſolved in the Yolk of an Egg, half an Ounce; yellow Baſilicon and Oil of Camomile, of each an Ounce; Linſeed Meal, as much as is ſufficient. Mix, and make a Cataplaſm.

H. Cataplaſma ſtomachicum.

The Stomachic Cataplaſm.

Take of the Aromatic Cataplaſm, an Ounce; of Oil of Mace by Expreſſion, two Drams; of Bates's Anodyne Balſam, a ſufficient Quantity. Mix them.

L. Epithema Veſicatorium.

A bliſtering Epithem.

Take Cantharides in very fine Powder and Wheat-Flour,

Flour, of each equal Weights; make them into a Paſte with Vinegar.

L. Epithema volatile.

The volatile Epithem.

Take equal Weights of common Turpentine and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac; ſtir the Turpentine in a Mortar, and drop in the Spirit gradually till the whole is reduced into a white Maſs.

H. Collyrium album.

White Collyrium.

Take of Spring-Water, ſix Ounces; white Troches, a Dram; white Vitriol, ten Grains. Mix them together according to Art.

* This is a very uſeful Collyrium in Inflammations and Defluxions of thin acrid Humours on the Eyes.

L. Coagulum Aluminoſum.

Alum Curd.

Take any Quantity of the White of Eggs; agitate it with a ſufficiently large Lump of Alum, in a tin Diſh, until it is coagulated.

H. Collyrium Aluminoſum.

Alum Collyrium.

Take of Alum, half a Dram; the White of one Egg. Agitate them well together.

* This is taken from *Riverius*, who uſed it in the Inflammation of the Eyes, to allay the Heat and to reſtrain the Flux of Humours. It muſt be ſpread upon Linen and applied to the Eyes. It muſt be taken off in two or three Hours Time, otherwiſe by its powerful aſtringent Quality it would retain the Humours in the Eye.

E. Sinapiſmus.

A Sinapiſm.

Take Flower of Muſtard Seed and Crumb of Bread, of each equal Parts; of the beſt Vinegar, as much as is ſufficient. Mix them. A little bruiſed Garlick may be added occaſionally.

* Sinapiſms are of great Uſe to recall the Blood and Spirits to a weak Part, as in the Palſy and Atrophy.

They may be of Service when Pains lie pretty deep as in the Hip-Gout. They will make a Revulsion from the Part affected, and are therefore good in Pains of the Head, Teeth, and Eyes; and have some Efficacy when applied to any particular Member which is convulsed, as in hysteric and other Cases. When the Gout is in the Head or Stomach, they should be laid to the Feet to bring back the gouty Humour to those Parts. They are not to lie on till they have raised a Blister, but till the Parts become red, and will continue so tho' pressed with the Finger.

Ointments *and* Liniments.

E. Unguentum Ægyptiacum.

The Ægyptian Ointment.

Take of the best Verdigrease in Powder, five Ounces; of Honey, fourteen Ounces; of Vinegar, seven Ounces; boil them over a gentle Fire to the Consistence of an Ointment.

* This Ointment is designed for cleansing and deterging Ulcers, and keeping down fungous Flesh. It is also of Use in venereal Ulcerations of the Mouth and Tonsils.

L. Unguentum album.

White Ointment.

Take of Oil-Olive, a Pint; of white Bees-Wax, four Ounces; of Sperma Ceti, three Ounces; melt them over a gentle Fire, and stir them briskly till they are cold.

L. Unguentum album camphoratum.

Camphorated white Ointment.

It is made by adding a Dram and a half of Camphire, mixt with a few Drops of Oil of Almonds, and beating them together.

E. Unguentum album.

White Ointment.

Take of white Wax, nine Ounces; melt it in Oil-Olive, three Pints; then add of Ceruss, a Pound. Mix, and make them into an Ointment according to Art.

E. Un-

E. Unguentum album camphoratum.

Camphorated white Ointment.

Take of white Ointment, a Pound; of Camphire, rubbed with ſome Drops of Oil of Almonds, a Dram and a half. Mix them together.

* Theſe are uſeful, cooling, emollient Ointments, ſerviceable in Excoriations, and Frettings of the Skin. Theſe, with Camphor, are ſuppoſed to be more diſcutient than the others, and of Uſe againſt cutaneous Heats, Itching, and ſerpiginous Eruptions.

H. Unguentum antipſoricum.

Ointment againſt the Itch.

Take of Sulphur in Powder, an Ounce; white Hellebore Root, two Drams; Hogs Lard, two Ounces. Mix them into an Ointment.

* Sulphur, in whatever Manner exhibited, is the moſt effectual Remedy againſt this troubleſome Complaint. The Quantity here ſpecified may be uſed in the twenty-four Hours.

L. Unguentum ex Althæa.

Ointment of Marſhmallows.

Take of Oil of the Mucilages, three Pounds; of yellow Bees-Wax, a Pound; of yellow Roſin, half a Pound; of common Turpentine, two Ounces. Melt the Wax and the Roſin with the Oil, and when they are removed from the Fire, add the Turpentine. Strain the Mixture while it continues hot.

E. Unguentum vulgo Linimentum Arcæi.

The Ointment or Liniment of Arcæus.

Take of Hogs-Lard, a Pound; of Goats or Mutton Suet, two Pounds; Venice Turpentine and Gum Elemi, of each a Pound and a half. Melt them together, ſtrain the Mixture and make an Ointment.

L. Unguentum e Gummi Elemi.

Ointment of Gum Elemi.

Take of freſh Mutton-Suet tried, two Pounds; of Gum Elemi, a Pound; of common Turpentine, ten Ounces. Melt the Gum with the Suet; remove the Mixture from the Fire, and immediately add the Turpentine. Strain the Mixture while it is fluid.

L. Unguentum Baſilicum flavum.

Yellow Baſilicum.

Take of Oil Olive, a Pound; yellow Bees-Wax, yellow Roſin, Burgundy-Pitch, of each a Pound; of common Turpentine, three Ounces. Melt the Roſin, Wax, and Pitch with the Oil upon a ſlow Fire. After they are removed from the Fire, add the Turpentine, and ſtrain the Mixture while it is hot.

E. Unguentum Baſilicum flavum.

Yellow Baſilicum Ointment.

Take of yellow Bees-Wax, a Pound; white Roſin, a Pound and a half; Oil Olive, a Pint; Venice Turpentine, half a Pound. Melt the Wax and Roſin in the Oil, and then add the Turpentine and ſtrain the Ointment.

H. Unguentum Baſilicum flavum.

Yellow Baſilicum Ointment.

Take of yellow Bees-Wax, white Roſin, and common Frankincenſe, each half a Pound. Melt them together over a ſlow Fire, add two Pounds of Hogs Lard, and ſtrain the Ointment while hot.

* Theſe are commonly employed in Dreſſings, for digeſting, cleanſing, and incarnating Wounds and Ulcers.

E. Unguentum Baſilicum nigrum.

Black Baſilicum Ointment.

Take yellow Bees-Wax, Mutton-Suet, white Roſin, Tar, Venice Turpentine, of each half a Pound; of Oil Olive, a Pint and a half. Melt the other Ingredients in the Oil, and ſtir them well together; then ſtrain off the Ointment.

L. Unguentum Baſilicum nigrum, vel Tetrapharmacum.

Black Baſilicon.

Take Oil Olive, a Pint; yellow Bees-Wax, yellow Roſin and common Pitch, of each nine Ounces. Melt them together, and while the Mixture is hot ſtrain it.

L. Un-

L. Unguentum Baſilicum viride.

Green Baſilicum.

Take of yellow Baſilicum, eight Ounces; of Oil Olive, three Ounces; of Verdigreaſe prepared, an Ounce. Mix, and make an Ointment.

* This is an efficacious Detergent in foul Ulcers, *&c.*

L. Unguentum cæruleum fortius.

The ſtronger blue Ointment.

Take of Hogs-Lard tried, two Pounds; of Quickſilver, a Pound; of ſimple Balſam of Sulphur, half an Ounce. Rub the Quickſilver with the Balſam till the Quickſilver diſappears; then add the Lard warmed, by Degrees, and carefully mix them.

L. Unguentum cæruleum mitius.

The weaker blue Ointment.

Take of Hogs-Lard tried, four Pounds; of Quickſilver, a Pound; of common Turpentine, an Ounce. Mix the Quickſilver and the Turpentine in a Mortar, till the Quickſilver diſappears; then add the Lard warmed by little and little, and carefully mix them.

E. Unguentum mercuriale.

The mercurial Ointment.

Take of Hogs-Lard, three Ounces; Mutton-Suet, an Ounce; of Quickſilver, an Ounce. Mix them well in a Mortar till the Globules diſappear. It is made alſo with double, triple, *&c.* the Quickſilver.

* Mercurial Ointments have, in many Caſes, the ſame Effects with the Preparations of the Mineral taken internally; and are at preſent frequently employed not only againſt cutaneous Diſorders, as Alterants, but likewiſe in venereal, and other obſtinate Caſes, for raiſing a Salivation.

E. Unguentum e Lapide Calaminari.

Ointment of Calamine Stone.

Take of yellow Bees-Wax, eighteen Ounces; melt it in a Quart of Oil-Olive; then ſprinkle in gradually ten Ounces and a half of Calamine Stone; mix them by ſtirring the Ointment till it is cold.

E. Unguentum Citrinum.

Yellow Ointment.

Take of Quickſilver, an Ounce; of Spirit of Nitre, two Ounces; digeſt them in a Sand-Heat till a Solution is made. While it is very hot, add to it a Pound of melted Hogs-Lard, when it is almoſt coagulated again, mix them well by ſtrongly beating them together in a Marble Mortar, to bring it to an Ointment.

* This Ointment is reckoned a uſeful Detergent in venereal Ulcers.

E. Unguentum emolliens.

Emollient Ointment.

Take of Palm Oil, four Pounds; of yellow Bees-Wax, a Pound; of Linſeed Oil, three Pints. Melt them together over a ſlow Fire, and then ſtir in half a Pound of Venice Turpentine. Strain the Ointment, which is intended to ſupply the Place of the *Ointment of Marſhmallows.*

L. Unguentum e Mercurio Præcipitato.

Ointment with white Precipitate.

Take of Pomatum, an Ounce and a half; of precipitated Sulphur, two Drams; of white Precipitate of Mercury, two Scruples. Mix them all together, and moiſten them with the Lye of Tartar to bring them to the Conſiſtence of an Ointment.

* This is an elegant mercurial Ointment, and frequently made uſe of againſt cutaneous Diſorders.

E. Unguentum epiſpaſticum.

The bliſtering Ointment.

Take Hogs-Lard and Venice Turpentine, of each three Ounces; of yellow Bees-Wax, an Ounce; of Spaniſh Flies, three Drams. When the Lard and the Wax are melted, add the Flies in Powder, and then the Turpentine; mix and make an Ointment.

E. Unguentum Epiſpaſticum mitius.

Milder bliſtering Ointment.

Take of Spaniſh Flies, an Ounce; of boiling Water, a ſufficient Quantity. Infuſe them for a Night in a cloſe Veſſel, then ſtrongly preſs out the Liquor and boil it with two Ounces of Hogs-Lard till the aqueous Moiſture is exhaled; to which add of white Roſin

fin and yellow Bees-Wax, each an Ounce; and of Venice Turpentine, two Ounces; to make an Ointment.

* This Ointment is very uſeful in Perpetual Iſſues, acting more mildly and uniformly than when the Flies are mixed in Subſtance.

L. Unguentum ad Veſicatoria.

Bliſtering Ointment.

Take equal Weights of Hog's Lard tried, and of the Bliſtering Plaſter; melt them together over a very gentle Fire; ſtir them well till they grow cold.

E. Unguentum Nervinum.

Nerve Ointment.

Take of Mutton Suet, two Pounds; melt it over a gentle Fire in a Pint of Oil of Chamomile; make it into an Ointment, with which, when it is removed from the Fire, mingle, by ſtirring them briſkly, Oil of Bays, a Pound and a half; and of eſſential Oil of Wild Marjoram or Roſemary, two Ounces.

E. Unguentum Nutritum.

Ointment called Nutritum.

Take Litharge and Vinegar, of each two Ounces; of Oil Olive, ſix Ounces. Rub them together in a Mortar, ſometimes adding a little Oil, and ſometimes a little Vinegar, till the Mixture is compleated, and the Vinegar diſappears.

L. Unguentum tripharmacum.

Ointment of three Ingredients.

Take of the common Plaſter, four Ounces; of Oil Olive, two Ounces; of Vinegar, an Ounce. Boil together over a gentle Fire, conſtantly ſtirring them, till they are reduced to the Conſiſtence of an Ointment.

H. Uuguentum ad Paralyticos.

Ointment againſt the Palſy.

Take of Hogs-Lard and Oil of Bays, each two Ounces; Oil of Vitriol, an Ounce. Mix them into an Ointment.

L. Unguentum e Pice.

Tar Ointment.

Take Tar and Mutton Suet tried, of each equal Weights; melt them together and ſtrain them while they are hot.

H. Unguentum Piceum.

Tar Ointment.

Take equal Parts of Tar and Suet; melt them together, ſtirring them carefully.

* This Ointment is ſaid to be of Uſe againſt ſcorbutic and other cutaneous Maladies.

E. Unguentum Sambucinum.

Ointment of Elder.

Take the freſh inner Bark of Elder, and freſh Leaves of the ſame, of each four Ounces; when they are well bruiſed add two Pints of Linſeed Oil, and boil them to the Conſumption of the Moiſture. Strain and preſs out the Oil ſtrongly, and then add ſix Ounces of white Bees-Wax; melt them together and make an Ointment.

L. Unguentum Sambucinum.

Ointment of Elder Flowers.

Take of Elder Flowers full blown, four Pounds; of Mutton Suet tried, three Pounds; of Oil Olive, a Pint. Boil the Flowers in the Oil and Suet melted together till they are criſp; then ſtrain and preſs out the Ointment ſtrongly.

L. Unguentum Saturninum.

Saturnine Ointment.

Take of Oil Olive, half a Pound; of white Bees-Wax, an Ounce and a half; of Sugar of Lead, two Drams; rub the Sugar of Lead till it is reduced into very fine Powder, with ſome Part of the Oil; then add the Wax melted with the reſt of the Oil, and let them be well ſtirred together till cold.

E. Unguentum Saturninum.

Saturnine Ointment.

Take of white Bees-Wax, three Ounces; of Oil Olive, a Pint; Sugar of Lead, an Ounce. Melt the Wax with the Oil, and add the Sugar of Lead by little and little,

little, continually ſtirring them till cold, and uniting make an Ointment.

L. Unguentum ſimplex.

Pomatum.

Take tried Hogs-Lard, two Pounds; of Roſe-Water, three Ounces. Beat the Lard with the Roſe-Water till they are well mixt; then melt the Lard with a very gentle Fire, and ſet it by a while that the Water may ſubſide. Afterwards pour out the Lard and leave the Water behind; then ſtir and beat the Lard conſtantly while it is growing cold, and reduce it into a light, ſoft Maſs. Laſtly, add as much Eſſence of Lemons as is neceſſary to give it a Scent.

E. Unguent. Roſaceum, vulgo Pomatum.

Ointment of Roſes, or Pomatum.

Take any Quantity of Hogs-Lard in ſmall Pieces, and put them into a glazed earthen Veſſel. Pour on Spring-Water till it riſes ſome Fingers Breadth above the Lard. Digeſt them for ten Days, changing the Water every Day. Then melt the Lard with a gentle Heat, and pour on a ſufficient Quantity of Roſe-Water. Beat them well together, and then pour off the Water. Afterwards add ſome Drops of Oil of Rhodium.

L. Unguentum e Sulphure.

Ointment of Sulphur.

Take of Pomatum, half a Pound; of Flowers of Sulphur unwaſhed, two Ounces; of Eſſence of Lemons, a Scruple; mix them.

H. Unguentum Sulphureum.

Ointment of Sulphur.

Take of prepared Hogs-Lard, two Ounces; of powdered Sulphur, half an Ounce; mix them.

* Theſe, like the former Sulphur Ointment, are intended againſt the Itch.

L. Unguentum Tutiæ.

Ointment of Tutty.

Take any Quantity of prepared Tutty, and mix it with a ſufficient Quantity of Vipers Fat tried, ſo as to bring it to the Conſiſtence of a ſofter Ointment.

E. Unguentum Tutiæ.

Ointment of Tutty.

Take of freſh Butter, four Ounces; white Bees-Wax, two Drams; melt it over a gentle Fire. Then ſprinkle in an Ounce of Tutty by little and little, ſtirring them conſtantly till the Ointment is cold.

E. Unguentum Tutiæ camphoratum.

Camphorated Ointment of Tutty.

Add to the former Ointment a Dram of Camphire. It is alſo made with double the Camphire, *&c.*

L. Unguentum viride.

Green Ointment.

Take of the green Oil, three Pints; of yellow Bees-Wax, ten Ounces; melt the Wax with the Oil over a gentle Fire, and ſtir the Mixture till it is cold.

* This was formerly called the *Martial Ointment.* It poſſeſſes no Virtue beſides the general one of an Emollient.

L. Linimentum album.

The white Liniment.

Take of Oil Olive, three Ounces; of Sperma Ceti, ſix Drams; of white Bees-Wax, two Drams. Mix, and melt them together over a gentle Fire, ſtirring them conſtantly and briſkly till they are quite cold.

L. Linimentum Tripharmacum.

Liniment of three Ingredients.

Take of the common Plaſter, four Ounces; of Oil Olive, four Ounces in Meaſure; of Vinegar, an Ounce; ſet them over a gentle Fire, conſtantly ſtirring them till they come to the Conſiſtence of a Liniment.

L. Linimentum volatile.

The volatile Liniment.

Take of Oil of Almonds, an Ounce; of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, two Drams; ſhake them together in a wide-mouthed Phial till they perfectly unite.

PLASTERS

PLASTERS *and* CERATES.

E. Emplaſtrum adhæſivum.
Sticking-Plaſter.

Take of common Plaſter, two Pounds; of Burgundy-Pitch, a Pound. Melt them together, and make a Plaſter.

L. Emplaſtrum adhæſivum commune.
The common ſticking Plaſter.

Take of Diachylum or the common Plaſter, three Pounds; of yellow Roſin, half a Pound. Melt the Diachylum over a very gentle Fire; then add the Roſin reduced into Powder that it may quickly melt, and mix them well.

Otherwiſe.

The Oil and the Litharge being boiled together, add the Roſin a little before they acquire the Conſiſtence of a Plaſter. Then continue the Coction till the Plaſter is made.

E. Emplaſtrum Anodynum.
The Anodyne Plaſter.

Take of white Roſin, eight Ounces; Tacamahac in Powder, and Galbanum, of each four Ounces; melt theſe together, and add of Cummin Seeds in Powder, three Ounces; of black Soap, four Ounces; mix and make a Plaſter.

* This Plaſter ſometimes gives Eaſe in ſlight, gouty, and rheumatic Pains.

E. Emplaſtrum antihyſtericum.
Antihyſteric Plaſter.

Take of Galbanum, twelve Ounces; Tacamahac in Powder, and yellow Bees Wax, of each ſix Ounces; Aſſa Fœtida, Cummin Seeds in Powder, and Venice Turpentine, of each four Ounces. Mix them, and make a Plaſter according to Art.

E. Emplaſtrum attrahens.
The drawing Plaſter.

Take of yellow Roſin and yellow Bees-Wax, of each

three Pounds; of Mutton-Suet tried, a Pound; melt them together, and while the Maſs is fluid ſtrain it.

* This is calculated to ſupply the Place of the *Melilot Plaſter.*

H. Emplaſtrum calidum.

The warm Plaſter.

Take of the Gum-Plaſter, an Ounce; of the Bliſtering-Plaſter, two Drams. Melt them together over a gentle Fire.

* This Plaſter is of Uſe in all fixt Pains, whether of the Limbs or internal Parts, as in the Rheumatiſm, Sciatica, Dyſentery, Pleuriſy, *&c.*

E. Emplaſtrum Cephalicum.

Cephalic Plaſter.

Take of Tacamahac in Powder and yellow Bees-Wax, of each four Ounces; melt them together, and add of Venice Turpentine, four Ounces; the diſtilled Oil of Lavender, two Drams; that of Amber, a Dram; mix them and make a Plaſter. The diſtilled Oils muſt be added to the reſt after they are removed from the Fire.

L. Emplaſtrum Cephalicum.

The Cephalic Plaſter.

Take of Burgundy-Pitch, two Pounds; of ſoft Labdanum, a Pound; yellow Roſin and yellow Bees Wax, of each four Ounces; of the expreſſed Oil of Mace, ſo called, an Ounce. The Pitch, Roſin, and Wax muſt be melted together firſt; then add the Labdanum, and afterwards the Oil of Mace.

* Theſe Plaſters are ſometimes applied in nervous Headaches, to the Temples, Forehead, *&c.* and ſometimes to the Feet.

E. Emplaſtrum Cereum.

The Wax Plaſter.

Take of yellow Wax, four Pounds; of white Roſin, two Pounds; of Suet, a Pound and a half; melt them together.

* This is ordered to ſupply the Place of the *Melilot.*

E. Emplaſtrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco.

Hemlock Plaſter with Ammoniac.

Take of Gum Ammoniac, eight Ounces; diſſolve the Gum

Gum in a ſufficient Quantity of Vinegar of Squills. To the Solution add of the Juice of the Leaves of Hemlock, four Ounces; ſtrain them and boil them to the Conſiſtence of a Plaſter.

* This is reckoned by ſome a powerful Cooler and Diſcutient.

L. Emplaſtrum commune.

The common Plaſter.

Take of Oil Olive, a Gallon; of Litharge in very fine Powder, five Pounds; boil them over a gentle Fire with about a Quart of Water, ſtirring them perpetually till the Oil and Litharge unite and come to the Conſiſtence of a Plaſter. If the firſt Water was not enough, that is, if it was conſumed before the Boiling was finiſhed, ſome hot Water may be added.

E. Emplaſtrum commune.

The common Plaſter.

Take of prepared Litharge, three Pounds; of Oil Olive, three Quarts. Boil them to a due Conſiſtence.

* This is ſubſtituted in the Place of the *ſimple Diachylon* and *Diapalma Plaſters.*

L. Emplaſtrum commune cum Gummi.

Common Plaſter with the Gums.

Take of the common Plaſter, three Pounds; of ſtrained Galbanum, eight Ounces; common Turpentine and Frankincenſe, of each three Ounces; melt the Galbanum over a gentle Fire with the Turpentine, and then ſprinkle in the Frankincenſe in Powder. Afterwards melt the common Plaſter with a very gentle Heat, and mix it with the reſt by little and little.

Otherwiſe.

Inſtead of the common Plaſter, the Oil boiled with Litharge may be taken juſt as they begin to unite, and before they are come to the Thickneſs of a Plaſter.

E. Emplaſtrum Croceum, vulgo Oxycroceum.

Saffron Plaſter or Oxycroceum.

Take of Burgundy-Pitch and yellow Bees-Wax, each a Pound; Galbanum, half a Pound. Melt them together over a ſlow Fire, and add half a Pound of Tar, and two Ounces of Saffron in Powder. Make them into a Plaſter.

* This Plaſter is ſaid to be a Strengthener and of Uſe in cold Tumours.

E. Emplaſtrum defenſivum.

Defenſive Plaſter.

Take of Litharge, two Pounds; of Oil Olive, two Quarts; boil them almoſt to the Conſiſtence of a Plaſter, and then add of yellow Bees-Wax, four Ounces; of Olibanum in Powder and Venice Turpentine, each four Ounces; Colcothar of Vitriol, ſix Ounces. Make them into a Plaſter according to Art.

L. Emplaſtrum e Cymino.

Cummin Plaſter.

Take of Burgundy Pitch, three Pounds; yellow Bees-Wax, Cummin-Seeds, Caraway Seeds, and Bay-Berries, of each three Ounces. The Pitch being melted with the Wax, ſprinkle in the reſt reduced to Powder.

* This Plaſter is a moderately warm Diſcutient, in hyſteric Flatulencies, *&c.*

E. Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum.

Bliſtering Plaſter.

Take Burgundy-Pitch, twenty Ounces; of Venice-Turpentine and Spaniſh Flies, each five Ounces. The Flies muſt be reduced to a very fine Powder, and added to the reſt when they are melted ſo as to make a Plaſter.

L. Emplaſtrum Veſicatorium.

Bliſtering Plaſter.

Take of the Drawing Plaſter, two Pounds; of Spaniſh Flies, a Pound; of Vinegar, half a Pint. When the Plaſter is melted, and before it grows hard, ſprinkle in the Flies reduced into a very fine Powder; then add the Vinegar and beat them well together.

H. Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum.

Bliſtering Plaſter.

Take of Adheſive Plaſter, twenty-four Ounces; Venice Turpentine, two Ounces; Spaniſh Fies in Powder, ſix Ounces. Melt and mix them into a Plaſter.

E. Em-

E. Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum compoſitum.

Compound Bliſtering Plaſter.

Take of Burgundy-Pitch, twelve Ounces; of yellow Bees-Wax, four Ounces; melt them together, and add of Venice Turpentine, eighteen Ounces. When all are melted ſprinkle in the following Ingredients, firſt powdered and mixt together, keeping them conſtantly ſtirring; Muſtard-Seed and black Pepper, of each an Ounce; of Verdigreaſe, two Ounces; of Spaniſh Flies, twelve Ounces; mix them and make a Plaſter according to Art. Both the Bliſtering Plaſters are to be kept in a Bladder ſmeared with Oil.

E. Emplaſtrum Gummoſum.

Gum Plaſter.

Take of Palm Oil, four Pounds; of Litharge, a Pound and a half; boil them almoſt to the Conſiſtence of a Plaſter, and then add Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Venice Turpentine, and yellow Bees-Wax, of each half a Pound.

* This Plaſter is calculated to ſupply the Place of the Diachylon with the Gums.

L. Emplaſtrum e Minio.

Red-Lead Plaſter.

Take two Quarts of Oil Olive; two Pounds and a half of Red-Lead reduced to a very fine Powder, and make a Plaſter in the ſame Manner as the *Common Plaſter*; but it requires more Water, and more Care to keep it from burning and turning black.

L. Emplaſtrum ex Ammoniaco cum Mercurio.

Ammoniac Plaſter with Quickſilver.

Take of Gum Ammoniac ſtrained, a Pound; of Quickſilver, three Ounces; of ſimple Balſam of Sulphur, a Dram; rub the Quickſilver with the Balſam of Sulphur till it diſappears; then add by Degrees the melted Ammoniac a little before it is cold; and mix them very accurately.

E. Emplaſtrum Mercuriale.

Mercurial Plaſter.

Take of the Gum Plaſter, a Pound and a half; which being melted and removed from the Fire, add eight Ounces,

Ounces of Quickſilver, an Ounce of Venice Turpentine, and an Ounce and a half of Liquid Storax; which three laſt ſhould be firſt of all well mixt together in a Mortar till the Quickſilver diſappears.

L. Emplaſtrum commune cum Mercurio.

Diachylum with Sulphur.

Take of the common Plaſter or Diachylum, a Pound; of Quickſilver, three Ounces; of the ſimple Balſam of Sulphur, one Dram. It is to be made in the ſame Manner as the Ammoniac Plaſter with Quickſilver.

L. Emplaſtrum e Mucilaginibus.

The Mucilage Plaſter.

Take of yellow Bees-Wax, forty Ounces; of the Oil of Mucilages, eight Ounces; of Gum Ammoniac ſtrained, half a Pound; of common Turpentine, two Ounces. Add the Oil and Wax melted together in ſeparate Veſſels, by little and little, to the Gum and Turpentine melted by themſelves.

L. Emplaſtrum roborans.

Strengthening Plaſter.

Take of common Plaſter, two Pounds; of Frankincenſe, half a Pound; of Dragons Blood, three Ounces. Melt the common Plaſter, and then add the reſt reduced to Powder.

L. Emplaſtrum e Sapone.

Soap Plaſter.

Take of the common Plaſter, three Pounds; of hard Soap, half a Pound; melt the common Plaſter, then add the Soap, and boil to the Conſiſtence of a Plaſter, taking great Care that it is not too cold before it is formed into Rolls.

E. Emplaſtrum Saponaceum.

Soap Plaſter.

Take of the Gum Plaſter, three Pounds; of white Soap ſcraped ſmall, half a Pound. When the Plaſter is melted mix in the Soap.

L. Emplaſtrum Stomachicum.

The Stomach Plaſter.

Take of ſoft Labdanum, three Ounces; of Frankincenſe,

cenſe, an Ounce; Cinnamon and the expreſſed Oil of Mace, ſo called, of each half an Ounce; of the Eſſential Oil of Mint, a Dram. Melt the Frankincenſe, and then add the Labdanum, firſt ſoftened by the Fire; afterwards the Oil of Mace. Laſtly, mix in the Cinnamon with the Oil of Mint, and beat them together in a warm Mortar into a Maſs; which is to be kept in a very cloſe Veſſel.

E. Emplaſtrum Stomachicum.

The Stomach Plaſter.

Take of yellow Bees-Wax, eight Ounces; of Tacamahac in Powder, four Ounces. Melt them together, and then add of Venice Turpentine, ſix Ounces; of Bay Berries powdered, two Ounces; of Cubebs in Powder, one Ounce; of expreſſed Oil of Mace, an Ounce and a half; of the diſtilled Oil of Mint, two Drams; make a Plaſter according to Art.

H. Emplaſtrum Stomachicum.

A Stomach Plaſter.

Take of yellow Bees-Wax, eight Ounces; Tacamahac in Powder, four Ounces; Palm Oil, ſix Ounces; melt them together, and add two Ounces of Cloves in Powder; of Oil of Mace by Expreſſion, an Ounce and a half; diſtilled Oil of Mint, two Drams. Let the Ingredients be ſtirred together till they unite into a Plaſter.

* Theſe Plaſters are ſometimes applied to the Pit of the Stomach, in different Diſorders of this Bowel, and ſometimes with Succeſs.

H. Emplaſtrum Suppurans.

A Suppurating Plaſter.

Take of the Gum Plaſter, an Ounce and a half; of Burgundy Pitch, half an Ounce; melt them together.

E. Emplaſtrum volatile.

The volatile Plaſter.

Take of Venice Turpentine, an Ounce, and beat it in a Mortar, gradually adding at the ſame Time an Ounce of the Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.

L. Ceratum

L. Ceratum album.

The White Cerate.

Take of Oil Olive, a quarter of a Pint; of white Bees Wax, four Ounces; of Sperma Ceti, half an Ounce. Mix them all together, and ſtir them well till the Cerate is quite cold.

L. Ceratum Citrinum.

The yellow Cerate.

Take of yellow Baſilicum half a Pound; of yellow Bees-Wax, an Ounce. Melt them together.

L. Ceratum epuloticum.

Cicatrizing Cerate.

Take of Oil-Olive, a Pint; yellow Bees-Wax and prepared Calamine-Stone, of each half a Pound; melt the Wax and the Oil together, and as ſoon as the Mixture begins to grow thick ſprinkle on the Calamine-Stone, and ſtir it well till the Cerate is quite cold.

L. Ceratum mercuriale.

Mercurial Cerate.

Take yellow Wax and Hogs-Lard tried, of each half a Pound; of Quickſilver, three Ounces; of Simple Balſam of Sulphur, a Dram; melt the Wax with the Hogs-Lard, then gradually add the Quickſilver incorporated with the Balſam of Sulphur.

E. *General Rules for compounding* Ointments *and* Plasters.

I. Metallic Powder muſt be boiled firſt, with the oily and fat Ingredients to a due Conſiſtence. *Plaſters* require a Mixture of Spring-Water till they obtain a proper Thickneſs; Soluble Gums, as alſo Turpentine, are to be added towards the End.

II. Ointments and Plaſters ſhould not be all of the ſame Conſiſtence. Some Compoſitions of a middle Conſiſtence are properly called *Cerates*. The compounding of all of them is ſo various, that particular Rules are added to moſt of the preceding Articles.

APPENDIX.

Containing a Variety of select Prescriptions from the Practice of the LONDON HOSPITALS, WARD'S MEDICINES, &c.

☞ *B. H.* denotes St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital; *G. H. Guy's* Hospital; *T. H.* St. *Thomas's* Hospital; and *S. G. H.* St. *George's* Hospital.

S. G. H. *Shell Lime Water.*

TAKE calcined Oyster-Shells, a Pound, and pour on them a Gallon of boiling Water; the Water should stand four hours or longer on the Shells, and it should be made in an earthen Vessel.

* This, according to Dr. *Whytt*, possesses the whole lithontriptic Power of Mrs. *Stephen's* Medicines; from three Pints to two Quarts must be taken every Day, and continued till the Cure is effected.

The disagreeable Taste of the Lime-Water may be mitigated by adding a very small Quantity of new Milk to each Dose, and if it occasions Costiveness it will be necessary now and then to take an Ounce of Manna, dissolved in Whey, or Barley-Water; the Patient ought to drink no more of any Liquor than is sufficient to quench his Thirst, and he should retain his Urine as long as he can without Uneasiness, that it may have the longer Time to act on the Stone.

Aqua Liberans.

Take of the Shavings of Sassafras, four Ounces; Guaiacum, one Ounce; Liquorice-Root, two Ounces; Coriander-seeds bruised, one Ounce; infuse them in one Gallon of Lime-Water.

* This is good in all Cases that require Absorbents and Sweeteners, especially in venereal Affections after Salivation.

S. G. H.

S. G. H. *Bran-Water.*

Take four Handfuls of Bran and boil them in ſix Quarts of Water to four Quarts, then ſtrain the Liquor, and add a quarter of a Pound of the beſt Honey.

G. H. *Purging Water.*

Take of Dog and Duck Water, three Pints; Powder of Ginger, a Dram. Boil them together till one half is waſted away, and then add one Ounce of Manna.

* This may be taken two or three times in a Week, and is extremely gentle in its Operation.

B. H. *Aluminous Bolus.*

Take a Scruple of Conſerve of Roſes, half a Scruple of Roch-Allum, ſimple Syrup as much as is ſufficient to make into a Bolus, to be taken twice in a Day.

* This is uſually given in Caſes which require ſtrong Aſtringents.

T. H. *Camomile Bolus.*

Take of Camomile Flowers, half a Dram; ſimple Syrup, a ſufficient Quantity to be taken three times in a Day.

T. H. *Compound Bolus.*

Take of Camomile Flowers, half a Dram; Allum and Myrrh, of each five Grains; ſimple Syrup, a ſufficient Quantity.

* Its *Doſe* is the ſame as the former, and they are ſometimes given in intermittent Fevers.

B. H. *Guaiacum Bolus.*

Take half a Dram of Gum Guaiacum powdered, a Scruple of Conſerve of Roſes, and a ſufficient Quantity of ſimple Syrup to make it into a Bolus, to be taken every Morning.

* This is reckoned to promote Perſpiration, and on that Account is good in ſuch cutaneous Diſorders as proceed from Obſtructions of the perſpirable Matter; in Gouts and rheumatic Complaints it is alſo very ſerviceable.

T. H.

T. H. *Saponaceous Bolus.*

Take hard Soap, one Ounce; Oil of Aniſeeds, and Caraway Seeds, of each half a Dram; ſimple Syrup, a ſufficient Quantity.

* The *Doſe* is a Dram three times in a Day.

T. H. *Saponaceous Bolus, with Hiera Picra.*

Take of the Saponaceous Bolus, one Dram; Hiera Picra, four Grains. Mix them together, to be taken twice in a Day.

T. H. *Saponaceous Bolus, with Rhubarb.*

Take of the Saponaceous Bolus, one Dram; Powder of Rhubarb, ten Grains. Mix them together, to be taken twice in a Day.

* Theſe Saponaceous Boluſſes are preſcribed with Succeſs, not only in the Stone and Gravel, but alſo in the Jaundice and Aſthma, in the moſt obſtinate Caſes of which they are of the greateſt Service.

T. H. *Bolus for the Scrophula or King's-Evil.*

Take of burnt Sponge, one Dram; Conſerve of Roſes, half a Dram; ſimple Syrup, a ſufficient Quantity.

T. H. *Bolus for the Scrophula or King's-Evil, with Nitre.*

Take of the Bolus for the Scrophula, two Drams; Nitre, ten Grains. Mix them together.

* Theſe Boluſſes are directed frequently in ſcrophulous Habits, to be taken every Night and Morning, with a Draught of Sea-Water.

B. H. *Specific Bolus.*

Take of calcined Mercury, one Grain and an half; of London Philonium, a Scruple. Mix, and take them every Night going to Reſt.

* This an excellent mercurial Alterative, and very much promotes the Cure of ſtubborn Ulcers, as well as venereal Complaints.

B. H. *Stomachic Bolus.*

Take Powder of Ginger, and Powder of Long-Pepper, of each fifteen Grains; Conſerve of Orange-Peel, a Scruple;

Scruple; as much ſimple Syrup as is ſufficient to make into a Bolus.

T. H. *Steel Bolus.*

Take of Conſerve of Wormwood, twenty-four Grains; Powder of Steel, twelve Grains; Ginger, and Winter's Bark, of each three Grains; ſimple Syrup, a ſufficient Quantity.

* This is directed in a Chloroſis, and all menſtrual Obſtructions; likewiſe in all Decays of Conſtitution from chronic Diſeaſes. It is to be taken twice in a Day, uſing as much Exerciſe as is conſiſtent with the Condition of the Patient.

T. H. *Cataplaſm againſt the Rheumatiſm.*

Take of freſh Elder Flowers, ſixteen Pounds; the beſt Vinegar, four Pints; French Sea-Salt, one Pound; mix them together, and apply a ſufficient Quantity to the Part affected every other Day.

B. H. *Diſcutient Poultice.*

Take of Oatmeal and ſtale Beer Grounds, of each ſufficient to make a Poultice; which is to be applied in Mortifications and Bruiſes, every Night and Morning, for which Purpoſes it is far preferable to any other Application.

B. H. *Saponaceous Poultice.*

Take Soap Lees, three Ounces; ſweet Oil, half a Pint; of warm Water, a Gallon; of Wheat Flour, a ſufficient Quantity to make it of a proper Conſiſtence. This is alſo an excellent Diſcutient.

B. H. *Decoction of Oak-Bark.*

Take of Oak-Bark, and Pomegranate-Shells, of each four Ounces; of Water and Milk, each a Gallon; let them boil away one half, then ſtrain and ſweeten it, to be taken, two Ounces three times in a Day in every Caſe where Aſtringents are proper.

B. H. *Decoction of Elm-Bark.*

Take of the freſh inner Bark of the Elm, four Ounces,

ces, and boil it in a sufficient Quantity of Water, till there remains no more than a Quart.

* This is directed to be taken as a vulnerary, the Quantity of half a Pint three times in a Day; it is sometimes used as a Gargle for sore Mouths occasioned by Heat and sharp Humours.

T. H. *Vulnerary Decoction.*

Take of Ground-Ivy, Colts-Foot, and Liquorice Root, each two Ounces; Elecampane, one Ounce; boil them in nine Pints of Water, to a Gallon.

* This is directed to be taken for common Drink, or a quarter of a Pint three times in a Day, in all Distempers of the Breast.

B. H. *Specific Electuary.*

Take one Ounce of Crude Quicksilver, extinguished in an Ounce and a half of Conserve of Roses, two Drams of Powder of Ginger, and a sufficient Quantity of the simple Syrup.

* The *Dose* is half a Dram twice in a Day, in worm Cases, and as a mercurial Alterative.

B. H. *Tin Electuary.*

Take prepared Tin, a Pound; Conserve of Wormwood, two Ounces; make them into an Electuary, with a sufficient Quantity of the simple Syrup. Half an Ounce of this Electuary is given every Morning as a certain Specific against Worms.

S. G. H. *Anodyne Embrocation.*

Take of Spirits of Sal Armoniac and liquid Laudanum, each half an Ounce; of Spirits of Wine camphorated, three Ounces. Mix them together for Use.

* This is very penetrating, and in rheumatic and arthritic Swellings, will do great Service, by relaxing the irritated Fibres, at the same time that it promotes the Perspiration of the obstructed Parts.

T. H. *Green Expression.*

Take of the Juice of Artichoaks, eight Ounces; compound Juniper-Water, two Ounces. Mix them together.

* Four Spoonfuls of this Mixture is sometimes given in the Jaundice, on Account of its diuretic Quality, twice in a Day.

S. G. H. *Antiseptic Gargle.*

Take Barley-Water, a Pint; White-Wine Vinegar, two Ounces; Tincture of Myrrh, half an Ounce; and two Drams of the aromatic Tincture. Mix them together.

* This is the Gargle usually prescribed, and is of infinite Service in the putrid sore Throat.

B. H. *The Contrayerva Gargle.*

Take of one Ounce of Figs, half an Ounce of Contrayerva-Root, boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Water, strain off twelve Ounces. It is sometimes made with the Addition of an Ounce of Vinegar.

* This Gargle is highly recommended by Dr. *Fothergill,* in the putrid sore Throat.

S. G. H. *Detergent Gargle.*

Take half a Pint of Bran-Tea, and half an Ounce of Honey of Roses. Mix them together. This Gargle is frequently directed for Ulcers and Inflammations of the Mouth, *&c.*

* Sometimes two Scruples of Oil of Vitriol are added, to render it still more detergent.

Palsy Gargle.

Take an Ounce of Pellitory of Spain, boil it in a sufficient Quantity of Water to one Pint; then add half an Ounce of Spirits of Sal Armoniac.

S. G. H. *Volatile Gargle.*

Take half a Pint of Bran-Tea, four Ounces of Melasses Spirits, and one Dram of Spirit of Sal Armoniac. Mix them together.

S. G. H. *Oily Draught, with Rhubarb.*

Take one Ounce and a half of Tincture of Rhubarb, half an Ounce of Oil of Almonds, two Drams of Syrup of white Poppy-Heads, and fifteen Drops of the Thebaic Tincture. Mix them together.

In

* In Dyſenteries this is a moſt excellent Medicine, ſince at the ſame time it both aſtringes, compoſes, and helps forward the Evacuation of ſuch Humours as vellicate the Bowels, tear off their Mucus, and lay open the Capillaries in ſuch a Manner, as to cauſe the Blood to flow at every Stool.

G. H. *Olibanum Draught.*

Take Powder of Gum Olibanum, half a Dram; mix it with a little Honey; then add Syrup of Balſam, and Jamaica Pepper-Water, each two Drams; ſimple Alexiterial Water, one Ounce. Mix them together for one Doſe to be taken twice in a Day.

* This is uſually preſcribed in the Whites, and to remove Weakneſſes of the Urinary Parts.

S. G. H. *Saponaceous Draught.*

Take Caſtile Soap, one Dram; diſſolve it in two Ounces and an half of warm Water; and add to it compound Juniper-Water, and Syrup of Marſhmallows, each a quarter of an Ounce. Mix them together.

S. G. H. *Garlic Infuſion.*

Take Elecampane and Garlic ſliced, each one Ounce; Liquorice Root, three Drams; Aniſeeds and Carraway-Seeds, half an Ounce each. Infuſe them in ſix Pints of boiling Water, and when cold, ſtrain off the Liquor for Uſe.

* This powerfully deterges the Lungs, whence it gives great Relief in Aſthmas, and Difficulties of Breathing.

T. H. *Buck-Bean Infuſion.*

Take of dried Buck-Bean, one Ounce; infuſe it in ſufficient Quantity of boiling Water, to ſtrain off Quart.

* It is directed to be taken a quarter of a Pint three times in a Day, in ſcorbutic and ſcrophulous Caſes.

B. H. *Paralytic Infuſion.*

Take Horſe-Radiſh ſliced and Muſtard-Seed bruiſed, of each two Ounces; of boiling Water, a Quart. Let them infuſe for twelve Hours in a Veſſel well

ſtopped, and ſet in a warm Place; when ſtrained, add two Ounces of ſpirituous Pepper-Mint-Water.

* The Doſe is a quarter of a Pint, twice in a Day.

T. H. *Reſtringent Milk.*

Take Oak-Bark, an Ounce; Pomegranate-Bark, half an Ounce; Cinnamon, two Drams; bruiſe them and boil them in Milk and Water, of each a Quart, till half is boiled away.

* Two Ounces of this is directed to be taken three times in a Day.

B. H. *Common Linctus.*

Take Conſerve of Hips, ſix Ounces; ſweet Oil, and Syrup of red Poppies, of each one Pint and an half; with a ſufficient Quantity of Spirit of Vitriol, to make it agreeably tart.

* The Doſe is a ſmall Spoonful whenever the Cough is troubleſome.

B. H. *Oleaginous Liniment.*

Take Neats-Foot-Oil, a Pint; Venice Turpentine, two Ounces; Caſtile Soap, three Drams. Mix them together for Uſe.

T. H. *Mixture for Deafneſs.*

Take Oil of Almonds, three Drams; Spirit of Sal Armoniac, one Dram. Mix them together.

* A few Drops are to be dropt in the Ear, which is afterwards to be ſtopped with a little Wool every Night going to bed.

B. H. *Anodyne Pill.*

Take Extract of Opium, one Grain; of Venetian Soap, five Grains.

* This is a very ſafe Opiate and may be given every Night going to Reſt, in all Caſes where ſuch Helps are required.

B. H. *Strengthening Pills.*

Take of Rhubarb, one Ounce; of boiled Turpentine, three Ounces. Mix them together.

The

* The Dose is a Scruple twice in a Day. These are of great Service in the Whites, and in stubborn Gleets.

S. G. H. *Saponaceous Pill.*

Take Castile Soap, half an Ounce; Gum Guaiacum, four Scruples; and make them into a Mass with the simple Syrup.

* The Dose is two middle-sized Pills Night and Morning; these much promote insensible Perspiration, and are good in such cutaneous Disorders as proceed from an Obstruction of the perspirable Matter, and very much relieve rheumatic and arthritic Pains.

T. H. *Pills for the venereal Disease.*

Take of calcined Mercury, one Grain; Crumb of new Bread, two Grains; Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, a sufficient Quantity to make into a Pill, which is to be taken every Night. By adding four Grains of Aloes, is made the Purging Pill for the venereal Disease.

G. H. *Antimonial Powder.*

Take crude Antimony in fine Powder, two Scruples; Æthiops Mineral, one Scruple. Mix them for one Dose to be taken twice in a Day.

* This is an admirable Remedy in all cutaneous Foulnesses, as Scabs, Itch, Herpes, Leprosy, and the like, especially if the Patient be first bled, and purged with calomel, drinking at the same time the Dietetic Decoction, and anointing the Eruptions with the Itch Ointment.

S. G. H. Plummer's *Alterative Powder.*

Take Calomel and golden Sulphur of Antimony, each equal Parts; rub them together in a Marble-Mortar, till the Powder is changed to a dusky brown Colour.

* This Prescription was originally ordered in Form of Pills; the Dose is seven Grains and an half, twice in a Day, in cutaneous and leprous Disorders.

B. H. *Ischiatic Plaster.*

Take Burgundy Pitch, four Ounces; Euphorbium, one Dram. Mix them together.

* This is a good Plaſter for the Purpoſe its Title expreſſes.

S. G. H. *Plaſter for the Scrophula.*

Take of the Mercurial Plaſter, and the Hemlock Plaſter of the *Edinburgh Diſpenſatory*, each four Ounces; Camphor, three Drams. Mix them together.

T. H. *Strengthening Plaſter for the Back.*

Take eight Pounds of the Strengthening Plaſter of the *London Diſpenſatory*, and half a Pound of yellow Wax. Mix them together.

T. H. *Strengthening Plaſter for the Back, with Opium.*

Take of the above Strengthening Plaſter, twelve Ounces; ſtrained Opium, one Ounce. Mix them together.

* Theſe are directed to be applied to the Loins in all Weakneſſes of thoſe Parts, from what Cauſe ſoever; they are ſerviceable in the Whites, and for Children who are ricketty; they may be ſpread to cover quite down the Spine, from the Nape of the Neck, to the Bottom of the Back.

T. H. *Galbanum Plaſter.*

Take ſtrained Galbanum, one Ounce and an half; yellow Wax and Myrrh, each half an Ounce; Venice Turpentine, two Drams. Mix them together.

* This admirably warms, ſoftens, and diſcuſſes Indurations of every kind.

G. H. *Ointment for a Scald Head.*

Take one Pound of Tar, four Ounces of common Brimſtone, and one Ounce of yellow Wax. Mix them together into an Ointment.

* During the Uſe of this Ointment, proper Alteratives ſhould be taken internally, and the Child's Head ſhould be covered with an Hog's Bladder.

WARD'S MEDICINES.

The Pill and Drop.

TAKE Glaſs of Antimony, (ſee Page 332), as much as you pleaſe; pound it in a clean Iron Mortar, and ſift it through a fine Lawn Sieve; then grind or levigate it, on a ſmooth Marble Stone, to an impalpable Powder. Take alſo Dragon's Blood, dried and powdered. To four Ounces of levigated Glaſs, put one Ounce of this Dragon's Blood; grind them very well together; and with good Sack, or rich Mountain Wine, make into a Maſs for Pills, of about one Grain and a half each, which is a full Doſe for a Man or Woman.

* In this Method of exhibiting Antimony there is nothing new: The uniting Glaſs of Antimony with reſinous Subſtances, by which its Operation is rendered ſafe and mild, has been already mentioned. (See Page 332.) The Vitrum Ceratum is exactly the ſame both in its Principles and Effects with Mr. *Ward*'s Pill.

The Drop, ſo called, is made by putting about half an Ounce of your levigated Glaſs of Antimony into a Quart of the richeſt *Malaga* Mountain, or Sack. Shake them well together, and let them ſtand for two or three Days to ſettle, and grow clear. Then pour it off gently to be quite fine.

The full Doſe (half an Ounce) is for a Man or Woman: But it is beſt to begin with the half or two thirds; according to Age or Strength of Conſtitution.

* This Drop is the antimonial Wine recommended many Years ago by Dr. *Huxham*; who prefers it as the moſt certain, ſafe, and effectual Preparation of this Mineral. It is not in the leaſt different, in its Effects, from the *Vinum Antimoniale* of the Shops (ſee Page 182); in both a ſmall Portion of the reguline Part of the Antimony being diſſolved in the Acid of the Wine. I muſt here caution the Readers of Mr. *Page*'s Pamphlet, againſt a very material Error, adopted by Mr. *White*; namely, that mere Trituration will ſo far deſtroy the ſaline Spicula of certain Subſtances, ſuch as Glaſs of Antimony, and Corroſive Sublimate, as to render them fit for internal Uſe. This is by no Means

true, for without the Interpoſition of a reſinous or ſulphureous Matter with the Vitrum, or the Addition of freſh Mercury with the Sublimate, notwithſtanding the moſt perfect Trituration, they would continue as dangerouſly virulent as at firſt.

The White Drop.

Take of rectified Aqua Fortis, (ſee Page 311) as much as you pleaſe; put it into a large Bolt-Head, with a long Neck, but not above a Quarter full. To ſixteen Ounces of Aqua Fortis, take ſeven Ounces of the pureſt volatile Sal Armoniac; and, by half an Ounce at a Time, put it into your Bolt-head, to your Aqua Fortis, immediately ſtopping the Mouth of the Bolt-head, till the Fermentation is over; yet not ſo cloſe, but to leave ſome ſmall Vent, for fear the Wind cauſed by the violent Fermentation, ſhould burſt your Glaſs. When all your Sal Armoniac is in, let it ſtand two or three Hours, till the Fumes are ſettled.

Now put it into a ſmaller Bolt-head, half full, and ſet it in a moderate Sand-heat; when it is warm, put in four Ounces of the fineſt Quickſilver to each Pound (of ſixteen Ounces) of your Solution; and let it ſtand in that Heat, till all the Quickſilver is diſſolved. Increaſe your Fire a little, and put in a ſmall Quantity more of Quickſilver; thus letting it diſſolve, by gentle Additions, as much as it will. When it will diſſolve no more, take it out of the Bolt-head, put it into an open Glaſs-Veſſel, or a large white Stone-Bowl. [I generally cut off a large Glaſs-Body in the Middle.] Set it in a moderate Sand-heat, and let it evaporate till a Pellicle or Skin comes over the Top of it. Then take it from the Fire, and let it ſtand in a cool Place to congeal. [Great Care muſt be taken, that your Heat be not too great in your Evaporation; nor continued too long; or it would coagulate, and mix the corroſive Oil (which is to be poured off after its Congealment) with the fine pure Salt; and ſpoil the Medicine.]

There will remain, uncongealed, a heavy Liquor, or Oil, which pour off, and let it drain, until no more will run or drop from it. Take the remaining Salt, put it into a Glaſs-Body, and to each Pound (ſixteen Ounces) put three Pounds of the fineſt Roſe-Water; ſtopping

ſtopping the Mouth of your Body, by tying over it a Piece of doubled brown Paper. Set it again in your Sand-Heat; make an indifferently hot Fire, till all your Salt is diſſolved; which is uſually done in twenty-four Hours.

* The White Drop, thus prepared, is a Solution of Mercury in the nitrous Acid, diluted with Water.—As to the volatile Alkali, it ſhould ſeem to contribute but little to the Virtues of the Medicine. It is not improbable, that this Preparation, like the Solution of Corroſive Sublimate, may be poſſeſſed of conſiderable Efficacy, in Caſes where Mercurials are indicated.—Theſe Gentlemen, however, who recommend it to ſeafaring People as an Antiſcorbutic, ſhould be apprized, that in the Scurvy and in every putreſcent Diſeaſe, the Exhibition of Mercury, and all its Preparations, is attended with certain Deſtruction to the Patient. It were therefore to be wiſhed, that before they venture to give ſuch Recommendations, they would ſeriouſly conſider the eighth Article of the Decalogue, "Thou ſhalt not "kill."

Sweating Powder, N° I.

Take four Ounces of refined Nitre, and the ſame Quantity of vitriolated Tartar. Rub them together, in a Mortar, into a Powder. Take a Crucible (not of the blue Sort) ſet it in the Fire; and when it begins to be red, put in about half of your Nitre and Tartar; ſtirring it about with an Iron Rod. There will ariſe red Fumes; which take care to avoid for they are noxious. When the red Fumes ceaſe, put in the Remainder of your Matter, ſtirring it as before, till no more Fumes ariſe. Then pour it out into an Iron Mortar; and, when cool, put to it Opium, Ipecacuanha, and Liquorice Powder, of each one Ounce: Pound and ſift them through a fine Lawn Sieve; then mix them well together.

* This Powder, commonly known by the Title of *Dover's Sweating Powder*, was publiſhed many Years ſince, in a Book called *The Old Phyſician's laſt Legacy to his Country*. Its Effects, as a Sudoriſic in rheumatic and other Diſorders, are ſo well known as to require no Comment.

Sweating Powder, N° II.

Take common Tartar, and refined Nitre, each one Pound; fulminate them together in a Crucible, or Iron Pot; which will reduce them to about fifteen Ounces, after the Fulmination. To these add of white Hellebore, and Liquorice Powder, each six Ounces; of Opium, five Ounces. Powder all these together; and sift them through a fine Lawn Sieve.

This Powder is contrived on the same Principle with the preceding, the Stimulus of the Hellebore and saline Ingredients being determined to the Skin by Means of the Opium.

Dose, from twenty-five to fifty Grains.

Paste for the Fistula, &c.

Take a Pound of Elecampane Root, three Pounds of Fennel Seeds, and one Pound of black Pepper. Pound these separately, and sift them through a fine Sieve. Take two Pounds of good Honey, and two Pounds of Powder Sugar; melt the Honey and Sugar together, over a gentle Fire, scumming them continually, till they become bright as Amber. When they are cool, mix and knead them into your Powder, in the Form of a soft Paste.

This Paste has been found to be a specific Remedy for the Fistula, Piles, &c.

The Dose is the Size of a Nutmeg, Morning, Noon, and Night, drinking a Glass of Water or White Wine after it.

* In cold Constitutions, where there is a Want of Digestion, and a Redundance of pituitous Humours, this inelegant Composition, it would seem, might be of Service. How far it will be found to answer its Title, Experience must determine.

Liquid Sweat.

Take a Gallon of good Spirits of Wine, and half a Gallon of good White Wine. Put them into a Pound of good Saffron; four Ounces of good Cinnamon, two Ounces of Salt of Tartar, and one Ounce of good Opium, cut into small Bits. Stop the Bottle close, and set it within the Air of the Fire, eight Days; shaking it three or four Times a Day. Filtre it through filtering Paper.

The

The Dose is from thirty to sixty Drops, in a Glass of good White Wine.

* This is a very trifling Composition. The only Ingredient of any Efficacy in so inconsiderable a Dose, is the Opium; neither can that Quantity be expected to produce great Effect either as a Sudorific or an Opiate. Several Laudanums, or Tinctures of Opium, similar to this, may be seen in the old Editions of *Quincy's* Dispensatory.

Dropsy Purging Powder, from Mr. Ward's *Book.*

Take Jalap, Cream of Tartar, and Florentine Iris, each four Ounces. Make them into a Fine Powder separately, and mix them well.

Dropsy Purging Powder, as prepared by Mr. D'Osterman *for Mr.* Ward.

Take a Pound of Jalap in Powder, a Pound of Cream of Tartar, and an Ounce of Bole Armenic in fine Powder. Mix them well together.

The Dose is from thirty to forty Grains in Broth, or warm Beer, two or three Days together; or oftener, if necessary.

This Remedy seldom fails in the watery or windy Dropsy; provided the Patient has not been tapt.

* Of these Powders the first is much the best, as the Bole Armenic in the second not only clogs the Medicine, but is even opposite to the Intention of it.—— However, neither of them deserve any Comment, as Jalap and Cream of Tartar are sufficiently known.

Essence for the Head-Ach, &c. from Mr. Ward's *Book.*

Spirits of Wine, four Ounces; Camphor, two Ounces; Volatile Spirit of Camphor, two Ounces. Mix well, and apply with the Hand.

Essence for the Head-Ach, &c. as prepared by Mr. D'Osterman, *for Mr. Ward.*

Take two Pounds of true *French* Spirits of Wine: Put them into a large strong Bottle; and add two Ounces of Roch Allum in very fine Powder; four Ounces of Camphor, cut very small; half an Ounce of Essence

of Lemon; and four Ounces of the ſtrongeſt Volatile Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. Stop the Bottle quite cloſe, and ſhake it three or four Times a-Day, for five or ſix Days.

The Method of uſing it, is to rub the Hand with a little of it, and hold it hard upon the Part affected, until it is dry. If the Pain is not quite relieved, repeat it twice or three Times.

* Of all Mr. *Ward*'s Medicines this, in his Lifetime, ſurprized the Multitude, and baffled the Curioſity of Enquirers the moſt; as he never would, we are told, either ſell it, or intruſt it in the Cuſtody of any other Perſon. His Reaſons, it is plain, were very good: It could hardly ever have been gueſſed, that this mighty Secret was only Spirit of Wine and Camphor.

AN INDEX OF DISEASES, and their REMEDIES.

Abortion, to prevent. Peruvian Bark, Chalybeates, Balsams, Tincture of Amber, Tincture of Lac, Confection of Kermes, Decoction of Oak Bark, Peruvian Electuary, Strengthening Pills, Styptic Pills, and all Astringents and Corroborants.

Abscesses, see *Vulneraries*.

Ague, see *Fever intermittent*.

Alexiterials, *Alexipharmacs*, see *Diaphoretics*.

Amaurosis, see *Gutta Serena*.

Anodynes, *Paregorics* or Easers of Pain. Opium prepared, Bolus of Castor, Liquid Laudanum, Pacific Pills, Treacle, Syrup of white Poppies. EXTERNALS. Balsam of Turpentine, the Anodyne Fomentation, Camphorated Oil, the Anodyne Liniment, the Nerve Ointment, the Anodyne Plaster, the Warm Plaster, Blistering Plaster.

Anthelmintics, or *Remedies against Worms*. Leaves of Savine, Flowers of Tansey, Worm-Seed Powder of Tin, white and green Vitriol, Æthiops Mineral, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Sugared Iron, Sugared Mercury, Laxative Mercurial Pills, both the Worm-Powders.

Antihectics, see *Phthisis*.

Antimonials. Prepared Antimony, Diaphoretic Antimony, the Golden Sulphur of Antimony, Kermes Mineral, Medicinal Regulus of Antimony, Tincture of Antimony, Æthiopic Pills, Tartar Emetic, Glass of Antimony, the same cerated, Antimonial Wine, Ward's Drop and Pill.

Aphthæ, see *Thrush*.

Apoplexy, see *Cephalics*.

Arthritics,

Arthritics, ſee *Rheumatiſm*.

Aſthma. Garlic, Squills, Elecampane-Root, Leaves of Horehound, Saffron, Gum-Ammoniac, Aſſa Fœtida, white Soap, the Pectoral Bolus, Expreſſion of Hoglice, Flowers of Brimſtone, Terebinthinated Balſam of Sulphur, Julep of Gum Ammoniac, the Fetid Julep, Julep of Squills, the Pectoral Lambative, Pectoral Oxymel, Oil of Hartſhorn, Pills of Garlic, Pectoral Pills, Squill-Pills, Emetics, Bliſtering Plaſter. See *Pectorals*.

Aſtringents, Styptics. The greater Comfrey-Root, Tormentil-Root, Leaves of Plantain, Red-Roſes, Japan-Earth, Olibanum, Pomgranate-Rind, Oak-Bark, Dragons-Blood, Roch-Alum, Bole-Armenic, white Chalk, Vitriols, Colcothar of Vitriol, the Strengthening Confection, white Decoction, the Aſtringent Decoction, Decoction of Logwood, the Strengthening Electuary of the Bark, Styptic Electuary of the Bark, Aſtringent Electuary, Electuary againſt the Bloody-Flux, Extract of Logwood, Aſtringent Julep, chalybeated Milk *, the Styptic Powder, the compound Teſtaceous Powder, the ſame cerated, Sugar of Lead, Rectified Spirit of Wine, Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Syrup of dry Roſes, Tincture of Roſes, Tincture of Iron, the Antiphthiſic Tincture, Styptic Water, the Aſtringent Gargariſm, the Anodyne Clyſter, the Strengthening Fomentation, Opiates.

Bite of a mad Dog. Powder againſt the Bite of a mad Dog, Turpith Mineral, Muſk, and Cinnabar.

Bloody-Flux, ſee *Diarrhœa*.

Bloody-Urine, ſee *Hæmorrhage*.

Burns. The Vulnerary Balſam, Camphorated Oil, Camphorated Spirit of Wine, White Ointment, Emollient Ointment, Ointment of Calamine-Stone, Ointment called Nitritum, Ointment of Elder, Saturnine Ointment.

Cachexy, Green-Sickneſs. Salt of many Virtues, the Bitter Infuſions, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Aloetic Pills, Chalybeate Pills, Stomach Pills, the Sacred Tincture, Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Stomach Elixir, Elixir of Vitriol, the Elixirs of Property, Sugared Steel, Tincture of Iron, Prepared

* This is made by quenching a hot Iron often in New-Milk till a third of it is evaporated. The *Doſe* is four Ounces twice in a Day.

Antimony,

Antimony, Cinnabar of Antimony, Aperient Diet-Drink, Diet-Drink againſt the Scurvy, Tar Water, Æthiops Mineral, Mercurial Pills, Æthiopic Pills, Decoction of the Woods, Emetics.

Cardiacs, Cordials. The Aromatic Water, the Cordial Julep, Muſk Julep, Spirit of Hartſhorn, the Oleous Volatile Spirit, compound Spirit of Lavender, Spirit of Amber, Tincture of Saffron, Tincture of Caſtor, Bolus of Caſtor.

Cardialgia, the *Heartburn.* Emetics, Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Sacred Tincture, Magneſia alba, Chalk Julep, compound Teſtaceous Powder, Sugared Steel. See *Stomachics.*

Carminatives, [*to expel Wind and eaſe the flatulent Colic.*] Ginger, Coriander Seeds, Aromatic Powder, compound Spirit of Lavender, Oleous Volatile Spirit, Tincture of Soot.

Catarrhs. Flowers of Sulphur, Balſam of Sulphur, Conſerve of Roſes, Antihectic Decoction, Balſamic Electuary, Arabic Emulſion, Pectoral Infuſion, Opiates, the Bitter Infuſion with Senna, Bliſtering Plaſter. See *Pectorals.*

Cathartics and *Laxatives.* Black Hellebore Root, Jalap, Polypody Root, Rhubarb, Senna, Caſſia Fiſtula, Coloquintida, Tamarinds, Aloes, Manna, Scammony, Glauber's Salt, Salt of many Virtues, Extract of black Hellebore, Syrup of Buckthorn-Berries, Syrup of Pale Roſes, Bolus of Jalap with Mercury, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Saponaceous Bolus with Hiera Picra, with Rhubarb, Decoction of Tamarinds, Lenitive Electuary, Electuary for the Piles, Elixir of Property, Elixir of Health, Tincture of Jalap, Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura Sacra, Magneſia alba, Bitter Infuſion with Senna, Julep to purge off Water, Cornachini's Powder, Purging Worm-Powder, Aloetic Pills, Pill-Cochiæ, both the Deobſtruent Pills, Stomachic Pills, Laxative Mercurial Pills, Domeſtic Clyſter, purging Clyſter, purging Water, Clyſter for the Colic, Suppoſitories *.

Capitalics. Æther, Piony Root, Pellitory of Spain, Wild Valerian Root, Leaves of Aſarabacca, Leaves

* Theſe are made with one Part of common Salt and two Parts of Honey boiled to a due Conſiſtence.

of

of Betony, Leaves of Marjoram, Leaves and Flowers of Roſemary, Leaves of Sage, Flowers of Lavender, Miſletoe of the Oak, Leſſer Cardamoms, Cloves, Cubebs, Nutmeg, Aſſa Fœtida, Caſtor, Oil of Hartſhorn, Oil of Roſemary, Oil of Amber, Water of Rue, Antihyſteric Water, the Cephalic Infuſion, Cephalic Diet-Drink, Spirit of Hartſhorn, compound Spirit of Lavender, oleous Volatile Spirit, Spirit of Amber, Tincture of Caſtor, Tincture of Wood-Soot, Cinnabar of Antimony, Bolus of Caſtor, Fœtid Julep, Cephalic Electuary, Gum-Pills, Cephalic Powder, Bliſtering Plaſter, Bliſtering Ointment, both Sinapiſms, Emetics, Cathartics.

Chalybeates or *Remedies from Steel and Iron.* Filings or Ruſt of Iron, Sugared Steel, Colcothar of Vitriol, Strengthening Electuary of the Bark, Chalybeated Milk, Chalybeate Pills, Strengthening Pills, Tincture of Iron.

Chloroſis or *Green-Sickneſs.* See *Cachexy.*

Chorea Sancti Viti, St. Vitus's Dance. See *Cephalics.*

Clap. See *Gonorrhœa.*

Colic, Iliac Paſſion. Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Elixir of Health, Tinctura Sacra, Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Aloetic Pills, Stomach Pills, Aromatic Water, both Mint Waters, Tincture of Mint, the Saline Draught, the Saline Julep, Clyſter againſt the Colic, Emollient Clyſter, Aromatic Fomentation, Stomach Cataplaſm, Opiates.

Convulſions. See *Cephalics.*

Cordials. See *Cardiacs.*

Conſumption of the Lungs. See *Phthiſis.*

Coſtiveneſs. See *Cathartics and Laxatives.*

Coughs. See *Pectorals.*

Cutaneous Affections. See *Itch.*

Diabetes. Aqua liberans, Lime Water, the compound Lime Water, Antihectic Decoction, Arabic Emulſion, Chalybeated Milk, Elixir of Vitriol, Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Tincture of Roſes, Antiphthiſic Tincture, Styptic Powder, Styptic Electuary of the Bark, Emetics and gentle Cathartics.

Diaphoretics, Sudoriſics, Alexipharmacs. Contrayerva Root, Roots of Maſterwort, Virginian Snake Root, Zedoary, Leaves of Carduus Benedictus, Leaves of Scordium, Leaves of Rue, Elder Flowers, Angelica Seeds, Saffron, Guaiacum with the Bark, Extract of Guaiacum,

Guaiacum, Saſſafras with the Bark, Camphro, Camphorated Emulſion, Gum-Guaiacum, Opium and Opiates, Treacle-Vinegar, Vinegar and Epidemic Whey, Alexiterial Water, Plague Water, compound Decoction of Snake-Root, Decoction of the Woods, Bolus of Caſtor, Diaphoretic Bolus, Guaiacum Bolus, Alexiterial Bolus, Diaphoretic Antimony, Golden Sulphur of Antimony, Diaphoretic Draught, both Diaphoretic Juleps, compound Powder of Contrayerva, volatile Salts of Ammoniac and Hartſhorn, Spirit of Hartſhorn, Spirit of Mindererus, Treacle.

Diarrhœa, Dyſentery or *Bloody-Flux, Teneſmus.* Ipecacuanha, Rhubarb, Semirouba, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Decoction of Logwood, Extract of Logwood, White Decoction, Aſtringent Decoction, Japonic Confection, Aſtringent Electuary, Electuary againſt the Bloody-Flux, Electuary againſt the Dyſentery, Strengthening Pills, Aſtringent Julep, Chalybeated Milk, Lime Water, Balſamic Lambative, Teſtaceous Powder cerated, Glaſs of Antimony cerated, Opiates, Emollient Clyſter, Anodyne Clyſter, Starch Clyſter, Aſtringent Clyſter, Aſtringent Balſamic Clyſter, Aromatic Fomentation, ſee *Aſtringents.*

Diſcutients. Vinegar of Litharge, Sal-Ammoniac, Mindererus's Spirit, Camphorated Spirit of Wine, Diſcutient Cataplaſm, Saponaceous Poultice, Ointment of Elder, Gum-Plaſter, Mercurial Plaſter, Soap Plaſter, Camphorated Oil.

Diuretics. Garlic, Roots of the Greater Burdock, Eryngo-roots, Fennel-roots, Parſley-roots, Seneka-root, Squills, Leaves of Pellitory, Camomile Flowers, wild Carrot-Seeds, Fennel-Seeds, Muſtard-Seed, Venice Turpentine, Balſam of Capivi, Spaniſh Flies, Hoglice, Salt Petre, Fennel-Water, compound Horſe-Radiſh-Water, Vinegar of Squills, Oil of Turpentine, Oil of Juniper, Decoction of Burdock, Decoction of Seneka, Diuretic Decoction, Decoction with Nitre, Diuretic Diet-Drink, Diuretic Bolus, Nephritic Electuary, common and Arabic Emulſion, Expreſſion of Hoglice, Saline Draught, Saline Julep, Diuretic Julep, Squill-Julep, Balſamic Potion, Salt of Tartar, Salt of many Virtues, dulcified Spirit of Nitre, dulcified Spirit of Salt, Spirit of Amber,

Amber, Tincture of Spaniſh Flies, Squill-Pills, *Turpentine Clyſter.*

Dyſentery. See *Diarrhœa.*

Dropſy. Bolus of Jalap with Mercury, Tincture of Jalap, Julep for purging off Water, both Mercurial Pills, Diuretic Bolus, Diuretic Diet-Drink, Decoction of Seneka, Expreſſion of Hoglice, balſamic Potion, Diuretic Julep, Saline Julep, Squill Julep, Tincture of Spaniſh Flies, Salt of Wormwood, Garlic Pills, Squill Pills.

Dyſury or *Difficulty of making of Water.* See *Nephritics.*

Emetics. Ipecacuanha, Tincture of Ipecacuanha, white Vitriol, Syrup of Squills, Emetic Tartar, Turbith Mineral.

Emmenagogues. See *Menſes to promote.*

Epilepſy or *Falling-Sickneſs.* See *Cephalics.*

Eryſipelas or *St. Anthony's Fire.* Glauber's Salt, Decoction of Tamarinds, Alexiterial Bolus, Bliſtering Plaſter, Emollient Cataplaſm, Camphorated Cataplaſm, Anodyne Fomentation, Aromatic Fomentation, Camphorated Spirit of Wine, Ointment called Nutritum, Ointment of Elder, Camphorated Ointment of Tutty.

Expectorants. See *Pectorals.*

Falling-Sickneſs. See *Cephalics.*

Fever, continual. Common Emulſion, Decoction of Barley, Nitrous Decoction, Decoction of Tamarinds, compound Decoction of Snake-Root, Saline Draught, Saline Julep, Diaphoretic Juleps, Cordial Julep, Squill Julep, compound Powder of Contrayerva, Alexiterial Bolus, Bolus of Caſtor, Diaphoretic Bolus, Camphorated Emulſion, Muſk Julep, Vinegar and Plague Whey, Emetics, Domeſtic Clyſter, Emollient Clyſter, Purging Clyſter, Bliſtering Plaſter, Sinapiſms.

Fever, intermittent, or *Ague.* Emetics, Tinctura Sacra, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Sal Ammoniac, Saline Draught, Diaphoretic Bolus, Diaphoretic Julep, Febrifuge Electuary of the Bark, Tincture of the Bark, both bitter Infuſions, Oil of Amber.

Fluor albus. See *Whites.*

Flux of the Belly. See *Diarrhœa.*

French Pox. See *Gonorrhœa* and *Mercurials.*

Gangrene. Alexiterial Bolus, Peruvian Bark, *Externals;*

nals; Oil of Turpentine, Camphorated Cataplasm, Egyptian Ointment, Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.

Gonorrhœa, virulent. Decoction of Tamarinds with Senna, Laxative Mercurial Pills, balsamic Potion, Tincture of Spanish Flies, Emollient Fomentation, Balsamic Injection, Mercurial Injection, Decoction of Sarsaparilla, Solution of Corrosive Sublimate.

Gout. See *Rheumatism.*

Gravel. See *Nephritics.*

Gutta Serena. See *Ophthalmics.*

Hæmoptoe, or *Spitting of Blood.* Decoction of Tamarinds, Antihectic Decoction, Decoction of Oak Bark, Vulnerary Decoction, Arabic Emulsion, Balsamic Electuary, Febrifuge Electuary of the Bark, Lime-Water, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Tincture of Roses, antiphthific Tincture, pectoral Infusion, Styptic Powder.

Hæmorrhages. Decoction of Tamarinds, Decoction with Salt Petre, Purging Clyster, Styptic Water, Colcothar of Vitriol, Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Tincture of Roses, antiphthific Tincture, Styptic Powder.

Heartburn. See *Cardialgia.*

Hæmorrhoidals, Remedies against the Piles. Flowers of Brimstone, Electuary against the Piles, anodyne Clyster, anodyne Fomentation, emollient Ointment.

Head, Diseases of. See *Cephalics.*

Hip-Gout. See *Rheumatism.*

Hiccuping. Compound Spirit of Lavender, Cordial Julep, Musk-Julep, Peruvian Bark, Opiates, Tinctura Sacra. *Externals*; Anodyne Balsam, Stomach Cataplasm, camphorated Cataplasm.

Hypnotics. See *Anodynes.*

Hypochondriac and *Hysteric Diseases.* Pennyroyal Water, Rue Water, Antihysteric Water, distilled Oil of Amber, distilled Oil of Hartshorn, Spirit of Hartshorn, oleous volatile Spirit, compound Spirit of Lavender, Tincture of Castor, Tincture of Wood-Soot, Tincture of the Bark, antihysteric Julep, fœtid Julep, Musk Julep, cephalic Diet-Drink, cephalic Infusion, Bolus of Castor, strengthening Electuary of the Bark, Elixir of Vitriol, both Elixirs of Property, fœtid Clyster, Gum Pills, Aloetic Pills, Stomach Pills, Chalybeate Pills, other Steel Medicines, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, bitter Tincture

ture of Rhubarb, Tinctura Sacra, Emetics, antihyſteric Plaſter.

Jaundice. Emetics, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura Sacra, white Soap, Expreſſion of Hoglice, Squill-pills.

Inflammation of the Lungs. See *Peripneumony.*

Iliac Paſſion. See *Colic.*

Iron, Medicines from. See *Chalybeates.*

Itch, Leproſy. Prepared Antimony, Golden Sulphur of Antimony, Tincture of Antimony, Æthiops Mineral, Mercurial Pills, Æthiopic Pills, Diet-Drink for the Scurvy, Decoction of the Woods, Decoction of Sarſaparilla, antiſcorbutic Juices, Tar Water, Tar Pills, Flowers of Brimſtone, Tincture of Spaniſh Flies, Solution of Corroſive Submate. *Externals*; Mercurial Ointment, Ointment of Sulphur, Tar Ointment, Mercurial Liniment, Bliſtering Plaſter.

Laxatives. See *Cathartics.*

Leproſy. See *Itch.*

Lithontriptics. See *Nephritics.*

Looſeneſs. See *Diarrhœa.*

Lues Venerea. See *Mercurials* and *Gonorrhœa.*

Lumbago. See *Rheumatiſm.*

Madneſs, Melancholy. Emetics, Extract and Tincture of black Hellebore, Tinctura Sacra, Decoction of Tamarinds, fœtid Julep, Gum-Pills, Camphire, Opiates, Bliſtering Plaſter.

Menſes to promote. Roots of Birthwort, Turmerick, Roots of black Hellebore, Squills, Roots of wild Valerian, Zedoary, Leaves of Mugwort, Leaves of Rue, Leaves of Savine, Leaves of Sage, Tops of leſſer Centaury, Saffron, Seeds of Lovage, Muſtard-Seed, Succotrine Aloes, Galbanum, Myrrh, Caſtor, Pennyroyal Water, Rue Water, antihyſteric Water, Extract and Tincture of black Hellebore, Elixir of Property, Tincture of Saffron, Tinctura Sacra, aperient Diet-Drink, bitter Infuſions, antihyſteric Julep, Julep of Gum-Ammoniac, Squill-Pills, Laxative Mercurial Pills, Chalybeate Pills, Chalybeate Waters.

Menſes, Overflowing to ſtop. Strengthening Electuary of the Bark, Styptic Electuary of the Bark, Styptic Powder, Teſtaceous Powder Cerated, antiphthiſic Tincture, Tincture of Roſes, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Cerated Glaſs of Antimony.

Mer-

Mercurials. Æthiops Mineral, Cinnabar of Antimony *for Fumigations*, Mercurius dulcis, Mercury Precipitate, white and red, Sugared Mercury, Turbith Mineral, Mercurial Pills, Æthiopic Pills, Mercurial Bolus, Bolus of Mercury with Jalap, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Purging Worm-Powder, Mercurial Injection, Mercurial Liniment, Mercurial Ointment, Mercurial Plaster, Solution of Corrosive Sublimate.

Nephritics. White Soap, Lime-Water, Diuretic Bolus, Saponaceous Bolus, Diuretic Decoction, Decoction with Nitre, Infusion of Linseed, common and Arabic Emulsion, distilled Oil of Juniper, common Lambative, Saline Draught, balsamic Potion, Diuretic Julep, Squill Julep, dulcified Spirit of Nitre, dulcified Spirit of Salt, Spirit of Amber, Tincture of Spanish Flies, Opiates, emollient Clyster, Turpentine Clyster, emollient Fomentation, Lenitive Electuary, Nephritic Electuary, Elixir of Health.

Ophthalmics [*Remedies for the Eyes.*] Cathartics, both Mercurial Pills, Expression of Hoglice. *Externals*; Eye-Water, Sapphire coloured Water, White Collyrium, Collyrium with Alum, Mindererus's Spirit, Cephalic Powder, Turbith Mineral, both Ointments of Tutty, blistering Plaster and Ointment.

Opiates, See *Anodynes.*

Paregorics. See *Anodynes.*

Palsey. Garlick, Root of Cuckow-Pint, Pellitory of Spain, Virginian Snake-Root, Wild Valerian-Root, Leaves of Betony, Leaves and Flowers of Rosemary, Leaves of Rue, Leaves of Sage, Lavender Flowers, lesser Cardamoms, Cloves, Cubebs, Seeds of Lovage, Mustard-Seed, Woods Guaiacum and Sassafras, Canella alba, Assa Fœtida, Camphire, Gum-Guaiacum, Castor, Cinnabar of Antimony, Golden Sulphur of Antimony, antihysteric Water, compound Horse radish Water, antiscorbutic Juices, Decoction of the Woods, Cephalic Diet-Drink, Bolus of Castor, Bolus of Guaiac, antihysteric Julep, diaphoretic Julep, diuretic Julep, fetid Julep, Cephalic Infusion, distilled Oil of Hartshorn, distilled Oil of Amber, Spirit of Hartshorn, compound Spirit of Lavender, Spirit of Amber, Tincture of Castor, Tincture of Wood-Soot, Emetics, Bolus of Jalap with Mercury, and other Purges, fetid Clyster. *Externals*; Cephalic

lic Powder, Balſam of Turpentine, Saponaceous Balſam, anodyne Ointment, Nerve Ointment, Warm Plaſter, Bliſtering Plaſter.

Pectorals. Garlick, Roots of Marſhmallows, Liquorice, Elecampane Root, Ginſeng, Florentine-Orris, Squills, Ground-Ivy, Leaves of Horehound, black Maiden-hair, Leaves and Flowers of Colts-foot, Saffron, Linſeed, Gum-Ammoniac, Gum-Arabic, Balſam of Peru, Benjamin, Olibanum, Tar, white Soap, Honey, Hoglice, Juice of Liquorice, Linſeed, Sperma Ceti, Flowers of Brimſtone, terebinthinated Balſam of Sulphur, Vinegar of Squills, Bran-Water, Tar-Water, Locatelli's Balſam, pectoral Bolus, Conſerve of Roſes, antihectic Decoction, Decoction of Barley, balſamic Electuary, pectoral Infuſion, Expreſſion of Hoglice, Infuſion of Linſeed, pectoral Oxymel, Julep of Gum-Ammoniac, Julep of Squills, common Lambative, pectoral Lambative, balſamic Lambative, Garlick Pills, Tar Pills, Pectoral Pills, Squill Pills, Emetics.

Peripneumony, Pleuriſy. Pectoral Bolus, Decoction of Barley, Infuſion of Linſeed, common Lambative, Julep of Gum-Ammoniac, diaphoretic Julep, Bliſtering Plaſter.

Phthiſis. Conſerve of Roſes, antihectic Decoction, Vulnerary Decoction, pectoral Infuſion, pectoral Bolus, balſamic Electuary, Julep of Gum Ammoniac, Squill Julep, balſamic Lambative, pectoral Pills, Tar Pills, Squill Pills, Lime Water ſimple and compound, Tar-Water, Emetics, Elixir of Vitriol, bliſtering Plaſter. See *Pectorals* and *Diarrhœa.*

Piles. See *Hæmorrhoidals.*

Purgatives. See *Cathartics.*

Quinſey. Decoction of Tamarinds with Sena, diaphoretic Julep, Emetics. *Externals*; Bliſtering Plaſter, various Gargles, camphorated Cataplaſm, Mindererus's Spirit.

Rheumatiſm, Lumbago, Hip-Gout, Gout. Decoction of Burdock, Decoction of Seneka, Decoction of the Woods, Decoction of Tamarinds, antiſcorbutic Juices, Diet-Drink againſt the Scurvy, diaphoretic Julep, Bolus of Guaiacum, white Soap, Squill Pills, Muſtard Seed, Oil of Turpentine, Æthiops Mineral, Cinnabar of Antimony, Mercurial Pills. *Externals*; Emollient Cataplaſm, anodyne Balſam, Balſam

ſam of Turpentine, Saponaceous Balſam, camphorated Oil, anodyne Liniment, anodyne Plaſter, Saponaceous Plaſter, warm Plaſter, Bliſtering Plaſter.

Scald Head. See *Itch.*

Scurvy. Compound Horſe-Radiſh Water, Diet-Drink againſt the Scurvy, antiſcorbutic Infuſion, antiſcorbutic Juices, Stomach Elixir, Elixir of Vitriol, Elixir of Property with an Acid, both Steel Pills and other Chalybeates, Tar Pills, Tar Water, both bitter Infuſions, Salt of many Virtues, Decoction of Tamarinds, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura, Sacra, Stomach Pills.

Spitting of Blood. See *Hemoptoë.*

Stone. See *Nephritics.*

Stomachics. Calamus Aromaticus, Turmerick, Gentian, Zedoary, Ginger, Rhubarb, Leaves of Wormwood, Leaves of Mint, Tops of the leſſer Centaury, Camomile Flowers, Seville Oranges, Nutmegs and Mace, Canella alba, Cinnamon, Peruvian Bark, Aloes, Myrrh, both Mint Waters, Stomachic Elixir, Elixir of Vitriol, both Elixirs of Property, Extract of Gentian, both bitter Infuſions, Tincture of Mint, Tincture of the Bark, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Aloetic Pills, Stomach Pills, both Steel Pills, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura Sacra, Tincture of Ipecacuanha, and other Emetics. *Externals*; Stomach Cataplaſm, Stomach Plaſter, aromatic Fomentation.

Steel Medicines. See *Chalybeates.*

Styptics. See *Aſtringents.*

Sudorifics. See *Diaphoretics.*

Thruſh. See *Aphthæ.*

Traumatics. See *Vulneraries.*

Vermifuges. See *Athelmintics.*

Vertigo. See *Cephalics.*

Vomits. See *Emetics.*

Vomiting to cure. Mint Water, Tincture of Mint, Saline Draught, Saline Julep, Elixir of Property with the Acid, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura Sacra, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Elixir of Vitriol, Emetics, Chalybeates, Opiates. *Externals*; Anodyne Balſam, Stomachic Cataplaſm, Stomach Plaſter, aromatic Fomentation.

Urine, bloody. See *Hæmorrhages.*

Vul-

Vulneraries. Vulnerary Decoction, Peruvian Bark, all Lime Waters, Balſamic Potion, Locatelli's Balſam, Mercurial Pills. *Externals*; Vulnerary Balſam, Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes, Green Balſam, Liniment of Arcæus, Baſilicon, Saturnine Ointment, Ointment of Calamine Stone.

Worms. See *Athelmintics.*

Whites in Women. Emetics from Ipecacuanha, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Laxative Mercurial Pills, Chalybeates, Styptic Powder, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, all Lime Waters, Decoction of the Woods, Styptic Electuary of the Bark, Strengthening Pills, balſamic Potion, Tincture of Spaniſh Flies, antiphthiſic Tincture, anodyne Balſam; *outwardly*, Strengthening Fomentation *injected.*

Wounds to cure. See *Vulneraries.*

TABULA

TABULA POSOLOGICA.

CONTAINING

The DOSES of some of the *Remedies*, contained in the former *Index*.

℔	denotes a Pound.
℥	an Ounce.
ʒ	a Dram.
℈	a Scruple.
gr.	a Grain.
gut.	a Drop.
ſs.	half.
Coch.	Spoonful.

Root of *Jalap* to ℈ij.
Ipecacuanha to ℈ij.
Rhubarb to ℈ij.
Wild Valerian to ʒſs. twice or thrice in a Day.
Muſtard Seed, whole, to Coch. j.
Camphire to ℈j.
Olibanum twice a Day to ℈j.
Manna to ℥j.
Soap, white, to ʒj. in a Day.
Caſtor to ʒſs.
Muſk to gr. xv.
Tin in Powder to ʒij. twice in a Day.
Æthiops Mineral ʒj. twice in a Day.
Lime Water, compound, ℥iv. three or four times in a Day.
Antimony prepared to ʒſs. twice in a Day.
Balſam of *Sulphur* to gut. x.
Diet Drinks, *various*, to ℔ſs. twice in a Day.
Steel, *ſugared*, a ſmall Spoonful, or ʒj.
Cinnabar of Antimony to ʒſs. twice in a Day.
Confection, *Japonic*, for *Diaſcordium* contains a Grain of Opium in ʒſs.
Decoction aſtringent, ℥iv. three or four Times a Day.
Decoction, *white*, to a Quart in a Day.
Antihectic, ℥iv. twice or thrice in a Day.
of *Burdock*, to ℔ij. in a Day.
of *Logwood*, to ℥iv. twice or thrice in a Day.

Decoction, *Diuretic*, ʒiv. three or four times in a Day.
of the *Woods*, to ℔ij. in a Day.
Nitrous, ʒiv. thrice in a Day.
of *Sarſaparilla*, to ℔ij. in a Day.
of *Seneka*, to ʒij. three or four times in a Day.
of *Virginian Snake-Root* compound, Coch. ij. three or four times in a Day.
Vulnerary, to ℔j. in a Day.
Electary, *antidyſenteric*, the Size of a Walnut twice in a Day.
aſtringent, the Size of a Walnut three or four times in a Day.
balſamic, the Size of a Walnut twice a Day.
cephalic, the Size of a Walnut three or four times a Day.
hæmorrhoidal, to ʒiij.
nephritic, to ʒj. once or twice in a Day.
peruvian, *ſtrengthening*, the Size of a Walnut twice or thrice in a Day.
peruvian, *ſtyptic*, the Size of a Walnut thrice in a Day.
Elixir of *Health*, to ʒij.
of *Property*, both; a ſmall Spoonful once or twice in a Day.
Stomachic, to one Spoonful in a Day.
of *Vitriol*, to gut xxx. twice in a Day.
Emulſion, *camphorated*, ʒſs. every third or fourth Hour.
Expreſſion of *Hoglice*, to ʒj. twice in a Day.
Glaſs of *Antimony Cerated*, to gr. x.
Infuſion, *antiſcorbutic*, ʒiv. twice in a Day.
bitter, to ʒiij. twice in a Day.
cephalic, four Ounces twice in a Day.
of *Deadly Nightſhade*, ʒij.
of *Linſeed*, to ℔j. in a Day.
pectoral, to ℔j. in a Day.
Juices, *antiſcorbutic*, to ʒiv. twice a Day.
Julep, *ammoniac*, to Coch. ij. twice a Day.
aſtringent, to Coch. ij. three or four times a Day.
antihyſteric, to Coch. ij. thrice a Day.
cordial, to Coch. ij. thrice a Day.
diaphoretic, both, to Coch. ij. every two Hours.
diuretic, to Coch. ij. ſeveral times a Day.
fetid, Coch. j. three or four times in a Day.
hydragogue, two Spoonfuls every two Hours.
Muſk, Coch. j. three or four times in a Day.
ſaline, Coch. j. every Hour.

Julep,

Julep, Squill, to Coch. ij. twice a Day.
Laudanum, liquid, xxv Drops contain a Grain of Opium.
Magnesia alba, to ʒij.
Mercury, fugared, to ϑj.
Milk, Ammoniac, Coch. ij. twice a Day.
Oil, distilled of *Hartshorn,* to gut. x.
of *Juniper,* to gut. xx.
of *Turpentine,* to gut. xl. twice a Day.
Oxymel, pectoral, to Coch. ij. twice or thrice in a Day.
Pills, Æthiopic, to ϑj.
Aloetic, to ʒfs.
Chalybeate, to ϑj. twice a Day.
Cochiæ, to ϑij.
ecphractic, chalybeated, to ʒfs.
ecphractic, purging, to ϑij.
Garlick, to ʒfs. twice a Day.
Gum, to ϑj. twice a Day.
Mercurial, laxative, to ʒfs. every other Day.
pacific, eight Grains contain one Grain of Opium.
pectoral, to ϑj. twice a Day.
Squill, to gr. xv. twice a Day.
Stomachic, to ʒfs.
strengthening, to ʒfs. twice a Day.
Tar, to ʒfs. twice a Day.
Turpentine, ϑj. twice a Day.
of *Turpeth Mineral,* one Pill, twice or thrice a Day.
Potion, balsamic, to Coch. ij. twice a Day.
Powder against the *Bite* of a mad Dog, to ʒiſs.
aromatic, to ϑj.
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Styptic, to ϑj. twice or thrice in a Day.
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of many Virtues, to ʒfs.
Spirit of *Amber,* to ʒfs.
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of *Lavender,* compound, to gut. xxx. twice or thrice in a Day.
of *Nitre,* dulcified, to ʒj.
of Vitriol dulcified, to ʒj.
Syrup of *white Poppies,* to ʒj.
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Tartar, Soluble, to ʒſs.
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antiphthiſic, to gut. xxx. twice a Day.
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of *Caſtor,* to gut. xl. twice or thrice a Day.
of *Caſtor,* compound, gut. xl. twice or thrice a Day.
of *black Hellebore,* to Coch. j.
of *Ipecacuanha,* to ʒiſs.
of *Iron,* to gut. xl. twice a Day.
of *Mint,* a Spoonful often.
of *Myrrh,* to gut. xl. twice a Day.
of *Rhubarb,* bitter, to Coch. ij.
of *Roſes,* to ʒiv. twice or thrice a Day.
Tinctura Sacra, to Coch. ij.
Tincture of *Saffron,* to gut. xl. twice or thrice a Day.
of *Soot,* to gut. xxx. twice or thrice in a Day.
of *Spaniſh Flies,* to gut. xxx. twice a Day.
Treacle, two Drams and a half contain a Grain of Opium.
Turbith Mineral, to gr. vij.
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